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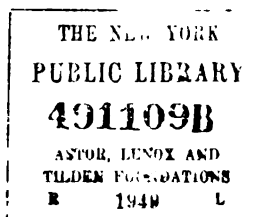
HISTORY
OF
NOBLE COUNTY, OHIO,

WITH
PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO:
L. H. WATKINS & CO.
1887.



DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY, Printers and Binders, Chicago.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

In placing this history of Noble County before their patrons, the publishers believe that their work will stand the test of candid criticism. They have spared neither time, labor nor expense to make the history all that it ought to be; and they feel assured that those citizens, who for a year have watched with friendly interest the progress of the work, will not be disappointed with the result of their efforts. That a book containing thousands of dates and names should be absolutely free from trivial errors, they do not claim, and thinking people will not expect; but such has been the care bestowed upon the work by competent, experienced men—writers, printers and proofreaders—it is believed that even the inconsequential class of errors have been reduced to the minimum and that essential mis-statements of facts have been wholly avoided. The publishers have endeavored, by the aid of all that is excellent in the art of typography and the book-binder's skill, to send forth the history clothed as its worth deserves.

The publishers desire publicly to express their thanks for contributions and favors from Hon. W. H. Frazier, John Lemmax, E. P. Sullivan, G. W. Taylor, D. S. Spriggs, Judge W. C. Okey, John Noble, Gen. W. H. Enochs of Ironton, Ohio, Fult. Caldwell, Chris. McKee, J. W. Robinson of Louisville, Ky., Col. C. S. Sargeant, Dr. John W. Kraps, Hon. L. W. Finley, S. B. Philpot, Capt. I. C. Phillips, W. H. Cooley, Capt. W. H. Moseley, B. F. Penn, I. C. Wernecke, C. Foster, F. M. Thompson. The county officials and the editors of the Caldwell newspapers, Messrs. Cooley, Jennings, Martin and Evans, members of the medical and legal professions, ministers of the Gospel, the G. A. R. posts and soldiers of the Rebellion, and old residents generally, who have given information of importance and value, are also assured that their courtesies have been appreciated. The chapters relating to the pioneer histories of the various townships and villages of the county have been gleaned largely from personal interviews with the oldest residents and best informed citizens in all parts of the county. To name all who have aided in making the volume interesting and valuable would require a chapter by itself. Suffice it to say, that the publishers desire to return sincere and heartfelt thanks for the interest manifested in the work by all intelligent citizens of the county, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which they have been received by all with whom they have had business or social relations.

Chicago, Ill., 1887.

L. H. WATKINS & Co.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE.
THE DAWN OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.—First White Men in the West—Joliet and Marquette—Chevalier La Salle the First White Man in the Ohio Valley—Account of his Journey—Probable Exploration of the Muskingum—Englishmen in the Ohio Valley, 1730-1751—The Ohio Land Company of Virginia—Its Unsuccessful Attempt to Found a Settlement—Colonel Bouquet's Military Expedition, 1764—George Washington on the Ohio, 1770—The Massacre of Indians at Yellow Creek, 1774—The County of Illinois—State Claims Ceded—Important Treaties with the Indians.....	17

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS OF THE OHIO VALLEY.—Original Tribes in Ohio—The Iroquois and Their Conquest of the Country—The Delawares of the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum—Noted Chieftains—The Shawnees and their History—Their Hostility to the Whites—Other Indian Nations—The Manner of Savage life—Life in the Wilderness—Hunting the Elk and the Buffalo—War Songs and Dances—Courtship among the Savages.....	33
--	----

CHAPTER III.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC LANDS.—An Act Providing for the Survey of Ohio Lands, 1785—Names of the Surveyors Chosen—List of Squatter Settlers in Eastern Ohio in 1785—Frontier Life—The Beginning of the Survey—Particulars of the Experiences of the Surveyors, in 1785-6—The Survey of the First Seven Ranges—The Moravian Reservations—The Ohio Company's Purchase—Symmes' Purchase—Donations of Ebenezer Zane—The Military District—Land Offices Established—Later Land Legislation—The Ordinance of 1787.....	46
---	----

CHAPTER IV.

THE OHIO COMPANY.—The Company Organized at a Meeting in Boston in 1786—Purchase of a Tract of Land on the Muskingum—The Ordinance of Freedom—Dr. Cutter's Part in its Authorship—Measures Respecting the Proposed City and Colony—Provisions for Schools and Churches—Survey of the Lands—The Offer of Donations to Settlers—Embarrassment of the Company—The Purchase as Finally Made—Its Boundaries—The Donation Tract.....	66
---	----

CHAPTER V.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN TERRITORIAL HISTORY.—The plans and purposes of the Ohio Company—Dr. Cutler's prediction Concerning the Ohio Country—The Journey across the Mountains—Arrival of the Party at the Site of Marietta, April 7, 1788—Names	
--	--

	PAGE.
of the First Settlers in Ohio — Progress of the First Season — Governor St. Clair — Washington County Established — Territorial Courts — The First Townships in the Territory — First Territorial Legislature, 1779 — The Convention of 1802 — The State Constitution Formed — The State Admitted into the Union — Progress of the Settlements in Washington County.....	77

CHAPTER VI.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS — 1790 TO 1795. — The Rise of the War Cloud — Arrangements for a Treaty — The Treaty of Fort Harmar, January 9, 1879 — Renewal of Border Warfare — Surveyors Attacked — The Settlement at Big Bottom — The Massacre — War Begins — Settlers Attacked — The White Scouts and their Methods — Events of 1792-3 — Indian Atrocities — A Colony Formed at the Mouth of Olive Green Creek, 1794 — Closing Events of the War — Wayne's Victory	88
---	----

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER LIFE IN NOBLE COUNTY. — The Western Pioneers — Description of their work — Pioneer Gatherings — Description of the Log Cabin and the Manner of its Erection — The Kitchen Utensils of the Pioneer Household — The Bill of Fare and How it was Prepared — Fish and Game — Pioneer Agriculture — Rude Implements — Hard Work — Woman's Work — The Spinning Wheels and the Looms — All Clothing of Home Manufacture — The Kinds of Garments in Fashion Long Ago — Literary, Religious and Educational Advantages — The Pioneer Preachers — The Early Schools — Manner of Travel — Earliest Settlers of The County.....	108
---	-----

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FORMATION OF NOBLE COUNTY. — Guernsey County Erected in 1810 — Erection of Monroe County in 1813 — Its Organization in 1815 — Morgan County Formed, 1819 — A New County Proposed — Origin of the Name — The Matter Before the Legislature — Copy of a Petition Presented in 1849 — Noble County Erected, March 11, 1851 — The Act as Finally Passed — Sarahsville, the County Seat — First County Elections — Doings of the County Commissioners — Erection of a Public Building.....	120
---	-----

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL HISTORY OF NOBLE COUNTY. — The County Seat Controversy — Its Beginning — The Question of Re-location — The Rival Sites — Sarahsville and the Caldwell Farm — The Advocates of a Change Successful — A Legal Contest — History of the Litigation — Building of the Court House in Caldwell — Removal of the County Officers, 1858 — Civil List — County Officers from 1851 to 1897.....	133
--	-----

CHAPTER X.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. — Early Roads — The First Route of Travel in Noble County — The Summerfield and Batesville Turnpike — Postoffices and Mails — Railroads — The Sharon Railroad Projected in 1849 — The "Calico" Railroad — The Cincinnati, Wheeling & New York — The Cleveland & Marietta Railroad — Its Inception and Progress — Completion of the Road in 1871-2 — What Noble County Did toward Building It — The Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Narrow Gauge.....	143
---	-----

CHAPTER XI.

	PAGE.
PHYSICAL FEATURES AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF NOBLE COUNTY.—Topography—Surface, Soil and Streams—The Importance of the Coal Area—Possibility of Future Mining Wealth—Salt—The Pioneer Saltmakers—The Olive Salt Works Established in 1814—Description of the Primitive Apparatus—The Decline of the Industry—Gas and Petroleum—The Oldest Oil Well in Ohio—"Seneca Oil"—Old-time Gas and Oil Wells in Noble County—History of Petroleum Production in the Duck Creek Valley—The Excitement of 1860—The First Producing Wells.....	152

CHAPTER XII.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—First Term of Common Pleas Court in Noble County—Held at Olive in April, 1851—Other Early Terms of Court—Associate Judges—Courts at Sarahsville and Caldwell—Noble County Bar—The Lawyers Prior to 1851—Lawyers of Later Years—Hon. Isaac Parrish—Jabez Belford—Edward A. Bratton and Other Sarahsville Lawyers—William Priestly—Irwin G. Dudley—Hon. William H. Frazier—William C. Okey—Biographies and Sketches—Benjamin F. Spriggs—D. S. Spriggs—James S. Foreman—Judge D. S. Gibbs—Hon. J. M. Dalzell—William Chambers—John M. Amos—McGinnis & Weems—C. M. Watson—Young Lawyers.....	170
--	-----

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Remarks Upon the Physician's Vocation—Early Medical Practitioners in Noble County—Dr. Ziba Lindley, of Brookfield, 1815—Dr. David McGarry, the Pioneer Physician—Dr. William McKee—Mr. James F. Capell and Other Physicians of Sarahsville—Medical History of Sharon, Summerfield and Batesville—The Physicians of Caldwell, Early and Late—The Profession in Other Towns and Villages.....	187
---	-----

CHAPTER XIV.

THE COUNTY PRESS.—Growth and Influence of Modern Journalism—History of the Whig and Republican Papers in Noble County—"The Investigator" published at Olive in 1851—Description of an Early Copy—Advertisers and Items—"The Noble County Patriot" at Sarahsville—"The Christian Harbinger"—"The Republican" and the "Consolidated Republican"—"The Noble County Republican" at Caldwell—Successive Owners—The "Caldwell Journal"—Democratic Papers of the County—The Democratic Courier at Sarahsville in 1851—Removal to Caldwell—"The Spectator"—"The Citizens' Press"—"The Caldwell Press"—"The Noble County Democrat"—Brief Notices of Former Editors.....	205
--	-----

CHAPTER XV.

NOBLE COUNTY IN THE WAR.—Introductory—Old Time Musters—The "Cornstalk" Militia—The First Response from Noble County—Company I, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Raised at Summerfield—The Twenty-sixth Regiment—Thirteenth Regiment—Thirty-sixth Regiment—Twentieth Regiment (Reorganized)—Forty-second	
--	--

	PAGE.
Regiment—Garfield's Old Command—Sixty-second Regiment—Sixty-third Regiment—Seventy-eighth Regiment—Ninety-second Regiment—One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment—One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment—One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment—Miscellaneous List—The Hoskinsville Rebellion—Both Sides of the Matter—Biographies of Military Men from Noble County—Soldiers' Reunions.....	215

CHAPTER XVI.

CALDWELL.—The Origin of the Town—The Selection of its Site as the County Seat in 1854—Donation by Samuel Caldwell—Survey of the Town Plat—Additions—Sale of Lots in 1857—The Erection of the Court House—First Buildings Erected—The First Stores—First Settlers—Mercantile and Industrial Interests—List of Inhabitants in 1862—The Village in Its Early Years—Improvements—Business—The Noble County Bank—Caldwell Building and Loan Association—The Caldwell Woolen Factory—Flouring-Mill—The Public School Building—Business Men of To-day—Incorporation, and Village Officers—Churches and Societies—Caldwell Fair Association—Personal Sketches.....	294
--	-----

CHAPTER XVII.

OLIVE.—Its Organization as a Township of Morgan County, 1819—Reorganization in 1851—Names of Taxpayers in 1826—New England Settlers—The Pioneers—Their Names, Nativities, and Characteristics—Robert Caldwell and Others—Samuel Alien, the Pioneer Miller of the Valley—Judge Clark—Captain Blake—'Squire Free—Early and Prominent Families—Early Industries—Distilleries—Old-time Farming Implements—Reminiscences of an Early Settler—An Early School—Olive, the Oldest Village—Its Origin, Growth and Decline—Other Villages—"Socum," Moundsville, South Olive and Dudley—Churches.....	314
--	-----

CHAPTER XVIII.

CENTER.—Organization of the Township, 1851—First Election—Pioneer Settlers—First Entry of Land—Bates' Mill—Horse-Mills—Further Account of the Early Settlers—Union Township Organized in 1822—Taxpayers in 1833—Old-time Hunters—Oxen as Whisky-drinkers—Corn Huskings—Family Sketches—The Township War Record—The Tobacco Industry—Sarahville, the Old County Seat—Founded in 1829—Origin of the Name—The Growth of the Town—Mercantile and Industrial—Schools—Churches—Lodges.....	334
--	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

SHARON.—Organization of the Township—Samuel Sailor, the Hunter, an Early Pioneer—the Archibald Family make a Settlement in 1815—Anecdotes of Sailor—How He Defended His Neighbor's House—How He Arrived Late at a Raising—Hunting—The Wileys, Longs and Others—Attempt to Locate the County Seat of Morgan near Sharon—Reminiscences of Early Days—The Horse-Mills—The Post-Boy—County Officers.....	359
--	-----

CHAPTER XX.

	PAGE.
MARION.—Taxpayers in 1833—Marion Township Erected in 1851—Early Settlers—The Pioneers from the Delaware—Old Settlers Still Living—The Irish Settlement— Names of the Pioneer Irish and Scotch Settlers—Prominent Early Families—Moses Horton, the Founder of Summerfield—Early Schools—Lexington, an Extinct Village—Ginseng Digging—Deer Hunting—A Novel Marriage Ceremony—Personal Mention—The “Dutch Indians”—An Amusing Trial—The Village of Freedom— Summerfield—Its Early Settlers—Industries—Merchants—Churches.....	381

CHAPTER XXI.

BROOKFIELD.—Original Extent—New England Influences—A Permanent Population —The “Federal Trail”—First Settlement Made in 1806 by the Dye Family—Judge William Rannells and Other Pioneers—Settlement Progresses Slowly—Experiences of an Early Family—A Peculiar Industry—The Manufacture of Castor Oil—Land Owners in 1826—Valuation and Taxes for that Year—Personal Mention—Early Schools—A Novel Saw-Mill—The Settlers on Bates’ Branch—The First Postoffice —Family Sketches—Brookfield Church.....	419
---	-----

CHAPTER XXII.

STOCK.—Its Boundaries—Early Settlement on the East Fork—The Enochs, Crows, Grandons, Morrisies and Archers—The Crow Family and the Indians—Other Early Pioneers—The Last Indian Camp on Sailor’s Run in 1812—Religion of the Pioneers —Large Families—Early Mills—First Brick Houses—Hunting Adventure—The Yankee Settlers—First Orchards in the Township—Hardships of the Year 1816— Taxpayers of 1833—Asa Barton—Early Schools—German Settlers—Villages— Carlisle—East Union—Churches.....	439
--	-----

CHAPTER XXIII.

SENECA.—Seneca as a Township of Guernsey County—Richland Township—Real Estate Owners in 1830—Pioneer Settlers—Timothy Bates—His Mill and Distillery —How the Distillery Served as a Meeting-House—An Early School—How a Wheat Field Was Harvested by Moonlight—Wolf Scalps—School Section—First Store— Sketches of the Pioneers—Hunting and Going to Mill—Adventures of Abraham Rich—Family Sketches—Mount Ephraim—“Moss Tavern”—Churches of the Township.....	465
--	-----

CHAPTER XXIV.

NOBLE.—Early Elections and Electors—Poll Book List for 1820—Taxes in 1822—An Early Indian Trail—Formerly a Part of Buffalo Township—The Memorable Elec- tion of 1816—The Family of John Noble, Senior—Mention of Early and Prominent Families—Joseph Lippitt—An Irishman’s Trick—A Bear Story—Early Schools— Personal Sketches.....	483
---	-----

CHAPTER XXV.

WAYNE.—Election—Its Boundaries Described—Taxpayers of 1830—Joseph Reeves— John Vorhies—The First Permanent Resident of the Township—The Wards—Bry- ans—Bursons—Yohos—Carpenters—Laws—Richeys—Lowreys—Mendenhalls and other Early Settlers—Thompson’s Mill—Early Religious Meetings.....	507
--	-----

CHAPTER XXVI.

	PAGE.
ELK.—Elk Township in 1822—Taxes in Early Years—Original Extent of Territory— Alteration of Boundaries in 1851—Property-Holders in 1833—Pioneer Settlers— The Davis Family—Frederick Miller—His Eccentricities—The Pryors—The Enochs—Matthew Gray—The Cruns—Other Early Settlers—First German Set- tlers, 1836—Thrift and Enterprise—Crumtown—Harriettsville—The Village Founded by Moses T. Spence in 1839—Its Progress and Present Status—Societies— Churches.....	513

CHAPTER XXVII.

JEFFERSON.—Erection of the Township—Originally Included in Enoch and Aurelius Townships—Pioneer Settlers—David Ales' Tavern—The Cholera Epidemic— Reminiscences of an Old Settler—Family Sketches—Dexter City—Its Origin and Growth—A Neat and Enterprising Town—Business Men, Societies, Churches, etc. Middleburg—Account of its Early Industries—Site of the Village in 1834—Middle- burg Schools.....	531
--	-----

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JACKSON.—Olive Green Township—Organized in 1819—Change of Name—First Justices of the Peace—Taxpayers in 1826—Aaron Hughs the First Settler—Hunt- ing Adventures, and other Details of Pioneer Life—Reasoner's Run—Slow Progress of Settlement—An English Colony Arrives in 1817 and Doubles the Population— Their Adventures—Seventeen Inmates of One Cabin—The Earliest Families— Early Schools—Politics in Early Years—Bell-making by the Keiths—Wilbur Sprague's Narrow Escape—Shot by an Indian—Stores and Business Interests— Churches.....	544
---	-----

CHAPTER XXIX.

ENOCH.—Organized as a Township of Monroe County in 1822—Property-Holders in 1833—Reorganization of the Township in 1851—Change of Boundary—Derivation of the Name—The Pioneer Settlers—Hunters and Hunting—Anecdotes—The German Settlement—The Pioneer Germans—How They Managed to Pay for Lands—Later German Settlers—Newburg—Its Rise and Decline—Fulda—Mer- cantile—Schools—Churches—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church	561
---	-----

CHAPTER XXX.

BEAVER.—Pioneer Settlers—Largely from Maryland—Their Condition and Character- istics—Adventures with Bears and Panthers—How "Whisky Run" got its Name— "Frolics"—John House's Mill—Mention of Early Settlers—Anecdotes—Organ- ization of Beaver Township, 1816—Tax List in 1830—The Boundaries of the Town- ship as Established in 1851—Change of Boundary—Early Merchants—Family Sketches—Early Schools—Batesville—Its Origin and Growth—A Neat and Thrifty Town—Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.....	576
---	-----

CHAPTER XXXI.

BUFFALO.—Erection—Early Settlers—Owners of Real Estate in 1830—Abram Rich— The Mileys—Jacob Gregg—John Drake—Other Early Settlers—Religious.....	592
---	-----

BIOGRAPHICAL.

	PAGE.
Amos, John M.....	184
Archer, E. H.....	186
Aldridge, Dr. John D.....	191
Archer, Stephen M.....	460
Belford, Jabez.....	174
Brown, Dr. Robert Samuel.....	194
Bebout, Dr. W. S.....	198
Bugher, Dr. Corwin E.....	198
Brock, Dr. J. W.....	200
Boggs, Dr. W. R.....	204
Brown, Dr. James T.....	204
Biedenharn, Capt. W. T.....	290
Brown, Captain John.....	293
Brown Family.....	350
Ball Family.....	357
Brownrigg Family.....	379
Barnes Family.....	463
Chambers, William.....	184
Capell, Dr. James F.....	189
Cooley, Wallace H.....	208
Caldwell Family.....	311
Cleveland, Timothy.....	310
Cochran, Samuel W. P.....	175
Clinedinst, Lieut. Henry.....	291
Carr, James.....	502
Dudley, Erwin G.....	179
Dalzell, Hon. James M.....	181
Downey, Dr. Robert C.....	196
Dilley, Judge Jonathan.....	308
Davidson, Charles C.....	356
Danford Family.....	387
Evans, Charles Wesley.....	212
Enochs, Gen. William H.....	278
Engler, Lieut. Charles J.....	291
Frazier, Hon. William H.....	176
Frazier, Henry.....	176
Foreman, James S.....	180
Finley, Dr. John.....	198
Foster, Chrysostom.....	309

	PAGE.
Finley, Hon. L. W.....	417
Gibbs, Judge Dennis S.....	181
Gibbs, Dr. Erwin.....	195
Guilbert, W. D.....	310
Gray, John.....	436
Geddes, George A.....	505
Horton, Dr. William.....	192
Hill, John B.....	575
James, Dr. Frank.....	194
Jennings, D. A.....	211
Jennings, A. P.....	307
Kellar, Dr. John.....	199
Kraps, Dr. John W.....	201
Kirk, Lieut. William R.....	294
Kain, William Marcus.....	175
Knouff, Jonathan F.....	307
Kluber, Rev. D. J.....	573
Lemmax, John.....	412
Large, Henry.....	416
McGarry, Samuel.....	175
McGinnis, James M.....	185
McGarry, Dr. David.....	188
McKee, Dr. William.....	189
McGarry, Dr. John.....	195
Martin, Dr. John.....	196
Martin, Dr. William G.....	200
Martin, Dr. Atkinson.....	200
McVay, Dr. P. M.....	203
Martin, Frank M.....	209
Moseley, Capt. William L.....	287
Miller, David.....	309
Moore, Fred W.....	184
McGarry, David.....	337
McGovern, Thomas.....	462
McKee Family.....	498
McClure, George Alonzo.....	506
Neville, Dr. Michael H.....	199
Noble, John.....	502
Nickerson, Rev. Sparrow.....	503
Okey, Judge William C.....	178
Parish, Hon. Isaac.....	173
Priestly, William.....	175
Paxton, Col. John C.....	286
Purkey, Capt. Joseph.....	288
Phillips, Capt. I. C.....	289

	PAGE.
Philpot Family.....	411
Penn, Benjamin F.....	457
Phillips, Rev. Jeremiah.....	559
Rothrock, James H.....	179
Robinson, John W.....	354
Rich Family.....	481
Spriggs, Hon. Benjamin F.....	179
Spriggs, David S.....	180
Summers, Russell W.....	186
Spriggs, Dr. William S.....	190
Slater, Dr. Francis.....	191
Summers, Dr. Reuben P.....	193
Sparling, Dr. John Belton.....	193
Staats, Dr. A. A.....	193
Stephenson, Dr. Robert.....	193
Simons, Dr. Charles Perry.....	197
Sargeant, Gen. Charles S.....	282
Shaklee, Col. Francis M.....	284
Smith, George A.....	309
Slater, Dr. Francis.....	191
Sullivan, E. P.....	543
Smithberger, William.....	528
Tanneyhill, Richard H.....	179
Taylor, Dr. R. B.....	192
Taylor, Dr. William Ross.....	194
Tingle, Dr. G. T.....	203
Thompson, Freeman T.....	292
Tipton, John W.....	308
Taylor Family.....	353
Taylor, Dr. William R.....	194
Trimmer Family.....	437
Van Meter, Hon. William.....	357
Wharton, Nathan B.....	185
Weems, Capell L.....	186
Watson, Clark M.....	186
Way, Dr. G. A.....	197
Williams, Dr. J. H.....	200
Wishard, Dr. Samuel G.....	203
Wilson, Col. Harmon.....	284
Wernecke, I. C.....	527
Way, Edward T.....	558
Young, Hon. William J.....	348
Young, Henry J.....	350
Young, Thomas J.....	350

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
Archer, Stephen M.....	448
Archer, Mrs. Stephen M.....	449
Brown, Le Roy D.....	352
Ball, James	358
Belford, Jabez.....	170
Barnes, N. B.....	464
Brownrigg, John	380
Brown, Capt. John.....	248
Caldwell, Samuel.....	312
Caldwell, view of	296
Carr, James.....	292
Caldwell, Joseph, Sr.....	320
Clinedinst, Lieut. Henry H.....	292
Danford, Morris.....	390
Davidson, C. C.....	356
Enochs, Gen. W. H.....	280
Frazier, Hon. W. H.....	176
Finley, Hon. L. W.....	418
Gray, John.....	424
Geddes, George E.....	496
Hill, John B	566
Klauber, Rev. D. J.....	574
Kraps, Dr. John W.....	202
Lemmax, John.....	412
Large, Henry.....	416
Moseley, Capt. W. L.....	288
McKee, Hon. Ezra	500
McKee, Robert	501
McGovern, Thomas.....	440
McClure, George A.....	506
Nickerson, Rev. Sparrow	488
Noble, John	484
Okey, Judge William C.....	178
Penn, B. F.....	456
Penn, Miss Martha.....	457
Philpot, S. B.....	384
Robinson, John W.....	354
Rich, Jacob.....	480
Spriggs, David S.....	180

	PAGE.
Spriggs, Dr. William S.....	190
Shaklee, Col. Francis M.....	286
Smithberger, William.....	528
Sargeant, Gen. C. S.....	284
Sullivan, E. P.....	543
Trimmer, Stevenson.....	438
Taylor, George W.....	344
Wernecke, I. C.....	520
Way, Edward T.....	558
Wiley, Arch.....	216
Young, Hon. William J.....	348

HISTORY OF NOBLE COUNTY, OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

THE DAWN OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE WEST—UNIMPORTANT RESULTS FROM SPANISH EXPLORATIONS—THE LAKE REGION EXPLORED IN 1678—JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—CHEVALIER LA SALLE THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN THE OHIO VALLEY—ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY—PROBABLE EXPLORATION OF THE MUSKINGUM—THEIR MISSIONARIES AND TRADERS—ENGLISHMEN IN THE OHIO VALLEY, 1730-1751—THE OHIO LAND COMPANY OF VIRGINIA—ITS UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO FOUND A SETTLEMENT—CHRISTOPHER GIST'S JOURNEY, 1750—GEORGE WASHINGTON AT VENANGO, 1753—COLONEL BOUQUET'S MILITARY EXPEDITION, 1764—GEORGE WASHINGTON ON THE OHIO, 1770—THE MASSACRE OF INDIANS AT YELLOW CREEK, 1774—THE COUNTY OF ILLINOIS—THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE TUSCARAWAS—THE MASSACRE AT GNADENHUTTEN, 1782—CONFLICTING CLAIMS AS TO THE OWNERSHIP OF THE WEST—STATE CLAIMS CEDED—IMPORTANT TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

NEAR the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude, in the year 1541, Ferdinand de Soto and his companions reached and discovered the Mississippi River. This was doubtless the first expedition ever made by white men into the great central valley of North America. But the visionary and imaginative Spaniards wasted their efforts in a vain search for El Dorados, or the fountain of perpetual youth; and, apart from the establishment of the first settlement in the United States at St. Augustine, in 1565. Their discoveries and explorations, from the beginning to near the close of the sixteenth century, were barren of important results in the history of this country.

But there was a nation which looked with practical gaze upon the newly-discovered world and sought to make at least a part of it their own. The French were among the earliest adventurers in the new land, and their efforts to explore and colonize it were most active and energetic. But it was not until near the middle of the seventeenth century that the French were led to explore the region of the great lakes, and then religious zeal was the only inspiration of the explorers. Lake Superior was visited in 1641 by Charles Raymbault, the first of the missionary explorers of the Northwest. During the next thirty years, the Jesuits continued their explorations with great diligence and activity, establish-

ing missions at various points north of the lakes, also in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Joliet and Marquette, the former a Quebec merchant, and the latter a Jesuit missionary, in 1673 explored the country about the northern lakes, passed from Green Bay up the Fox and down the Wisconsin River into the Mississippi, and explored that river as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, returning by the Illinois and Chicago rivers to Lake Michigan.

It is the unanimous opinion of the chief historians of the country that Robert Chevalier La Salle was the first white man to explore the beautiful stream now known as the Ohio, and the first to tread the soil of the great State named from the river. The earliest explorers of the Mississippi region considered the Ohio and Wabash as one stream, and gave the name Ouabache to both.

La Salle was born in France in 1635, and educated for the priesthood; but his adventurous spirit would not brook the seclusion of the cloister. He came to Canada in 1666 and plunged boldly into the wilderness to make a name as an explorer. Soon after we find him among the Seneca Indians of New York, seeking a guide to lead him into the country of the Delawares. Successful in his quest—having obtained a Shawnee prisoner by gifts to the Senecas—he set out upon his hazardous expedition. As the records of three years of his wanderings are lost to the world, there is no direct evidence as to the route which he took to reach and explore the Ohio River.

Several Ohio writers have asserted, with some showing of probability, that after proceeding up Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga he followed that river to the portage and reached the Ohio by the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum. It is generally agreed that the time of his journey was the winter of 1669-70. Others maintain that La Salle crossed Lake Erie to the Maumee, and came to the Ohio by that stream and the Miami. But the weight of historical evidence supports the generally accepted and more probable theory that he journeyed from the Seneca country to the Allegheny, and down that river to the Ohio, whence he explored its chief tributaries. Hence, although he may not have reached the Ohio by way of the Muskingum, it is very likely that he explored the latter stream during some part of his three years of wandering.

In 1679, La Salle, who was then at the French post of Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, built and launched upon Lake Erie the Griffin, a bark of sixty ton's burden, the first vessel that ever navigated the waters of the lake; sailed across Lakes Erie and Huron to the Straits of Mackinac, and thence to Green Bay. From this point he sent back the Griffin with a cargo of furs, and, accompanied by Father Louis Hennepin (a Franciscan monk) and fourteen other men, journeyed farther into the wild and unknown region. They proceeded in canoes by way of the St. Joseph, Kankakee and Illinois rivers to Peoria Lake, in the vicinity of which La Salle erected a fort and

trading station. Then, leaving his lieutenant, Monsieur Tonti, and some of the men in charge of the station, he returned to Mackinac, where the Jesuits had a missionary settlement, and spent some months voyaging between that point and Fort Frontenac.

In January, 1682, La Salle set out on a grand voyage to discover the mouth of the Mississippi. By way of Lake Michigan, the Chicago and Illinois rivers, he reached the great river and descended it as far as the site of New Orleans. There, on the 9th of April, with due solemnities, in the name of Louis, king of France, he took possession of "the country of Louisiana, all its seas, harbors, ports, bays, adjacent straits, . . . nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers," from the Gulf to the sources of the Mississippi.

After this expedition the great *royageur* returned to his native land and induced his government to fit out an expedition for the purpose of planting a colony on the Mississippi. Sailing from France in 1685, he reached the Gulf of Mexico, but failed to discover the mouth of the Father of Waters. Landing within the present State of Texas, he explored the adjacent region some distance westward and northward. La Salle was murdered in March, 1687, by two of his own men. Thus perished one of the bravest and most gallant of the explorers of the New World. His scheme of colonization was a failure; but upon the strength of his action in taking possession of

the country in the name of the king, France laid claim to the vast territory of Louisiana.

As early as 1688 France had established military posts at Frontenac, Niagara, Mackinac, and on the Illinois River, and before 1750 French settlements were established at several points on the great lakes and in the Mississippi Valley. But of the Ohio Valley, from the death of La Salle to near the middle of the eighteenth century, there is little authentic history except that furnished by the journals of the Jesuit missionaries, who traversed the country along the Wabash and Maumee and the Illinois, founding missions and preaching to the Indians. Soon after the missionaries began their labors the French traders established posts, and to some extent explored the country. They had a trading-post at or near the mouth of the Maumee as early as 1680, and traveled back and forth from Canada to the Mississippi; later they traveled to that stream by way of the Maumee, the Wabash and the Ohio, and from Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, by way of the Allegheny (which was long known as the Ohio), and the Ohio.

The entire region west of the Alleghenies was little known to the English prior to 1740, when English traders began to supersede the French. The colonial governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania especially encouraged and fostered the commerce between the whites and the Indians. In this Virginia took the lead. Governor Spotswood was an enthusiast upon the subject, and

after exploring and finding a practical passage through the Alleghenies in 1714 he entered eagerly upon the project of taking possession of the country beyond them. He urged upon the British government the importance of obtaining such a foothold in the West as to be able to resist the growth of French influence. One romantic feature of his work was the founding of the Transmontane order of knights, with the motto, *Sic juvat transcendere montes*. Though no systematic settlement or exploration resulted, yet from time to time adventurers reached *La Belle Riviere* — the Beautiful River — as the French called the Ohio. Had Governor Spotswood's advice been heeded, the long and bloody French and Indian war (1754-63) might not have been necessary to dislodge the French from the West.

English traders visited the Ohio between 1730 and 1740, and were licensed by the government of Pennsylvania to trade as far west as the Mississippi in 1744. John Howard descended the Ohio in 1742, and was captured on the Mississippi by the French. In 1748 Conrad Weiser, acting for the English, visited Logstown, a Shawnee town on the Ohio, a short distance from Pittsburgh, bearing gifts to gain the favor of the savages. Soon after, the renowned pioneer, George Croghan, accompanied by Andrew Montour, a Seneca half-breed, journeyed Westward into the country of the Miamis, won the favor of the tribes by gifts, and in 1751 erected a stockade on the great Miami within the present limits of

Shelby County, Ohio. This station, which was called Pickawillamy, was destroyed by the French and Indians in June of the following year. It was doubtless the first structure erected by the hands of Englishmen within the limits of the State.

Prior to 1750 the French established a trading-station and built a fort at Sandusky, and made a systematic exploration of the Ohio and its tributaries. The expedition for this purpose was sent out by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, captain-general of New France, and was led by Celeron de Bienville. In 1798 a leaden plate was found at the mouth of the Muskingum, which bore an inscription of which the following is a translation:

"In the year of 1749, of the reign of Louis XV of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment sent by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, captain-general of New France, in order to establish tranquillity among some villages of savages of these parts, have buried this plate at the mouth of the river Chi-no-da-hich-e-tha, the 18th of August, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty themselves into it, and of all the lands of both sides, even to the sources of said rivers, as have enjoyed or ought to have enjoyed the preceding kings of France, and that they have maintained themselves there by force of arms and by treaties, especially by those of Ryswick, of Utrecht and of Aix-la-Chapelle." Another plate bearing a similar inscription was

found later at the mouth of the Kanawha, and a few years ago one of like purport was found on the Upper Allegheny.

The first concerted movement looking toward the establishment of an English colony in the Ohio Valley was made in 1748, when twelve prominent Virginians, among whom were Robert Dinwiddie, governor of the province, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, and Thomas Lee, president of the council of Virginia, formed an association styled the Ohio Land Company. In 1749 the company received from George II a grant of half a million acres of land, to be located either between the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers, or on the northern bank of the Ohio. One of the conditions of the grant was that one hundred families should be settled on the tract within seven years.

De Bienville's expedition was made for the purpose of driving the English out of the Ohio Valley and thwarting the purposes of the Ohio Land Company. To the same end the French built forts at Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.), at Le Boeuf, on a tributary of the Allegheny, about fifteen miles south of Lake Erie, and at Venango, and sent out a party to destroy the English post on the Maumee.

Meantime, in 1750, the Ohio Land Company sent out Christopher Gist and a surveying party to examine and explore the country in which it was proposed to establish the colony. The party reached the Ohio, opposite

the mouth of Beaver Creek, and, after tarrying at Logstown, crossed the country, arriving at the Tuscarawas River, opposite the present town of Bolivar, on the 5th of December. On the 7th Gist crossed the river to an Indian village, whose inhabitants were favorable to the French. Following the river south, on the 14th he reached an Indian town near the junction of the White-woman Creek and the Tuscarawas. The town contained about one hundred families, part of them favorable to the English and part to the French. Here he found Montour and George Croghan, the latter having his headquarters in the town.

"When we came in sight of the town," says Gist, in his journal, "we perceived the English colors hoisted on the king's (chief's) house, and at George Croghan's. Upon inquiring the reason I was informed that the French had lately taken several English traders, and that Mr. Croghan had ordered all the white men to come into this town, and had sent runners to the traders of the lower towns, and that the Indians had sent to their people to come and counsel about it."

Gist tarried among the Indians of the Tuscarawas Valley until the latter part of January, 1751, and during his stay visited the white woman, Mary Harris, who lived among the Indians and had great influence with them. White-woman Creek received its name from her. She was of New England birth, and was captured and taken west when a child. She grew up and married

among the savages, and ended her days among them.

Gist, accompanied on part of his journey by Croghan, crossed from the Muskingum to Licking Creek, thence to the Scioto, which he explored to its mouth, then journeyed on the Ohio nearly to the falls at Louisville, returning on foot to Virginia through Kentucky.

In 1753 the Virginians opened a road from Will's Creek, near Cumberland, Md., to the Ohio Valley, and made preparations to establish a colony. The governor sent George Washington, with Christopher Gist as his guide, to the French posts at Venango (now Franklin, Pa.), and Le Bœuf, to demand the reason for the French invasion of British territory. The young Virginian received a defiant answer, and the project of founding a colony was abandoned, as it became evident that war must ensue between the French and the English. The struggle that followed established the British in possession of Canada and all the country east of the Mississippi, excepting the Spanish territory and a small body of land about New Orleans.

In 1764 occurred the first English military expedition into the country northwest of the Ohio. Colonel Henry Bouquet was sent out to punish the Delawares, Shawnees and other Ohio tribes for their depredations and massacres on the Pennsylvania frontiers during the war between the French and the English. With a force numbering fifteen hundred men, three hundred of whom de-

serted before the expedition was fairly begun, he had marched through Pennsylvania along Braddock's old trail in 1763, conquered the Indians in a two days' fight at Bushy Run and taken the remainder of his army to Fort Pitt. On the 3d of October, 1764, he marched from Fort Pitt with fifteen hundred men on his way into the valleys of the Muskingum and the Tuscarawas. The expedition penetrated the Indian country as far as the forks of the Muskingum, where Coshocton now is. No blood was shed, the Indians yielding their assent to the terms of a treaty proposed by Colonel Bouquet, and delivering up the captives they then held. Over two hundred white prisoners were delivered into the Colonel's charge, and it was stated that more than a hundred more still remained at distant points in possession of the Shawnees, who promised to deliver them to the English authorities in the following spring. Bouquet's army returned from its bloodless conquest, reaching Fort Pitt on the 28th of November.

While Bouquet was in the Muskingum country Colonel Bradstreet led an expedition to the Indian towns along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and was equally successful in his object, gaining the promise of peace without any fighting.

The British took but little advantage of their ascendancy in the Northwest. The country was visited by few except Indian traders. The borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia were peopled years before adventurous hunters and trappers ("squat-

ters") sought to make homes for themselves north of the Ohio, where the Indian title to the lands had not yet been extinguished.

In 1770 George Washington, Captain William Crawford and Dr. Craik, accompanied by a party of Indians, journeyed down the Ohio as far as the mouth of the Big Kanawha. (Crawford, afterward colonel, was burned at the stake in what is now Wyandot County, in 1782.) The party were at the mouth of the Muskingum on the 27th of October.

In the spring of 1774, on the West Virginia side of the Ohio, there was perpetrated a most cruel and unprovoked murder of Indians by the whites. The massacre took place opposite the mouth of the Yellow Creek, Jefferson County, Ohio. The victims were the kindred of Logan, the talented Mingo chief, renowned for his friendship to the whites. Logan had taken no part in the French and Indian war, except as a peacemaker. At the time of the massacre he was living on Yellow Creek and supporting himself and family by hunting. A party of white men encamped opposite the mouth of the creek, and were visited by six Indians—five men and one woman. The whites, after making some of the Indians drunk, murdered all, not even sparing the woman.

To avenge the death of his relatives, Logan took the warpath, and became the terror of the adventurous squatters of the border. Then, retiring farther into the wilderness, he made his home with the Shawnees—a tribe most hostile to the whites—

in the old Indian town of Chillicothe. The Shawnees, doubtless inspired by the influence and example of Logan, renewed their bloody assaults upon the frontier settlements. To quiet the increasing trouble, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, organized and led an army into the Ohio country. The force was in two divisions, one led by General Alexander Lewis, and the other by Lord Dunmore himself.

General Lewis' division marched by land to the mouth of the Big Kanawha, while Dunmore's force proceeded down the Ohio in boats and canoes. At Point Pleasant, on the 10th of October, 1774, General Lewis' division (the smaller of the two), consisting of about eleven hundred men, was attacked by almost an equal number of Shawnees, under the leadership of Cornstalk. There ensued one of the most hardly contested battles ever fought between the white men and the red on the banks of the Ohio. The Indians retired after losing several of their best warriors. The whites lost over fifty men and several officers. The loss of the Indians was estimated at over two hundred.

Dunmore, instead of landing at the mouth of the Kanawha, as had been his original intention, disembarked at the mouth of the Hocking, where he erected a blockhouse in which to leave his surplus stores while he advanced farther into the enemy's country. Dunmore's division did no fighting, but advanced to within eight miles of the Indian town of Chillicothe, and there was joined by

General Lewis and his force. The Indians seemed humbled and sued for peace, and at Camp Charlotte a treaty was held. It was during the negotiation of this treaty that Logan gave utterance to his famous speech, once familiar to every schoolboy, beginning, "I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry but I gave him meat," etc. Lord Dunmore returned to Virginia, and in the following year engaged in that rebellion which called for his expulsion in disgrace from the province. Whatever may have been the motives which animated him in his subsequent course, there is no doubt but honorable patriotism and a desire for military renown inspired his western expedition.

Contemporary with Lord Dunmore's expedition Colonel Angus McDonald led a force of four hundred men against the Indian towns on the Muskingum. Wakatomeka, a Shawnee town of considerable size, stood near the present site of Dresden, Muskingum county. The force was collected at Wheeling, by order of the Earl of Dunmore, some time in June, 1774. It set out for the Indian town, piloted by Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Tody Kelley. About six miles from Wakatomeka the militia were met by a band of forty or fifty Indians, who attacked them, killed two soldiers and wounded several others. One Indian was killed and several wounded. On reaching the town Colonel McDonald found it deserted, the Indians having withdrawn to the opposite

side of the river. There they attempted to draw the soldiers into an ambuscade, but being unsuccessful, sued for peace. The commander agreed to make peace on condition that their chiefs be given him as hostages. Five chiefs were accordingly delivered up to him. The Indians then representing that they would not make peace unless the chiefs of other towns were present, one of the hostages was released to bring in the others. He did not return, and another chief was sent out, who also failed to come back. The soldiers then moved about a mile and a half up the river to another Indian village, where they had a slight skirmish and killed one Indian. It was discovered while the whites were awaiting the return of the messengers that the Indians were engaged in removing their people and effects from the upper towns. The military then burned the towns and destroyed the cornfields of the Indians, and returned to Virginia with three of the hostages, who were released at the subsequent peace made by Lord Dunmore in the fall of the same year.

Aside from the noteworthy and successful expedition of General George Rogers Clark, mentioned more fully below, although several invasions of the western country were planned or made during the revolutionary period, there were few important events transpiring in what was afterwards the Northwest territory from 1775 to 1783.

In April, 1776, Colonel George Morgan was appointed Indian agent for the middle department, with

headquarters at Fort Pitt. He held the position until sometime in 1779, and by his treatment of the savages did much to win their friendship and respect. In June, 1776, Colonel Morgan sent William Wilson into the Indian country to make arrangements for a treaty. Colonel Morgan accompanied him as far as Pluggystown, then returned to Fort Pitt. Wilson visited Coshocton and other Indian towns, journeyed to Detroit, and returned by way of Coshocton.

In 1778 a fort was erected at the mouth of Big Beaver, and named Fort McIntosh. In the fall of the same year General McIntosh marched from that fort into the Indian country, meeting with no opposition, and on the bank of the Tuscarawas, near the mouth of Sandy Creek, erected Fort Laurens, which he garrisoned with 150 men under the command of Colonel John Gibson. Fort Laurens was the first English fortification worthy of the name in Ohio. No good resulted from planting this post in the heart of the Indian country. The Shawnees and Wyandots besieged it for several weeks, killed several soldiers and caused the rest much privation. The distance of the post from supplies and the hostility of the Indians caused the fort to be abandoned in August, 1779.

Among later expeditions into the Ohio country were those of Colonel John Bowman, in 1779; General Daniel Brodhead, 1781; Colonel Archibald Lochery, 1781; Colonel Williamson, 1782; Colonel William Crawford, into the Sandusky country, where he was captured and

burned in the same year; Colonel Benjamin Logan, 1786.

The most illustrious military achievement in all the annals of the west was that of Colonel (afterward General) George Rogers Clark. His heroic exploit was the chief agency in securing to the United States the territory of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and but for it the Ohio and not the Mississippi would have been the boundary of our western possessions at the conclusion of the peace of 1783. As Garfield expressed it, "the cession of that great territory under the treaty of 1783 was due mainly to the foresight, the courage and endurance of one man, who never received from his country an adequate recognition of his great services."

General Clark has received scant honor from the historians. Some American writers of considerable note have even written what purported to be "histories of the United States" in which his name was not even mentioned! But in the West his name and his fame will be perpetual.

George Rogers Clark was a native of Virginia, and a pioneer settler of Kentucky. His wisdom and foresight led him to consider that the territory of the West as well as that of the East should be wrested from the control of the British. Accordingly, he sought authority from the House of Burgesses of Virginia to enable him to fit out and lead an expedition against the distant military posts of that nation. The Burgesses hesitating, and attempting to put

him off by excuses, he appealed in person to Patrick Henry, the governor of the province, and from him received authority to raise seven companies for the purpose of taking the British posts in the Northwest. In the winter of 1778 he gathered ammunition and military stores at Pittsburgh and Wheeling; in the spring proceeded down the Ohio to the Falls, and thence, with the small but valiant army of hardy Kentuckians and Virginians, he marched into the wilderness of the Illinois country and soon had the important British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes in his possession. With consummate tact he won the French inhabitants of the western posts over to the American side, and also concluded treaties of peace with several of the western tribes of Indians. Subsequently—in 1780 and 1872—General Clark led expeditions against the Miami Indians.

It was on the strength of his conquest that Virginia in 1778 organized the whole region from her western boundaries to the Mississippi into the county of Illinois, and held courts at Vincennes in 1779. Colonel John Todd was Virginia's county lieutenant or commander-in-chief for Illinois County, and established local governments in most of the western settlements. Virginia continued to exercise authority—or, at least, a show of authority—over this vast region until 1784, when she yielded all of her claims to territory in the Northwest to the general government.

Before leaving the subject of early

travels and explorations in the West let us briefly tell the story of the Moravian missionaries and the sad fate of the settlements founded by them.

The missionaries of the Moravian Church (a Protestant denomination whose chief seat was at Bethlehem, Pa.) were most zealous and successful in their efforts to convert the Indians to Christianity. As early as 1761, one of their number, the Rev. Christian Frederick Post visited the Delawares on the Tuscarawas, and built himself a cabin near where the town of Bolivar now is. Having established friendly relations with the savages, he returned to Bethlehem. In May of the following year he was again at his cabin on the banks of the Tuscarawas, accompanied by another missionary, Rev. John Heckewelder. They began making a small clearing for the purpose of planting a garden. This alarmed the Indians, who feared that the missionaries contemplated taking possession of their lands. A compromise was finally made, the Indians allowing Post and Heckewelder a garden spot fifty paces square. During the summer Post went to Lancaster, leaving Heckewelder at the station to instruct the Indian children. During a portion of the summer Heckewelder lived with Thomas Calhoun, an Indian trader who had his cabin near that which Post had built. He was obliged to hide his books and do all his reading and writing in secret, the Indians having a superstitious fear of reading and writing, thinking when it was going on something

was being done to rob them of their lands. In October Heckewelder left the Indian country, on account of rumors of war and uneasiness among the Indian nations.

Though this first attempt to convert the Indians resulted in failure, the zealous Moravians did not abandon the enterprise. In 1771 Rev. David Zeisberger visited the Tuscarawas, and in 1772 established a missionary settlement composed of twenty-eight persons and called it Schoenbrunn (Beautiful Spring). Its site was near the present town of New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County. Rev. John Roth, Rev. George Jungman and Rev. John Etwin came out from Pennsylvania in the same year, and in the spring of 1773 the settlement of Gnadenhutten (Tents of Grace) was founded on the river seven miles below Schoenbrunn. A town was regularly laid out and a large chapel erected. The converted Indians betook themselves to agricultural pursuits, and led a simple, quiet, peaceful existence. The missionaries' labors were abundantly blessed, and the number of converts rapidly increased. In the spring of 1776 another Moravian settlement, consisting of eight families, was formed by Revs. Zeisberger and Heckewelder. It was situated about two miles from the present site of Coshocton and was called Lichtenau (Meadows or Fields of Light). In 1776, through the agency of British emissaries, a portion of the converts of Schoenbrunn were induced to desert the settlement, renounce Christianity and join the

hostile Indians. Soon after the town was destroyed. In 1780 Lichtenau was abandoned and the settlement of Salem founded, five miles below Gnadenhutten. Meantime, Schoenbrunn had been re-occupied.

The British, having become jealous of the influence which the Moravians were gaining among the Indians, sent a party of Wyandot and Muncie warriors to the settlements. The Indians were led by the chiefs Pipe, Half-King, Wingmund and others, and by Captain Elliott and three other white men, one of whom, Kuhn by name, had been adopted into an Indian tribe and chosen a chief. The missionaries were charged with having held correspondence with the agents of the American colonies then in rebellion against the British. On this slender pretext the three settlements were broken up and all the inhabitants forcibly removed to Sandusky in September, 1781. The missionaries, Zeisberger, Edwards, Heckewelder and Senseman, were subsequently tried at Detroit and found not guilty of the charges made against them.

In the winter following, the Moravian Indians at Sandusky, suffering from the want of sufficient provisions, sought and obtained permission to return to their former homes on the Tuscarawas for the purpose of gathering some of the corn which they had left standing in the fields at the time of their hurried departure. They reached the Tuscarawas and began their work early in March. Meantime, the winter having been unusually fine, war parties had set

out from the Sandusky country earlier than usual, and on one of their incursions had murdered a family named Wallace near the Ohio River, and then fled westward toward the Moravian towns. The murderers arrived at the Tuscarawas, found the Moravians there and told them of the crime they had committed. The Christian Indians, fearing for their own safety, knowing that the whites of the border settlements would likely pursue the hostile warriors, warned the latter to leave their towns. Before they departed, however, they bartered a dress and some other articles which they had taken from the murdered Mrs. Wallace to some young and thoughtless Moravian girls. This circumstance may have led to the massacre which followed, though it is doubtful if the Moravians would have been spared in any event. A force of eighty or ninety men, led by Colonel David Williamson, arrived at Gnadenhutten on the 7th of March, in pursuit of the Sandusky warriors whose outrages had aroused the resentment of the inhabitants of the border. They found the peaceful Indians at work in the fields, picking corn to carry to their starving kindred on the Sandusky, having their arms, according to their usual custom, near at hand. The whites greeted the Indians in a friendly manner, told them they had come on a peaceful errand, to lead them to Fort Pitt and place them under the protection of the Americans. The Indians received this announcement with pleasure, delivered over their arms to the whites and at

once began preparing for the journey. A part of Williamson's men went to Salem and brought the Indians from the fields at that place to Gnadenhutten. All were then placed under guard and confined in some of the deserted buildings of the town. The whites now showed their true colors, and instead of using friendly words began taunting the Moravians and calling them thieves and murderers. The Indians protested their innocence and sued for mercy in vain. The question was put whether the captives should be led to Fort Pitt or dispatched then and there. Only eighteen men out of the eighty or ninety in the party favored the former course. Then, while the Moravians, with childlike faith and touching devotion, were uttering their simple prayers to their Maker and singing the hymns which the noble missionaries had taught them, the dreadful carnage began. Neither age nor sex moved the heartless whites to feelings of mercy or pity. Like sheep in a pen the helpless Indians were slaughtered by their ruthless captors. The fiendish work ceased only when there were no more victims. Of all that were gathered in the slaughter-pens at Gnadenhutten on that bloody day—March 7, 1782—only two escaped. Ninety-six lives were taken. Sixty-two of the victims were grown persons, about one-third of them women. The remainder were children and youth of both sexes. The Moravians who were at work in the fields at Schoenbrunn fled at the approach of Williamson's men and escaped.

The history of the white man's treatment of the red race nowhere exhibits a darker record of heartless cruelty, of preconcerted treachery and wanton, unprovoked murder than is furnished in this story of the massacre of Gnadenhuttén. When we read that for scores of years afterward white settlers in various parts of the country lived in constant danger of attacks from the Indians, can we wonder at the fact? Rather we should wonder, knowing what the nature of the savage was, that there ever again should be peace between the white man and the red.

The close of the Revolutionary War left the western country, from the great lakes on the north to Florida on the south and the Mississippi on the west, in the possession of the United States. Prior to that time the question of the ownership of that vast region was a vexed and much disputed topic, which had given rise to much international controversy. France, making the discoveries of Marquette and La Salle the basis of her title, claimed the whole Mississippi Valley as a part of New France. Later, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the entire region from the lakes to the gulf became a part of the French province of Louisiana. Not until the treaty of Paris, at the close of the French and Indian war in 1763, did France relinquish her claims to the territory east of the Mississippi and west of the Allegheny mountains.

England, from the earliest period of discovery and settlement of the Atlantic coast by British subjects,

laid claim to all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all the royal charters granted to the several original colonies defined their boundaries as extending from sea to sea. In later years one ground of England's claim to the West was a treaty made at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744, between British agents and the Six Nations, by which the latter, who claimed to own all the Ohio Valley, ceded their title to the king. By act of the British Parliament in 1774 the whole of what was afterward the Northwest Territory of the United States was made a part of the Canadian province of Quebec.

On the strength of their charters several of the thirteen original colonies claimed dominion west of the Alleghenies. We have seen that Virginia organized the county of Illinois, including the whole Northwest, in 1778-79. But she began to assert her claims even earlier, organizing the county of Botetourt in 1769, with the Mississippi as its western limit. But her government of the region from 1769 to 1779 existed rather in name than in fact.

New York was the first of the States to surrender her claims to a part of the West. Under her charter, granted by Charles II in 1664, New York claimed western territory which prior charters had given to Massachusetts and Connecticut. On the 1st of March, 1781, she ceded to the United States all her right, title and jurisdiction in lands beyond her present western boundaries.

Virginia had better grounds for her claims than any other State, rest-

ing her title upon charters issued by King James I in 1606, 1609 and 1612, upon the conquest of the western country by General Clark, and her subsequent exercise of civil authority therein. Nevertheless she speedily followed the example set by New York, and on the 1st of March, 1784, conveyed to the United States all her lands northwest of the Ohio, reserving a small tract, known as the Virginia Military District, in Southern Ohio.

In the same year Massachusetts ceded her claims without reservation, and the action was formally ratified April 18, 1785.

Connecticut made, as Chief Justice Chase expressed it, "the last tardy and reluctant sacrifice of State pretensions to the general good," on the 14th of September, 1786, ceding to Congress all her "right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim" to lands northwest of the Ohio, with the exception of the Connecticut Western Reserve; that tract she was allowed to hold and dispose of, and she did not yield her claims of jurisdiction over it until May 30, 1800.

Thus, in a brief time after the territory passed from British to American control, all the various conflicting and embarrassing State claims were amicably adjusted and the way prepared for stable and effective government in the Northwest.

The close of the Revolution and the treaty of peace left the United States to deal with the Indian question alone, Great Britain even neglecting to make any provision for the Six Nations, who had steadfastly

adhered to her side, and manfully fought for her interests throughout the war. It has sometimes been said that republics are ungrateful. Be that as it may, what ought to be said of the ingratitude of a great kingdom which treats a powerful confederation of people as friends and allies for years, uses them to fight its own battles, then basely deserts them? This savage confederacy, consisting of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas and Oneidas, for more than a century had claimed the ownership of the Ohio Valley.

One of the first acts of the infant Republic was the making of a treaty with the Six Nations. Congress appointed Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee as commissioners, and the treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784. Cornplanter and Red Jacket, two of the ablest of the chiefs of the Six Nations, were present at the treaty, the former counseling peace and the latter war. Lafayette, the noble French ally of the Americans, was also present, and warmly urged upon the Indians the importance of making peace with the United States. The most important provision of the treaty, so far as the West was concerned, was the surrender by the allied tribes of all claim to lands in the Ohio Valley.

The treaty of Fort McIntosh was concluded January 21, 1785, between George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, commissioners of the United States, and representatives of the Indian tribes of the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and

Chippewas. The treaty provided for the surrender to the United States of all prisoners then held by the several tribes, and the Indians declared themselves under the protection of the United States Government, and of no other power whatever. The third article of the treaty declared:

"The boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations shall begin at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; then westwardly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Ome River,* and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga, where it began."

"ARTICLE 4TH.—The United States allot all the lands within the said lines to the Wyandot and Delaware nations to live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon, saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Ome River, and the same at the portage of that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Lake of Sandusky, where the fort formerly

stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River, which posts and the lands annexed to them shall be to the use and under the government of the United States."

The United States agreed that the Indians might punish as they pleased any person attempting to settle on the reserved land of the Wyandot and Delaware nations. The Indians signing the treaty surrendered all claims to lands east, south and west of the limits specified in the third article. Articles 7 and 8 reserved to the United States the posts of Detroit and Michillimackinac (Mackinac) and small tracts about them. Article 9th declared that if any Indian should murder or rob any citizen of the United States the tribe to which he belonged should deliver him up to the authorities at the nearest post. The concluding article was as follows:

"ARTICLE 10TH.—The commissioners of the United States, in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, upon the treaty's being signed, will direct goods to be distributed among the different tribes for their use and comfort."

The Shawnees, at a treaty held at Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Great Miami, January 31, 1786, surrendered their claims to land in the Ohio Valley. George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons were the commissioners who negotiated the treaty. (General Parsons was afterward one of the pioneer settlers at Marietta and one of the territorial judges. He was

*The Maumee.

drowned in the Big Beaver River November 17, 1789.) James Monroe, from Virginia, afterward President of the United States, accompanied General Butler on his way to Fort Finney as far as Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., where they arrived in October, 1785. The party, according to General Butler's journal, stopped at the mouth of the Muskingum and left fixed in a locust tree a letter recommending the building of a fort on the Ohio side.

The terms of the treaty confined the Shawnees to territory west of the Great Miami. They gave hostages for the return of all citizens of the United States then held by them as prisoners, and acknowledged the sovereignty of the American government over all territory ceded by the British. The treaty was soon disre-

garded by the Shawnees, who began to be dissatisfied with its provisions almost as soon as they had yielded their assent to them. Congress now changed its tactics, and instead of assuming that the treaty with Great Britain had made the American government the absolute owner of the Indian lands, began to recognize the Indians' rights to the territory. In July, 1787, \$26,000 was appropriated for the purpose of extinguishing Indian titles in the West and making a purchase beyond the limits fixed by the previous treaties. Under this policy the treaty of Fort Harmar (1789), the treaty of Greenville (1795) and others of later date were concluded. The Fort Harmar and Greenville treaties are described in another chapter.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

A GLANCE AT ABORIGINAL OHIO—A HUNTER'S PARADISE—THE MOUND BUILDERS AND THEIR WORKS—THE ABORIGINES—ORIGINAL TRIBES IN OHIO—THE IROQUOIS AND THEIR CONQUEST OF THE COUNTRY—THE DELAWARES OF THE TUSCARAWAS AND THE MUSKINGUM—INTERESTING TRADITIONS—NOTED CHIEFTAINS—THE SHAWNEES AND THEIR HISTORY—THEIR HOSTILITY TO THE WHITES—OTHER INDIAN NATIONS—THE MANNER OF SAVAGE LIFE—JAMES SMITH RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE—HOW HE WAS CONVERTED FROM A WHITE MAN TO AN INDIAN—LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS—HUNTING THE ELK AND THE BUFFALO—WAR SONGS AND DANCES—COURTSHIP AMONG THE SAVAGES—HUNTING ADVENTURES.

FOR many years prior to the advent of the white man a large part of the valley of the Upper Ohio was almost wholly destitute of human inhabitants, and occupied by the Indians only now and then as a hunting-ground. Dr. Hildreth estimates that this unpeopled tract was from forty to sixty miles in width on both sides of the Ohio, extending from the site of Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Great Miami. In all this vast region there were few if any spots that were permanently occupied, with the exception of Logstown, in western Pennsylvania, and a Shawnee village at the mouth of the Scioto. Over the hills and through the valleys roamed the elk, the deer and the buffalo. Beasts of prey abounded also, and the silence of the forest was frequently broken by the hoarse cry of the bear, the shriek of the panther or the bark of the wolf. The streams abounded in fish and were the haunts of valuable fur-bearing animals, such as the mink, the otter

and the beaver. It was a hunter's paradise.

Yet there was a time, farther back than the written history of America extends, when all the valley of this great river was the seat of a great race of semi-civilized people. But no pen has recorded their history; their achievements in war and peace have never been told, and even their manner of life is unknown. Speculation as to their origin and fate has so far proved fruitless. But upon the shores of lakes, streams and rivers, from the western base of the Alleghenies to the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, they have left countless mementoes of themselves to remind future generations of the antiquity of human life in America. The relics of this curious and mysterious race known to us only as the Mound-Builders, are especially numerous in Ohio, existing in almost every part of the state. The ancient mounds at Marietta and at many other places in the valleys of the Ohio and the Muskingum are but few of many monu-

ments left by this people to mystify the archæologists of today. Every county in southeastern Ohio had its share of these relics, and though the plowshare has eliminated all traces of many, some are still traceable along the principal water-courses. The following account of an examination of some of these prehistoric works, made by an English traveler named Ash, in the year 1826, may serve as an example of what the mounds are:

"On the banks of a creek on the west side of the Muskingum, in Morgan County, were found numerous small mounds, the bases of which were composed of hard burned bricks about five inches square, and on the bricks were charcoal cinders mixed with particles of calcined bones of human frames. The general shape and size of the mounds showed that the bones had been first burned on the brick altars and afterward covered with earth to protect them and mark the spots. One of these mounds was over twenty feet square, and the bricks plainly showed the action of fire. This mound was covered with large trees, some of which were ascertained to be five hundred years old. Lying on the ground were found trees in a state of decay that had fallen from old age. From a minute calculation of the age of the fallen trees and of those yet standing it was found that the mound was at least a thousand years old."*

The mounds described were doubtless burial-mounds. Others, erected

on hilltops, seem to have been constructed as watch-towers, while still others, by their peculiar construction, show that they were built as defensive fortifications.

On the farm of John Noble, in Noble township, is a curious relic of the prehistoric people which is doubtless of great antiquity. On a rise of land bordering upon the creek bottom a short distance east of the Cleveland and Marietta railroad may still be traced the outlines of a circular earthwork about sixty feet in diameter. Formerly the enclosure was a mound-shaped elevation, from which an observer could overlook all the ground within a radius of a half mile or more. The earth-wall surrounding the mound—if such it was—was thrown up to the height of at least six feet, leaving a space between the ring and the mound wherein men could stand and guard themselves against their enemies. Cultivation of the ground has partially obliterated the work, but enough of it is still traceable to clearly indicate that here was a defensive fortification probably belonging to the age of the Mound-Builders. Mr. Noble states that when he first observed the work a stump of a tree about three feet in diameter was standing on the edge of the outer ring. This would indicate that the work was done in a remote age, for it must have required hundreds of years for the tree to grow, mature and decay. The site of the earth-work clearly shows that the work was intended for a defensive one. There are no neighboring

* "Centennial History of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Valleys," by C. H. Mitchener.

elevations for some distance around commanding a view of the spot, and as the ground juts off abruptly from the fortification toward the creek bottom, those within the wall could effectually guard against a surprise.

On the same farm have been found scores of arrow and spear-heads, fashioned from flint, stone axes, and remains of pottery, which would indicate that the Indians had also occupied this locality in a later period; and it is not improbable that here may have been the scene of some mighty conflict between savage nations, years before the white men came to occupy the beautiful valley of the Ohio. Not far from the work above described was formerly a spot called by the early settlers an "Indian burying-ground." Here the earth was covered to the depth of several feet with bits of broken limestone, none of them larger than a man's fist. Some of the pieces bore evidence of having been burned, and all were so broken and placed together as to prove beyond question that the work was done by men, though with what object there is no means of determining. No examination of this work has ever been made, and no one yet knows whether the stones conceal skeletons or not.

Among late theories as to what people built the mounds of the great central valley of America, one supposes them to have been kindred to or identical with the Aztecs of Mexico; another, that the Zuñi Indians of the Far West are the last remnant of this once great people.

The condition of the country of

the Upper Ohio was found to be, as we have described it, a region without inhabitants when the early French *voyageurs* first explored the West, and so it continued years later when English adventurers and American explorers visited it. It seems probable that the savage Indian tribes of the North made warlike incursions upon the ancient people of the valley, dispossessed them of their lands, and were in turn themselves conquered and driven out by the powerful Iroquois. The latter supposition is corroborated by various Indian legends.

The Five Nations (increased to Six by an alliance [about 1711] with their kinsman, the Tuscaroras or Tuscarawas), whose densest population was in Northern New York, ambitiously claimed to be the conquerors of the entire West, and actually held several weaker tribes in subjugation. They maintained the strongest organized confederacy known among the aborigines of North America, and their government had some of the elements of a rude republic. Their confederacy is said to have been formed early in the sixteenth century, and the result of the powerful alliance was that they soon gained a complete mastery of the tribes which had hitherto held dominion in the territory now constituting the State of Ohio. Their powerful warriors were the dreaded enemies of the western Indians, and the use of the Upper Ohio by their war parties doubtless caused it to be deserted by other tribes.

The Eries, a once powerful people are supposed to have anciently held sway over the greater portion of what is now the State of Ohio. Their chief villages were on the borders of the great lake bearing their name. The Andastes are said to have occupied the valleys of the Allegheny and the Upper Ohio, and the Hurons or Wyandots to have held dominion in the upper peninsula between the lakes. All were of Iroquois origin. The Upper Ohio and the Allegheny was called by the early French travelers the River of the Iroquois, and its exploration was long deferred on account of their hostility. The Hurons were the first nation conquered by the Iroquois confederacy. The Eries were next compelled to yield submission before the prowess of the valiant warriors of the Five Nations. The warfare was long and bloody, and its close left but a feeble remnant of the once mighty Eries alive. This conquest took place about the year 1655. About 1672 the Five Nations won their victory over the Andastes.

The Miamis, occupying the country along the Miami and Maumee Rivers are also supposed by some to have been conquered by the Six Nations, but there is no historical evidence of the fact.

However complete the conquest of the Six Nations may have been, they soon suffered other tribes to occupy the valleys of the chief eastern tributaries of the Ohio, and the villages of the red race again appeared on the banks of the Cuya-

hoga, the Tuscarawas, the Muskingum, the Scioto, the Miamis and the Maumee.

About 1750, when the West began to be known to English-Americans, the principal tribes within the present limits of Ohio were as follows: The Delawares, on the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum; the Shawnees, in the Scioto Valley; the Miamis, upon the rivers bearing their name; the Wyandots, sometimes called the Hurons, occupying the country on the Sandusky River and Bay; the Ottawas, in the valleys of the Maumee and the Sandusky; the Chipewas, along the south shore of Lake Erie, and the Mingoes (of Iroquois lineage), on the Ohio below where Steubenville now is. The territory of each tribe was not fixed by definite boundaries, nor was the seat of densest population of all the tribes permanent. By the time white settlers made their appearance in the valley considerable change had occurred—some tribes having moved westward and others northward—and it was noted that predatory and war-parties were frequently made up of warriors from several different tribes.

The Delawares were the chief occupants of Eastern Ohio, and were virtually in possession of half the present territory of the state, from the Ohio to the lake. The Delawares called themselves the Lenni-Lenape, or original people, and had various legends proving the antiquity of their origin. According to their traditions, the original home of the Lenni-Lenape was west of the Missis-

ssippi, whence they migrated eastward to the region of the Allegheny Mountains, where they became involved in a war with a powerful race, of giant stature, known as the Allegewi, who sought to stay their further progress. In this war they were assisted by the Mengwe, otherwise known as the Mingo or Iroquois, who had come from the west with them. The Lenape and the Mengwe conquered and extirpated the Allegewi, and took possession of their country, the Mengwe taking as their territory the country along the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the Lenape reserving to themselves the vast tract stretching from the Allegheny Mountains to the Atlantic coast, and eventually settling their densest population on the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Potomac. The Europeans having taken possession of the Atlantic coast, and the Delawares having become embittered against their ancient allies, the Iroquois, whom they accused of treachery, a western migration of the Delawares ensued, and they took up their abode in the valley of the Allegheny River. There they were again disturbed by the white man, and a part of the tribe obtained permission from the Wyandots to occupy the valleys of the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum, where their chief population soon became gathered. The Delawares were not such a fierce race as the Iroquois, and were called women by the latter, who held them in subjection to themselves. The success of the Moravian missionaries among them

proves that they were susceptible to the influences of Christianity and civilization, and steadfast in friendship to those who treated them kindly.

The Delawares were divided into three tribes—the Unamis, the Unachtigo and the Minsi, (called also Monseys or Muncies). Their tribal designations signified respectively the turkey, the turtle and the wolf. Their principal villages were on the Tuscarawas and the Upper Muskingum. So far as is known they had no settlements whatever in the lower valleys of the Muskingum, which was regarded as a part of the great hunting-ground. The name of the river was originally *Mooskingom*, which, in the Delaware tongue signified elk's eye. The Tuscarawas took its name from an Indian town of the same name, situated near the site of Bolivar. According to Heckewelder the signification of the word was Old Town.

Among Delaware chiefs in Ohio, White Eyes and Captain Pipe were most influential. Others were Neta-watmees, Buckongabelas, Half King and King Newcomer, after whom Newcomerstown was named. Captain Pipe was a war chief and mischief maker; White Eyes was generally on the side of peace, though he was brave and renowned for his valor in war. The two were great and jealous rivals, and there was almost constant intrigue between them. White Eyes was the friend and encourager of the Moravian missions, while Captain Pipe preferred charges against the mission-

aries, and was implicated in the movement which led to their arrest and the destruction of the settlements. White Eyes died about 1780, and Captain Pipe gained the ascendancy among his people, turning them against the whites and drawing them into war.

The Shawnees, more than any other nation were cruel, relentless and bitterly hostile to the whites. First on the side of the French, then as allies of the British, they made war upon the Americans. They were the terror of the frontier settlements, and the record of their atrocities in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky would fill volumes. According to their traditions the Shawnees were of foreign origin, and they were accustomed to celebrate annually with festivals and ceremonies the arrival of their progenitors on these shores. It is generally believed that at a remote period of their history the Shawnees dwelt in the south, and ranged from Kentucky to Florida. They appear to have always been wanderers, and have been styled "the Bedouins of the American wilderness. Afterward they are supposed to have drifted northward, and many of them occupied the Scioto Valley until driven from it by the Iroquois invasion about 1672. The shattered and weakened nation then returned southward and occupied the country of North Carolina until they were forced therefrom and compelled to take refuge among the Creeks. Later, encouraged by the Wyandots and the French, they again returned north of the Ohio, and their camp-fires

once more blazed along the Scioto. The Shawnee tribes were known as the Piqua, Kiskapocke, Mequachuke and Chillicothe. Cornstalk was their principal chief, and led his warriors on many a hostile expedition. Later, their most renowned chieftain and warrior was Tecumseh, who is said to have had Creek blood in his veins.

The Hurons or Wyandots had their densest population about Detroit, and minor settlements on the Sandusky and the Maumee. With the exception of a village on White-woman Creek they appear to have made no settlements in Central or Southern Ohio. They claimed a remoter origin than any other nation, and even the Delawares did not dispute their claim. Their claim of dominion of the country between the Allegheny and the Ohio Rivers, Lake Erie and the Great Miami was never disputed, save by the Six Nations. The Jesuit missionaries who were among them as early as 1639 estimated their number at ten thousand. They depended less than other tribes on the results of the chase for food, but devoted much attention to the cultivation of the soil, and had extensive cornfields around all their settlements. They were valorous in war, seldom retreated, but usually fought to the death.

The Ottawas in Ohio were few and scattering at the time the whites became acquainted with the region. The renowned Pontiac was of this tribe. The Miamis, anciently called the Twigtwees, appear to have been the earliest Indians to occupy the valleys of the rivers named after them.

The Mingo, also known as the Cayugas, had a few small villages in Ohio, one near the present site of Steubenville, and others on the Scioto.

Colonel Morgan, Indian agent, estimated the number of warriors that could speedily be assembled for war in the Northwest in 1778 at 10,600.

An interesting statement of the manner of life of the savages of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Valleys, over a century and a quarter ago, is furnished in a "Narrative" written by James Smith of Pennsylvania, who was captured by the Indians near Bedford, Pa., in 1755, taken west of the Ohio and adopted into their tribe, remaining among them several years. Smith was a remarkably courageous backwoodsman, and led a romantic and adventurous career. After his capture he was taken to Fort Duquesne (afterward Fort Pitt), where he witnessed the barbarous atrocities inflicted upon the white prisoners taken at the scene of Braddock's defeat. Thence he was taken to an Indian town called Tulhillas (otherwise Pluggystown), on White-woman Creek, about twenty miles north of Coshocton, where he remained several months. Later he went into the lake country, and remained for several years among the Indians, hunting and fishing. In 1760 he accompanied a war party into Canada, was taken prisoner, and after some time exchanged and returned to Pennsylvania. There he became the leader of a lawless band of squatter settlers styled the Black Boys, who, on one occasion, attacked and destroyed the stores of a trading

party who were crossing the mountains on their way to Fort Pitt. Afterward he and a portion of his Black Boys surprised and captured Fort Bedford, then held by the king's troops. He accompanied Bouquet as a guide on his expedition to the Muskingum. He joined the patriot army in the Revolution and became colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he settled in Kentucky and served there as a member of the legislature. In his "Narrative," speaking of his being taken to Tulhillas, Colonel Smith says:

"The day after my arrival at the aforesaid town a number of Indians collected about me, and one of them began to pull the hair out of my head. He had some ashes on a piece of bark in which he frequently dipped his fingers, in order to take a firmer hold, and so he went on as if he had been plucking a turkey, until he had all the hair clean out of my head, except a small spot about three or four inches square on my crown; this they cut off with a pair of scissors, excepting three locks, which they dressed up in their own mode. Two of these they wrapped around with a narrow beaded garter made by themselves for that purpose, and the other they plaited at full length, then stuck it full of silver brooches. After this they bored my nose and ears and fixed me off with earrings and nose jewels; then they ordered me to strip off my clothes and put on a breechelout, which I did. They then painted my head, face and body in various colors. They put a large belt of wampum on my neck

and silver bands on my hands and right arm; and so an old chief led me out into the street and gave the alarm halloo, *Coo-wigh!* several times, repeated quick; and on this all that were in town came running and stood around the old chief, who held me by the hand in their midst. As I at that time knew nothing of their mode of adoption, and had seen them put to death all they had taken, and as I never could find that they saved a man alive at Braddock's defeat, I made no doubt but they were about putting me to death in some cruel manner. The old chief, holding me by the hand, made a long speech, very loud, and when he had done he handed me to three young squaws, who led me by the hand down the bank into the river until the water was up to my middle. The squaws then made signs for me to plunge myself into the water, but I did not understand them. I thought the result of the counsel was that I should be drowned, and that these young ladies were to be the executioners. They all three laid violent hold of me, and I for some time opposed them with all my might, which occasioned loud laughter by the multitude that were on the bank of the river. At length one of the squaws made out to speak a little English (for I believe they began to be afraid of me), and said, 'No hurt you.' On this I gave myself up to their ladyships, who were as good as their word; for though they plunged me under water, and washed and rubbed me severely, I could not say they hurt me much.

"These young women then led me up to the council-house, where some of the tribe were ready with new clothes for me. They gave me a new ruffled shirt, which I put on; also a pair of leggins, done off with ribbons and beads; likewise a pair of moccasins, and garters dressed with beads, porcupine quills and red hair, also a tinsel-laced chapeau. They again painted my head and face with various colors, and tied a bunch of red feathers to one of those locks they had left on the crown of my head, which stood up five or six inches. They reseated me on a bear-skin, and gave me a pipe, tomahawk and polecat-skin pouch, which had been skinned pocket fashion, and contained tobacco, *killegenico*, or dried sumac leaves, which they mixed with their tobacco; also spunk, flint and steel. When I was thus seated the Indians came in, dressed and painted in their grandest manner. As they came in they took their seats, and for a considerable time there was a profound silence. Everyone was smoking, but not a word was spoken among them. At length one of the chiefs made a speech, which was delivered to me by an interpreter, and was as follows:

"My son, you are now flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone. By the ceremony which was performed this day every drop of white blood was washed out of your veins; you are taken into the Caughnewaga nation and initiated into a warlike tribe; you are adopted into a great family, and now received with great seriousness and solemnity in the room

and place of a great man. After what has passed this day you are now one of us by an old, strong law and custom. My son, you have nothing to fear; we are now under the same obligation to love, support and defend you that we are to love and defend one another; therefore you are to consider yourself as one of our people.'

"At this time I did not believe this fine speech, especially that of the white blood being washed out of me; but since that time I have found that there was much sincerity in said speech; for from that day I never knew them to make any distinction between me and themselves in any respect whatever until I left them. If they had plenty of clothing, I had plenty; if we were scarce, we all shared alike.

"After this ceremony was over I was introduced to my new kin, and told that I was to attend a feast that evening, which I did. And, as the custom was, they gave me also a bowl and wooden spoon, which I carried with me to the place where there were a number of large brass kettles full of boiled venison and green corn. Everyone advanced with his bowl and spoon and had his share given him. After this one of the chiefs made a short speech, and then we began to eat.

"The name of one of the chiefs in this town was Tecanyaterightigo, alias Pluggy, and the other Asallecoa, alias Mohawk Solomon. As Pluggy and his party were to start the next day to war, to the frontiers of Virginia, the next thing to be per-

formed was their war dance and their war songs. At their war dance they had both vocal and instrumental music. They had a short, hollow gun, closed at one end, with water in it, and parchment stretched over the open end thereof, which they beat with one stick and made a sound nearly like a muffled drum. All those who were going on this expedition collected together and formed. An old Indian then began to sing, and timed the music by beating on this drum, as the ancients formerly timed their music by beating the tabor. On this the warriors began to advance or move forward in concert, like well disciplined troops would march to the fife and drum. Each warrior had a tomahawk, spear or war-mallet in his hand, and they all moved regularly toward the east, or the way they intended to go to war. At length they all stretched their tomahawks toward the Potomac, and giving a hideous shout or yell, they wheeled quick about and danced in the same manner back.

"The next was the war song. In performing this only one sang at a time, in a moving posture, with a tomahawk in his hand, while all the other warriors were engaged in calling aloud, '*He-uh! he-uh!*' which they constantly repeated while the war song was going on. When the warrior that was singing had ended his song he struck a war-post with his tomahawk, and with a loud voice told what warlike exploits he had done, and what he now intended to do, which was answered by the other warriors with loud shouts of applause.

Some who had not before intended to go to war, at this time were so animated by this performance that they took up the tomahawk and sang the war song, which was answered with shouts of joy as they were then initiated into the present marching company. The next morning this company all collected at one place, with their heads and faces painted various colors, and packs upon their backs. They marched off, all silent except the commander, who in the front sang the traveling song, which began in this manner: '*Hoo caughtwinte heegana.*' Just as the rear passed the end of the town they began to fire in their slow manner, from the front to the rear, which was accompanied with shouts and yells from all quarters.

"That evening I was invited to another sort of dance, which was a sort of promiscuous dance. The young men stood in one rank and the young women in another, about a rod apart, facing each other. The one that raised the tune or started the song held a small gourd or dry shell of a squash in his hand, which contained beads or small stones which rattled. When he began to sing he timed the tune with his rattle. Both men and women danced and sang together, advancing toward each other, stooping until their heads would be touching together, and then ceased from dancing, with loud shouts, and retreated and formed again, and so repeated the same thing over and over for three or four hours without intermission. This exercise seemed to me at first irrational and

insipid, but I found that in singing their tunes they used *ya, ne, no, hoo. wa, ne*, etc., like our *fa, sol, la*, and though they have no such thing as jingling verse, they can intermix sentences with their notes and say whatever they please to each other and carry on the tune in concert. I found that this was a kind of wooing or courting dance, and as they advanced, stooping with their heads together, they could say what they pleased in each other's ear without disconcerting their rough music and the others, or those near not hear what they said.

"Shortly after this I went out to hunt in company with Mohawk Solomon, some of the Caughnewagas and a Delaware Indian that was married to a Caughnewaga squaw. We traveled about south from this town, and the first night we killed nothing, but we had with us green corn, which we roasted and ate that night. The next day we encamped about twelve o'clock and the hunters turned out to hunt, and I went down the run that we encamped on, in company with some squaws and boys to hunt for plums, which we found in great plenty. On my return to camp I observed a large piece of fat meat; the Delaware Indian that could talk some English observed me looking earnestly at this meat, and asked me, 'What meat you think that is?' I said I supposed it was bear-meat; he laughed, and said: 'Ho, all one fool you; beal now elly pool,' and pointing to the other side of the camp, he said: 'Look at that skin; you think that beal-skin? I went and

lifted the skin, which appeared like an ox-hide. He then said: 'What skin you think that?' I replied that I thought it was a buffalo-hide. 'You fool again; you know nothing; you think buffalo that colo'?' I acknowledged that I did not know much about these things, and told him that I never saw a buffalo, and that I had not heard what color they were. He replied: 'By and by you shall see glead many buffalo; he now go to glead lick. That skin not buffalo-skin; that skin buck-elk skin.' They went out with horses and brought in the remainder of this buck-elk which was the fattest creature I ever saw of the tallow-kind.

"We remained at this camp about eight or ten days and killed a number of deer. Though we had neither bread nor salt at this time yet we had both roast and boiled meat in great plenty, and they were frequently inviting me to eat when I had no appetite. We then moved to the buffalo lick, where we killed several buffalo, and in their small brass kettles they made about a bushel of salt. I suppose the lick was about thirty or forty miles from the afore-said town. and somewhere between the Muskingum, the Ohio and the Scioto. About the lick were clear, open woods, and thin whiteoak land, and at that time there were large roads leading to the lick, like wagon roads. We moved from this lick about six or seven miles and encamped on a creek.

"Though the Indians had given me a gun, I had not yet been permitted to go out from the camp to

hunt. At this place Mohawk Solomon asked me to go out with him to hunt, which I readily agreed to. After some time we came upon some fresh buffalo tracks. I had observed before this that the Indians were upon their guard and afraid of an enemy; for until now they and the southern nations had been at war. As we were following up the buffalo tracks, Solomon seemed to be upon his guard, went very slow and would frequently stand and listen and appeared to be in suspense. We came to where the tracks were very plain in the sand, and I said, 'It is surely buffalo tracks.' He said, 'Hush, you know nothing; may be buffalo tracks and may be Catawba!' He went very cautious until we found some fresh buffalo dung. He then smiled and said, 'Catawba cannot make so.' He then stopped and told me an odd story about the Catawbas. He said that formerly the Catawbas came near one of their hunting camps and at some distance from the camp lay in ambush; and in order to decoy them out, sent two or three Catawbas in the night past their camp, with buffalo hoofs fixed on their feet, so as to make artificial tracks. In the morning those in the camp followed after these tracks, thinking they were buffalo, until they were fired on by the Catawbas and several of them killed. The others fled, collected a party and pursued the Catawbas; but they in their subtlety brought with them rattlesnake poison, which they had collected from the bladder that lies at the roots of the snake's teeth; this they corked up in a short

piece of a cane stalk; they had also brought with them small cane or reed about the size of a rye straw, which they made sharp at the end like a pen, and dipped them into this poison, and stuck them in the ground among the grass, along their own tracks, in such a position that they might stick into the legs of the pursuers, which answered the design; and as the Catawbias had runners to watch the motion of the the pursuers, when they found that a number of them were lame, being artificially snake-bit, and that they were all turning back, the Catawbias turned upon the pursuers and defeated them, and killed and scalped all that were lame. When Solomon had finished his story and found that I understood him, he concluded by saying, 'You don't know, Catawba velly bad Indian, Catawba all one devil, Catawba.'

"Some time after this I was told to take the dogs with me and go down the creek—perhaps I might kill a turkey. It being in the afternoon, I was also told not to go far from the creek, and to come up the creek again to the camp, and to take care not to get lost. When I had gone some distance down the creek I came upon fresh buffalo tracks, and as I had a number of dogs with me to stop the buffalo, I concluded I would follow after and perhaps kill one; as the grass and weeds were rank I could readily follow the track. A little before sundown I despaired of coming up with them; I was then thinking how I might get to camp before night. I concluded, as the

buffalo had made several turns, if I took the back track to the creek it would be dark before I could get to the camp; therefore, I thought I would take a nearer way through the hills and strike the creek a little below the camp. But as it was cloudy weather, and I a very young woodsman, I could find neither creek nor camp. When night came on I fired my gun several times and halloed, but could get no answer. The next morning early the Indians were out after me, and as I had with me ten or a dozen dogs, and the grass and weeds were rank, they could readily follow my track. When they came up with me they appeared to be in a very good humor. I asked Solomon if he thought I was running away. He said: 'No, no; you go too much clooked.' On my return to camp they took away my gun from me, and for this rash step I was reduced to a bow and arrow for nearly two years. We were out on this tour for about six weeks.

"When we returned to the town, Pluggy and his party had arrived, and brought with them a considerable number of scalps and prisoners from the south branch of the Potomac. They also brought with them an English Bible, which they gave to a Dutch woman who was a prisoner, but as she could not read English she made a present of it to me, which was very acceptable.

"When they killed a buffalo they would lash the paunch of it round a sapling, cast it into the kettle, boil it and sup the broth. They were polite in their own way, passed but

few compliments, and had but few titles of honor. Captains or military leaders were the highest titles in the military line, and in the civil line, chiefs, or old wise men. No such terms as sir, mister, madam or mistress, but in their stead, grandfather, father, uncle, brother, mother, sister, cousin or my friend, were the terms they used in addressing one another. They paid great respect to age, and allowed no one to attain to any place of honor among them without having performed some exploit in war, or become eminent for wisdom. They invited every one that came to their camps or houses to eat as long as they had anything to give, and a refusal to eat when invited was considered a mark of disrespect. In courting, it was common for a young woman to make suit to a young man, as the men generally possessed more modesty than the women.

"Children were kept obedient, not by whipping, but by ducking them in cold water. Their principal punishment for infractions of their laws or customs was degradation. The crime of murder was atoned for by liberty given to the friends or relations of the murdered to slay the murderer. They had the essentials of military discipline, and their warriors were under good command and punctual in obeying orders. They cheerfully united in putting all their directions into immediate execution, and by each man observing the motion or movement of his right hand companion, they could communicate the motion from right to left

and march abreast in concert and in scattered order, though the line was a mile long. They could perform various military maneuvers, either slow or fast, as they could run. They formed the circle in order to surround the enemy, and the semi-circle if the enemy had a river on one side of them. They could also form the large hollow square, face out and take trees; this they did, if their enemies were about surrounding them, to prevent being shot from either side of the tree.

"Their only clothing when going into battle was the breechclout, leggings and moccasins. Their leaders gave general orders by a shout or yell in time of battle, either to advance or retreat, and then each man fought as though he were to gain the battle himself. To ambush and surprise the enemy and to prevent being ambushed and surprised themselves was their science of war. They seldom brought on an attack without a sure prospect of victory, with the loss of few men; and if mistaken, and likely to lose many men to gain a victory, they would retreat and wait for a better opportunity. If surrounded, however, they fought while there was a man alive, rather than surrender. A Delaware chief, called Captain Jacobs, being with his warriors surrounded, took possession of a house, defended themselves for some time, and killed a number of the whites. When called on to surrender, he said he and his men were warriors, and they would all fight while life lasted. Being told that they would be well used if they

surrendered, and that if not the house would be burned over their heads, he replied that he could eat fire, and when the house was in

flames he and his men marched out in a fighting position and were all killed."

CHAPTER III.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC LANDS.

FIRST MEASURE PROVIDING FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, 1784 — AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE SURVEY OF OHIO LANDS, 1785 — NAMES OF THE SURVEYORS CHOSEN — SQUATTER INTRUSION ON THE PUBLIC LANDS — LIST OF SQUATTER SETTLERS IN EASTERN OHIO IN 1785 — THE JOURNEY OF GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER — ATTEMPTS TO DISPERSE THE SQUATTERS — ERECTION OF FORT HARMAR, 1785 — FRONTIER LIFE — THE BEGINNING OF THE SURVEY — PARTICULARS OF THE EXPERIENCES OF THE SURVEYORS, 1785-6 — THE INDIANS CAUSE TROUBLE — THE SURVEY OF THE FIRST SEVEN RANGES — THE MORAVIAN RESERVATIONS — THE OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASE — SYMMES' PURCHASE — DONATIONS TO EBENEZER ZANE — THE ACT OF MAY, 1796, PROVIDING FOR THE SURVEY AND SALE OF CONGRESSIONAL LANDS — THE MILITARY DISTRICT — LAND OFFICES ESTABLISHED — LATER LAND LEGISLATION — THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

ON the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed the first ordinance providing for the establishment and maintenance of government by the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Thomas Jefferson was chairman of the committee that reported the measure. The ordinance contained a provision prohibiting slavery in the territory after the year 1800, but this clause was stricken out before the law was passed.

Under this first ordinance the survey of the public lands was begun. This appears to have been the only important result accomplished by the measure. Though the ordinance was nominally in force from the

time of its enactment until July 13, 1787, when it was superseded by the celebrated "Ordinance of Freedom," in reality it was a dead letter. The establishment of government in the West and the promotion of settlement there seem to have been warmly favored by Jefferson, but for a time all his efforts failed to accomplish the desired result.

Congress, having purchased from the Indians at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in New York, in 1784, whatever title the Six Nations had to lands in the valley of the Ohio, now sought to provide for the survey and disposal of the same; and on May 20, 1785, was passed "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode

of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This ordinance provided that a surveyor should be appointed from each State, who should take oath before the geographer of the United States for the faithful performance of his duties. The geographer was to have the direction of the survey, and as soon as they had qualified, the surveyors were to divide the territory into townships six miles square, by lines running north and south, crossed by other lines "at right angles, as near as may be, unless where the boundaries of the late Indian purchases may render the same impracticable." The pay of the surveyors was fixed at \$2 for every mile in length surveyed; this included the wages of chainmen, markers and all expenses. The first north and south line was to begin on the Ohio River at a point due north from the western termination of a line that had been run at the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first east and west line was also to begin at the same point. The geographer was instructed to number the townships and fractional parts of townships from south to north, the first township on the river being numbered one and so on progressively; also to number the ranges in like manner from east to west, the first range west of Pennsylvania and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, being range number 1. He was also to attend personally to the running of the first east and west line, the fixing of the latitudes of the terminations of the first north and south line, and also that of the

mouths of the principal rivers. The surveyors were required carefully to note on their plats all mines, salt-springs, mill-seats, mountains, water-courses, the nature of the soil, etc. Plats of townships were to be divided into lots of one mile square by lines running parallel to the boundary lines.

It was also provided that as soon as seven ranges of townships had been surveyed, the geographer should transmit plats of the same to the Board of Treasury, by whom they were to be recorded in well-bound books, to which the Secretary of War should have access. The secretary was then to take by lot a number of townships and fractional townships, both of those to be sold entire and of those to be sold in lots, such as would be equal to one-seventh part of the whole seven ranges, for the use of officers and soldiers of the Continental army. The Board of Treasury should from time to time cause the remainder to be drawn in the names of the thirteen States. The plan for the sale of lands not distributed to the soldiers of the several States was as follows: The Board of Treasury to transmit to the commissioners of the loan offices of the several States copies of the original plats, with the townships and fractional townships that should have fallen to the several States noted thereon; notice then to be given by advertisements in newspapers and announcements posted in public places of the proposed sale, which was to be at public vendue, in the following

manner: Township or fractional township number 1, range 1, to be sold entire; number 2, in lots; and thus, in alternate order, through the whole of the first range. The same alternation to be observed in the sale of the second range, though beginning in the reverse order. The third range to be sold in the same order as the first, and the fourth in the same order as the second, etc. Provided, however, that none of the lands be sold at a less price than one dollar per acre, payable in specie or loan-office certificates, reduced to specie value, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States including interest, besides the expense of the survey, and other charges thereon, which were rated at thirty-six dollars per township; payment to be made at the time of sale. The United States reserved for future sale four lots, numbers 3, 11, 26 and 29, in each township and lot number 16 in each township for the maintenance of schools in said township. One-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines were reserved for future disposition by Congress.

May 27, 1785, Congress chose the following surveyors: Nathaniel Adams, New Hampshire; Rufus Putnam, Massachusetts; Caleb Harris, Rhode Island; William Morris, New York; Adam Hoops, Pennsylvania; James Simpson, Maryland; Alexander Parker, Virginia; Absalom Tatum, North Carolina; William Tate, South Carolina; and July 18th, Isaac Sherman, Connecticut, General Rufus Putnam being then engaged in surveying lands in Maine for the

State of Massachusetts, General Benjamin Tupper was appointed in his stead. Caleb Harris and Nathaniel Adams having resigned, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat and Winthrop Sargent were chosen in their places.

Hunters and squatter settlers had penetrated the country now forming the eastern part of Ohio as early as the Revolution—a few even earlier. To the salt-springs in the present county of Trumbull white hunters had resorted as early as 1754, and salt was made there by Pennsylvanians some twenty years later. From the old settlement of Wheeling and its vicinity a number of adventurers crossed the river from time to time and erected cabins. A number who came out with General McIntosh to Fort Laurens in 1778 as axemen, scouts, hunters, etc., are supposed to have remained and built homes on several of the branches of the Ohio and the Muskingum. After the treaty of Fort McIntosh, it was feared that there would be such a rush of squatters into that portion of the territory bordering on Pennsylvania and Virginia that evil results would ensue, and accordingly measures were taken both to drive out the intruders already there and prevent the entrance of others. June 15, 1785, Congress ordered the following proclamation published and circulated in the territory:

“Whereas, it has been represented to the United States in Congress assembled that several disorderly persons have crossed the Ohio and settled upon their unappropriated lands; and whereas, it is their inten-

tion, as soon as it shall be surveyed, to open offices for the sale of a considerable part thereof, in such proportions and under such other regulations as may suit the convenience of all the citizens of the United States, and others who may wish to become purchasers of the same; and as such conduct tends to defeat the object they have in view, is in direct opposition to the ordinances and resolutions of Congress, and is highly disrespectful to the Federal authority, they have therefore thought fit, and do hereby issue this proclamation, forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and enjoining all those who have settled thereon to depart with their families and effects without loss of time, as they shall answer the same at their peril."

The intrusion was confined principally to the territory now forming the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, Stark, Carroll, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey and Monroe, and the names of the intruders in 1785 were as follows:

Thomas Tiltan,	Jacob Light,
John Nixon,	James Williams,
Henry Cassill,	Jesse Edgerton,
John Nowles,	Nathaniel Parremore,
John Tilton,	Jesse Parremore,
John Fitzpatrick,	Jacob Clark,
Daniel Menser,	John Custer,
Zephaniah Dunn,	James Noyes,
John McDonald,	Thomas McDonald,
Henry Froggs,	John Castleman,
Willand Hoagland,	James Clark,
Michal Rawlins,	Adam House,
Thomas Dawson,	Thomas Johnson,
William Shiff,	Hanamet Davis,
Solomon Delong,	William Wallace,
Charles Ward,	Joseph Reburn,
Frederick Lamb,	Jonathan Mapins,
John Rigdon,	William Mann,

George Atchinson,	William Kerr,
Haines Piley,	Daniel Duff,
Walter Cain,	Joseph Ross,
James Watson,	Charles Chambers,
Albertus Bailey,	Robert Hill,
Archibald Harbison,	James Paul,
William Baliey,	William McNees,
Jonas Amspoker,	John Platt,
Nicholas Decker,	Benjamin Reed,
Joseph Goddard,	William Carpenter,
Henry Conrad,	John Goddard,
George Reno,	Daniel Mathews.
John Buchanan,	

The first attempt to drive out the squatters northwest of the Ohio was made in October, 1779, when Captain Clarke, of a Pennsylvania regiment, with sixty soldiers, was sent to Wheeling by Colonel Brodhead, then in command of Fort Pitt, with orders to cross the river and apprehend some of the principal trespassers and destroy their huts. Captain Clarke did not succeed in finding any of the trespassers, but destroyed several huts and reported that several improvements had been made all the way from the Muskingum* to Fort McIntosh and thirty miles up some of the branches.

In 1785 Colonel Harmar, commandant at Fort McIntosh, sent out troops to dispossess the squatter settlers whose names are given above. The squatters actually banded together to resist the United States troops; but a compromise was effected, whereby they were allowed to prepare temporary habitations on the Virginia side before leaving their homes in the Territory. They then retired from the Ohio country, but subsequently many of them returned,

*The Tuscarawas, anciently called the Muskingum.

and their descendants are now numerous in Eastern Ohio and in the valleys of the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum.

In the fall of the same year General Richard Butler passed down the Ohio on his way to the Little Miami, where a treaty-meeting was to be held with the Indians. From his published diary of his journey it appears that many squatter settlers still continue to reside north of the Ohio, notwithstanding the proclamation of Congress and their own promises to vacate. On October 1, 1785, General Butler passed the mouth of Yellow Creek and found considerable improvements on both sides of the Ohio River. Five miles below Yellow Creek he found Jesse Penniman, a squatter, on the north side of the river, whom he warned off; also one Pry, his neighbor. General Butler states that he "told him as well as the others that Congress was determined to put all of the people off of the lands, and that none would be allowed to settle but the purchasers, and that these and these only would be protected; that troops would be down next week, who have orders to destroy every house and improvement on the north side of the river, and that garrisons will be placed at Muskingum and elsewhere, and that if any person or persons attempted to oppose Government they may depend on being treated with the greatest rigor." Passing on to the Mingo towns, he found several white settlers, among whom a man named Ross appeared to be

the leader, whom he warned to leave.

On the next day General Butler called at the settlement of Charles Morris, who had rebuilt his house after the agent of the Government had pulled it down. Here he "found one Walter Kean, who seemed but a middling character, and rather of a dissentious cast; warned all of these off, and requested they would inform their neighbors, which they promised to do." Colonel James Monroe, member of Congress for Virginia, who accompanied Butler on this journey, also addressed the settlers and advised them to leave; his words had weight when the General "informed them of his character." They next called at the home of Captain Hoglan, another whose cabin had been pulled down and rebuilt; he acknowledged the impropriety of his conduct, and appeared very submissive.

October 4, General Butler directed one corporal and three soldiers to stay at Wheeling until a boat should be sent to them from Fort McIntosh. He wrote to Colonel Harmar for three other men to join these as an escort to the Miami, and requested that Major Doughty be ordered to pull down every house, on his way to the Muskingum, that he found on the north side of the Ohio.

On the 8th, he noted that there was "good improvement on the north side," nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha. He also found a settlement on the first island below the Little Hockhocking (Hocking) and others further down on the north

side of the Ohio. The people on the island appeared very reasonable; among them were "several women, who appeared clean and decently dressed."

One object of General Butler's journey was the selection of a point for the establishment of a military post to protect the frontier inhabitants, prevent the intrusion of squatters on the lands of the United States and afford security to the surveyors. Before leaving Fort McIntosh he had prepared and left with Colonel Harmar, the commandant, a paper in which he expressed the opinion that at the mouth of the Muskingum was an eligible site for the proposed fort. On October 8, his journal says: "Sent Lieutenant Doyle and some men to burn the houses of the settlers on the north side and put up proclamations. Went on very well to the mouth of the Muskingum and found it low. I went on shore to examine the ground most proper to establish a post on; find it too low, but the most eligible point is on the Ohio side. Wrote to Major Doughty and recommended this place with my opinion of the kind of work most proper. Left the letter, which contained other remarks on the fort, fixed to a locust tree."

A few days later General Butler met a man ascending the Ohio, and instructed him to take the letter from the tree and carry it to Major Doughty. Shortly afterward a detachment of troops under the command of Major Doughty arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum and began the construction of the fortifi-

cation, which, in honor of the commandant at Fort McIntosh, was named Fort Harmar. Hildreth says of it:

"This fort was erected on the right bank of the Muskingum, at its junction with the Ohio, by a detachment of United States troops under the command of Major John Doughty, in the autumn of the year 1785, but was not completed until the following year. The position was judiciously chosen, as it commanded not only the mouth of the Muskingum, but swept the waters of the Ohio, from a curve in the river, for a considerable distance both above and below the fort. It was the first military post built within the limits of the present state of Ohio, excepting Fort Laurens, which was built in 1778. The fort stood on what is called the second bottom, being elevated above the ordinary floods of the Ohio, while between it and the banks of the river was a lower or first bottom, depressed about six feet, to which the descent was by a natural slope. This regular or natural glacis was continued for a quarter of a mile up the Muskingum and for a considerable distance below on the Ohio, adding greatly to the unrivaled beauty of the spot.

"The outlines of the fort formed a regular pentagon, and the area embraced within its walls was about three-fourths of an acre. The curtains or main walls of the fort were constructed of large timbers placed horizontally to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and were one hundred and twenty feet in length, as was recently ascertained by measure-

ment, as the outlines of two of the bastions can still (1848) be traced in the earth. The bastions were constructed of large timbers set upright in the ground, fourteen feet in height, fastened together by strips of timber tree-nailed into each picket. The outlines of these were also pentagonal; the fifth side, or that opening into the area of the fort, being occupied by blockhouses used as quarters for the officers.

"The barracks or dwellings for the private soldiers were built along the sides of the curtains with their roofs sloping inward. They were divided into four rooms of thirty feet each, with convenient fireplaces, and afforded ample space for a regiment of men. The officers houses were made of hewed logs two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with chimneys on each end. The large house in the southeast bastion was used for a storehouse. From the roof of the bastion which stood in the curtain facing the Ohio there arose a square tower, like a cupola, surmounted by a flagstaff, in which was stationed the sentinel. The room beneath was the guardhouse. An arsenal, built of timber and covered with earth, stood in the area of the fort near the guardhouse and answered as a magazine or bomb-proof for their powder. The main gate was next the river, with a sally-port on the site toward the hills which arise abruptly from the level ground at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

"Near the center of the fort was a well for the supply of the garrison in case of a siege, though for ordinary

purposes water was brought from the river. In the rear and to the left of the fort, on the ground which had supplied the materials for building, Major Doughty had laid out fine gardens. These were cultivated by the soldiers, and in the virgin soil of the rich alluvions produced an abundant crop of culinary vegetables for the use of the garrison. To the bravery and pride of a soldier the major added a refined taste for horticulture. Peaches were planted as soon as the ground was cleared, and in the second or third year produced fruit. A variety of his originating is still cultivated in Marietta and known as the Doughty peach."

Fort Harmer continued to be occupied by United States troops until September, 1790, when they were ordered to Fort Washington. During the Indian war the barracks and houses of the fort were chiefly occupied by the Ohio Company's settlers, only a small detachment of National troops being stationed there.

Joseph Buell, a native of Connecticut, who was afterward a settler at Marietta, was in the service of the United States in the Northwest from 1785 to 1788, and kept a diary which affords many interesting glimpses of pioneer and military life at that period. His journal may be found in the seventh chapter of Hildreth's "Pioneer History." From it we learn that the treatment of private soldiers, was so rigorous as to be almost despotic. They were frequently punished by flogging, sometimes receiving two hundred lashes. The chief offenses were drunkenness

and desertion. The men were idle, dissolute and depraved. As there wages were but three dollars a month, it is not surprising that few industrious, sober men were to be found among them.

Buell left West Point, N. Y., November 20, 1785, in one of the companies which had been ordered to the western frontier. Major Wyllis, who shortly afterward became commandant at Fort McIntosh, commanded the troops. They arrived at Fort McIntosh on the 26th of December. Shortly afterward three men deserted, were captured, and shot by order of Major Wyllis, without even the formality of a court-martial. Buell describes the act as the most inhuman he ever saw. On the 12th of March, 1786, Buell writes that Generals Parsons and Butler arrived from the treaty-meeting at the Miami. On the 3d of April Major Wyllis and Captain Hamtramck with his company went down the river to disperse the frontier settlers on the right bank of the Ohio. May 4th, Captain Zeigler and Captain Strong embarked with their companies for the Muskingum. (Buell was orderly sergeant in Captain Strong's company.) They arrived on the 8th, and two days later Captain Zeigler and his company departed for the Miami, and Captain Strong's company moved into the garrison.

In the month of June, Major Fish arrived from New York, and on the return of Major Wyllis from the Miami, arrested him for shooting the three men at Fort McIntosh without trial. Subsequently he was tried by

a court-martial at Fort Pitt and acquitted. During the same month news was received of murders by the Indians in the vicinity of the Miami, and at Fish Creek, thirty miles from Fort Harmar. On the 4th of July Buell made this significant entry: "The great day of American Independence was commemorated by the discharge of thirteen guns; after which the troops were served with extra rations of liquor and allowed to get as drunk as they pleased."

During the summer and fall Indians were frequently seen in the neighborhood of the garrison, and the troops were constantly expecting an attack. The savages, however, did nothing more serious than to steal some of the officers' horses. The soldiers were kept a great part of the time on short rations. Provisions were exceedingly scarce, and though hunters were employed to bring in all the game they could, there was frequently a lack of sufficient food. An Indian known as Captain Tunis frequently visited the garrison, and was on friendly terms with the soldiers, often warning them of hostile warriors being in the vicinity. In August a portion of the troops, under the command of Captain Hart, left for Wheeling to escort and protect the surveyors of the seven ranges. November 25, "Captains Hart's and McCurd's companies came in from the survey of the seven ranges. They had a cold, wearisome time—their clothes and shoes worn out, and some of their feet badly frozen."

The beginning of the year 1787

was without important incident at the garrison. On the 15th of March a sargeant and a party of men was sent out to assist some inhabitants (probably from Fish or Grave Creek) to move their families and settle near the fort. In the latter part of the same month, some of the hunters brought in a buffalo that was eighteen hands high and weighed a thousand pounds. April 1st the Indians came within twelve miles of the garrison, killed an old man and took a young boy prisoner.

April 9th, a party was sent out to bring in the hunters of the garrison, then fifty miles up the Muskingum, on account of rumored hostility of the Indians.

April 17th Major Hamtramck arrived and took command of the post. May 6th thirteen boats passed down the river, loaded with families, cattle, goods, etc., bound for Kentucky; and on the next day twenty-one boats passed, on their way to the lower country, having on board five hundred and nine persons, with wagons, goods, etc. The entry for May 21st is as follows: "This evening I sent a young man, who cooked for me, to Kerr's Island (so called from Hamilton Kerr, a noted scout, who settled there early in the year 1787), about half a mile above the fort, after some milk. He was seen to jump into the river near the shore when about a third of a mile from the garrison. We supposed some of the people were playing in the water. He did not return that evening, which led me to fear he had lost his canoe. In the morning a party was sent after him.

They discovered fresh signs of Indians and found his hat. They followed the trail, but did not find them. We afterward heard that they killed and scalped him. The Indians were a party of Ottawas."

On the 26th of May, Buell, with the rest of Captain Strong's company, embarked for the Falls of the Ohio, and did not return to Fort Harmar until the 21st of the following November. The remainder of his journal contains little that would interest our readers.

While the events recorded by Buell in his diary were transpiring the survey of the seven ranges of townships, as ordered by Congress in the ordinance of 1785, was in progress, under the direction of Captain Thomas Hutchins, geographer of the United States. The surveyors proceeded to the Ohio River, at the place designated in the ordinance in the fall of 1785 and made a beginning of the survey. General Butler, on his way to the Miami, met the surveyors at the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and dined with them on the 30th of September. They were then apprehensive of trouble from the Indians, who, dissatisfied with the provisions of the treaty of Fort McIntosh, were strongly opposed to the survey. Their hostile attitude soon caused the abandonment of the work. In January, 1786, a treaty was held at Fort Finney, which promised to secure peace, and in the following summer the survey was resumed. A very full account of the progress of the work is afforded by the journal

of John Mathews, also published in Hildreth's history along with Buell's diary. Mathews was a young man from New Braintree, Mass., the nephew of General Rufus Putnam. He came to the western country, led by a desire of adventure with the hope of obtaining employment in the survey, in which he was successful. He was afterward one of the Ohio Company's surveyors, and a pioneer of Muskingum county, where he settled in 1796.

Mathews arrived at Pittsburg July 29, 1786, and, finding that the surveyors had already proceeded down the Ohio to Little Beaver Creek, immediately started to overtake them, accompanied by Colonel Sherman. On the 31st they arrived at the camp of the surveyors, on the eastern bank of the Ohio, and found them awaiting the arrival of troops from Mingo (Fort Steuben) to act as their escort in the survey. The troops arrived on the 5th of August, and from the middle of that month to the 1st of September Mathews was employed under Adam Hoops, of Pennsylvania, in the survey of the second range. On the 7th of September he started with General Tupper to assist in the survey of the seventh range. On Sunday, the 17th, he records a visit made to an Indian camp on Sandy Creek. The Indians, eight in number, and including both men and women, were returning from Fort McIntosh to their town. "They had rum with them, and had had a drunken frolic the night before, but they appeared decent and friendly." The next day

General Tupper began his range, locating his camp on "Nine Shilling Creek" (Nimishillen.) Here an express came to them from Major Hamtramck's camp, at Little Beaver, bringing the word that the Shawnees were preparing to make an attack on the surveyors. Deeming it unsafe to proceed further, they suspended work and retreated toward Little Beaver. On the 21st they met Major Hamtramck and his command advancing to meet them, and all returned to Hamtramck's station. Early in October it was determined to continue the survey, the troops of Major Hamtramck acting as their guard.

On the 11th they crossed the Ohio one mile below the old Mingo town, and started west on Crawford's trail, which they followed until the 13th. On the 30th of October, at their camp in the fifth range, they discovered that all the packhorses of the escort except one had been stolen by the Indians. Captain Hart, commanding the troops, at once set about erecting a blockhouse. From the 1st to the 7th of November the party to which Mathews belonged were on what is now the south boundary of the seventh township in the third range of the United States Military District. Mathews and Major Sargent then started down Wheeling Creek, crossed the Ohio, and stopped at Colonel Zane's. They there found Captain Hutchins, and in his company Matthews started for Esquire McMahan's, sixteen miles above. On the 9th he was at the house of William Greathouse, on the Virginia

side. The next day he listened to a sermon delivered by a Methodist preacher, and on the 11th witnessed exercises of a far different character, as will be seen by the following entry :

"Saturday, November 11. Being disappointed in my expectation of teaching a school this winter, I went to Harman Greathouse, the father of my friend William. Here I found a number of the neighbors seated in social glee around a heap of corn. The inspiring juice of rye had enlivened their imaginations and given their tongues such an exact balance that they moved with the greatest alacrity, amid scenes of boxing, wrestling, hunting, etc. At dusk of evening the corn was finished, and the company retired to the house, where many of them took such hearty draughts of the generous liquor as quite deprived them of the use of their limbs. Some quarreled, some sang, and others laughed ; while the whole displayed a scene more diverting than edifying. At ten o'clock all that could walk went home, but left three or four round the fire, hugging the whisky bottle and arguing very obstinately *on religion* ; at which I left them and went to bed."

The surveying party disbanded for the winter early in December, and most of its members left for their eastern homes. Mathews, however, remained at the home of the Greathouses and pursued his studies. In February he went to Fort Steuben, at the request of Major Hamtramck, to take charge of the commissary department. February 10, 1787, Cap-

tain Martin and Mr. Ludlow left the fort for the woods to continue and complete the survey of the ranges, and were soon after followed by other surveyors. On the 8th of May three surveyors returned to the fort, having received information of Indian outrages at Fish Creek, on the 25th of April, when three persons were killed and three taken prisoners. On the 11th a family was attacked about fifteen miles from the fort ; one man and two children were killed, a woman wounded, and two children taken prisoners.

In June Mathews was at Wheeling, opposite which the surveyors were then encamped, awaiting the arrival of troops to act as their escort. The troops came from Fort Harmar on the 6th, and two days later the surveyors started for their work. About this time other Indian outrages were reported in the vicinity of Wheeling. In August Mathews visited Fort Harmar, and subsequently he again assisted the surveyors. In February, 1788, having been appointed one of the Ohio Company's surveyors, he joined the advance party of New Englanders *en route* for the West at Sumrill's Ferry, on the Youghiogeny river, and on the 7th of April he arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum with the rest of the pioneers composing the first colony in Ohio.

We have devoted thus much space to Mathews' diary, not because it contains much of local interest, but because it shows the condition of the Ohio wilderness one hundred

years ago, and affords such glimpses of life on the borders of civilization that from them the reader can, in imagination at least, picture what were the hardships and perils which the surveyors and adventurers of that day had to encounter.

By a provision of the ordinance of May 20, 1785, it was ordained that "the towns of Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrunn and Salem, on the Muskingum (Tuscarawas), and so much of the lands adjoining to the said towns, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be reserved for the sole use of the Christian Indians who were formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, as may, in the judgment of the geographer, be sufficient for them to cultivate." The construction is involved, but the meaning is apparent. By a resolution passed July 27, 1787, Congress declared that tracts of land surrounding the towns mentioned, amounting in the whole to ten thousand acres, should be reserved and held in trust by the Moravians, or United Brethren, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, "for civilizing the Indians and promoting Christianity," and for the uses specified in the ordinance.

The first sale of a tract of public lands of the United States to an association was made October 27, 1787, when the Board of Treasury agreed with the agents of the Ohio Company to sell to the latter a million and a half acres, lying on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. The lands known as the Ohio Company's purchase, were to be surveyed by the company within seven years without expense

to the government, and laid off into townships, fractional parts of townships, and lots, as provided in the ordinance of 1785. The history of this purchase will be found in another chapter.

In May, 1788, a contract was made between the Board of Treasury and John Cleves Symmes for a tract lying on the Ohio River between the Great and Little Miami Rivers.

The unsettled state of Indian affairs in the territory from 1788 until the establishment of peace in 1795 prevented the government from continuing the surveys of congressional lands, and there was but little further legislation in relation to the same during this period. By an act of Congress of March 3, 1795, the President was authorized and empowered to cause twenty-four thousand acres to be surveyed, which were to be granted under certain regulations to the French settlers at Gallipolis.

A donation, small in itself, but important in its relation to the history of the Muskingum Valley, was made to Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed May 17, 1796. This act provided that there should be granted to Zane "three tracts of land, not exceeding one mile square each, one on the Muskingum, one on Hocking River, and one other on the north bank of Scioto River, and in such situations as shall best promote the utility of a road to be opened by him on the most eligible route between Wheeling and Limestone (Maysville, Ky.), to be approved by

the President of the United States or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose." Besides opening the road, Zane was required to maintain ferries across the rivers during the pleasure of Congress. These tracts were located where the cities of Zanesville and Lancaster now stand, and on the Scioto opposite Chillicothe. For assisting him in opening the road Ebenezer Zane gave to his brother Jonathan and John McIntire the tract on the Muskingum, and they in 1799 laid out the village of Westbourn, now the city of Zanesville.

May 18, 1796, Congress passed an act providing for the survey and sale of the lands northwest of the Ohio, the substance of which will be given further on. This was followed by the act of June 1, 1796, establishing the United States Military District, the boundaries of which were as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the seventh range; thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto River; thence up the main branch of that river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same (northwestern part of Delaware County); thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence up that stream to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning will intersect said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning. The

act provided that this tract should be surveyed into townships five miles square; the lands to be granted for military services to the holders of registered warrants. One section provided that so much of the tract as should remain unlocated on the 1st of January, 1800, should be released from the reservation and be at the free disposition of the United States. March 2, 1799, this section was repealed and the time extended to January 1, 1802. The time was extended afterward by various acts and amendments passed at different dates between 1802 and 1825.

The act of May 18, 1796, provided that a surveyor-general should be appointed; that he should engage a sufficient number of skillful surveyors as his deputies, whom he should cause, "without delay, to survey and mark the unascertained outlines of the lands lying northwest of the River Ohio and above the mouth of the River Kentucky, in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished." Such part of the lands as had not already been conveyed by letters patent, or divided according to the terms of the ordinance of 1785, or which had not already been appropriated for satisfying military land bounties, and which might not be so appropriated by Congress during that session, was to be surveyed into ranges, townships and sections—the manner of the survey to be very nearly according to the rules of the act of 1785, already given. Salt-springs were to be reserved, with the sections in which they were found, and also the four central sections of

each township, for the future disposal of the United States. One-half of the townships, taken alternately, were to be subdivided into thirty-six sections, each containing six hundred and forty acres.

Section 4 provided that whenever seven ranges of townships had been surveyed, and the plats transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, the lands should be offered for sale at public vendue, under the direction of the governor or secretary of the Territory and the surveyor-general, in sections; lands below the Great Miami to be sold at Cincinnati, and those between the Scioto and the seven ranges, and north of the Ohio Company's purchase, at Pittsburgh. The townships remaining undivided were to be offered for sale in like manner at the seat of government of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in tracts of one-quarter of a township, excluding the four central sections and the other reserves before mentioned. It was further provided that none of the lands to be offered for sale under this act should be sold at a price less than two dollars per acre. The time of the sale was to be advertised in the newspapers of the different States and Territories, and the sales at the different places must not commence within less than a month of each other.

Immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury was to advertise for sale the lands which remained unsold in the seven ranges, including the lands drawn for the army by the Secretary

of War; also those lands before sold but not paid for. The townships which, by the ordinance of 1785, were to be sold entire, should be sold at Philadelphia in quarter-townships, the four central sections being reserved; the townships to be sold in sections were to be sold in Pittsburgh.

The highest bidder for any tract was required to deposit one-twentieth of the purchase money at the time of sale, and to pay one-half of the sum bid within thirty days; this being done he was entitled to a credit of one year on the balance, patents to be issued on the final payment being made. Any purchaser paying in full at the time the first moiety was due should be entitled to a deduction of ten per cent.

The compensation of the surveyor-general was fixed at \$2,000 per annum, and the expense of the survey was limited to three dollars per mile for each mile surveyed.

The fees for each certificate were as follows: For a tract of a quarter of a township, \$20; for a section, \$6, and for each patent the same sums.

An act passed May 10, 1800, changed and repealed several of the provisions of the foregoing law. Four land-offices were established in the Northwest Territory: at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta and Steubenville.

The townships west of the Muskingum which, by the act of 1796, were directed to be sold in quarter-townships, were to be subdivided into half-sections; and all townships east of the Muskingum and all inter-

sected by that river which had not before been subdivided were required to be run and marked in sections.

The lands thus subdivided were ordered to be offered for sale in sections and half-sections at the respective land offices at specified dates, the sales to continue for three weeks and no more. The sale at Marietta was to begin on the first Monday in May, 1801. All lands remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales could be sold at private sale by the register. No lands to be sold either privately or publicly at less than two dollars per acre. The terms as to payment and the amount of fees were also modified.

The subsequent acts in relation to public lands were so multifarious that it would be tedious to chronicle them; therefore, having shown how public lands could be acquired in the beginning, we will drop the subject.

Allusion has been made in the beginning of this chapter to the first ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. Another and far superior measure was enacted on the 13th of July, 1787, which is known in history as the Ordinance of Freedom, and was the fundamental law from the time of its enactment until the Territory ceased to exist. The text of the ordinance is as follows:

"An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio.

"Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled: That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one

district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

"Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid: That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory dying intestate shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dowers shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses, and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person (being of full age) in whom

the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses; provided such wills be duly proved and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose, and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

"Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid: That there shall be appointed from time to time by Congress a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for three years unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein in one thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

"There shall be appointed from time to time a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein in five hundred acres of land while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature and the public records of the district and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and

proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

"The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress; but afterward the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

"The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

"Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regu-

lated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

"For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships—subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

"So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively; with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the

United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided, also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

"The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in the case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the government shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead to serve for the residue of the term.

"The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met they shall nominate ten persons, residents of the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and

commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the government of the district not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

"The governor, judges, legislative council and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district shall take an oath of affirmation of fidelity and of office—the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the gov-

ernor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house, assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

"And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be established in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of States and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interests:

"Be it ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid: That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable unless by common consent, to wit:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* and of the trial by jury; of a

proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared that no laws ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them and for pre-

serving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory and the States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the inhabitants of other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new States shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and

St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

“ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established, as follows, to wit: The western State in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall here-

after find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided,* The constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interests of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

“ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.”

CHAPTER IV.

THE OHIO COMPANY.

AN ADVERTISEMENT—THE COMPANY ORGANIZED AT A MEETING IN BOSTON IN 1786—ITS PLANS AND PURPOSES—RAISING FUNDS—DR. MANASSEH CUTLER AS AGENT BEFORE CONGRESS—PURCHASE OF A TRACT OF LAND ON THE MUSKINGUM—THE ORDINANCE OF FREEDOM—DR. CUTLER'S PART IN ITS AUTHORSHIP—HIS REPORT ACCEPTED BY THE OHIO COMPANY—MEASURES RESPECTING THE PROPOSED CITY AND COLONY—PROVISIONS FOR SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SURVEY OF THE LANDS—THE OFFER OF DONATIONS TO SETTLERS—EMBARRASSMENT OF THE COMPANY—CONGRESS COMES TO ITS RELIEF—THE PURCHASE AS FINALLY MADE—ITS BOUNDARIES—THE DONATION TRACT—FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

THROUGH the instrumentality of the Ohio Company was founded the city of Marietta—the first permanent English settlement in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. This company was projected by two New England men, heroes of the Revolutionary War, General Rufus Putnam and General Benjamin Tupper, of Massachusetts. The spirit of adventure, always a prominent trait in the New England character, had naturally been strengthened by the war, and the close of the Revolution found many soldiers, reduced through poverty or bankruptcy through the results of the seven year's struggle, ready to embrace any plan that promised to retrieve their wasted fortunes. Washington and other Revolutionary leaders had long sought to encourage and promote western colonization. The time was now ripe for carrying their wishes into effect.

A system of military land bounties for the benefit of all soldiers who should serve through the war had

been provided by Congress in 1776. By the provisions of this act a colonel was entitled to receive 500 acres, a lieutenant-colonel 450 acres, and other officers smaller quantities in proportion to their rank. A private was allowed 100 acres. In 1780 it was enacted that a major-general should be entitled to 1,100 acres and a brigadier to 850 acres.

“In 1783, seeing that the final reduction of the army must soon take place, the officers to the number of 288, anxious for definite action, petitioned Congress to locate the lands they were entitled to somewhere in the region now known as Eastern Ohio; but even the great influence of Washington was not able to bring about the object sought, and no legislation affecting the interests of the petitioners was enacted. Congress had not yet a perfect title to the territory northwest of the Ohio. It must be remembered that the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army did not receive money for their priceless services, but almost value-

less certificates. In 1784 they were worth only about 3s 6d to 4s to the pound, and as late as 1788 they brought not more than 5s or 6s."

In 1784 Virginia ceded to the general government all her claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio, excepting only that tract since known as the Virginia Military District, lying between the Scioto and the little Miami. This session led to new efforts on the part of the New England officers to obtain some adequate recognition by Congress of the justness of their claims, but without result. At this juncture the plan of buying a tract was presented by Generals Putnam and Tupper. General Tupper was one of the government surveyors appointed by Congress to lay out in townships and ranges that part of the Northwest Territory which is now Southeastern Ohio. He had visited the western country in the performance of his duties in 1785, and doubtless that visit and his favorable report of the region had its influence on the subsequent purchase of the tract of the Ohio Company on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers.

In January, 1786, General Tupper visited his friend General Putnam at the home of the latter in Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., and as the result of their conference there appeared in the newspapers of Boston on the 25th of January an address to the people, headed "Information," which read as follows:

"The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war

and who are by a late ordinance of the honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region, that from personal inspection, together with other incontestible evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of a much better quality than any other known to the New England people; that the climate, seasons, products, etc., are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts that have ever been published of them; that being determined to become purchasers and to prosecute a settlement in the country, and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they beg leave to propose the following plan, viz.: That an association by the name of the Ohio Company be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country, who reside in the commonwealth of Massachusetts only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other States, as shall be agreed on."

The address further proposed that all favoring the plan should meet at designated places in their respective counties on the 15th of the following month (February) for the purpose of choosing delegates, who should assemble at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, on Wednesday, March 1, 1786, "then and there to consider and determine upon a general plan of association for said company."

The meeting, which was destined to have such an important bearing

upon the future of the West, came off at the time and place designated. The delegates, among whom were some of the foremost men of the State at that day, were as follows: Manasseh Cutler, of Essex County; Winthrop Sargent and John Mills, of Suffolk; John Brooks and Thomas Cushing, of Middlesex; Benjamin Tupper, of Hampshire; Crocker Sampson, of Plymouth; Rufus Putnam, of Worcester; Jelaliel Woodbridge and John Patterson, of Berkshire, and Abraham Williams, of Barnstable. General Putnam was chosen chairman and Major Winthrop Sargent, secretary. A committee of five was chosen to draft articles of association, which were unanimously adopted on the 3d of March, and thus the Ohio Company formally entered upon its important mission.

"The design of this association," as stated in the preamble of the resolutions, was to raise a fund in Continental certificates for the sole purpose and to be appropriated to the entire use of purchasing lands in the western territory belonging to the United States, for the benefit of the company, and to promote a settlement in that country." Article I provided that the fund should not exceed \$1,000,000 in Continental specie certificates, exclusive of one year's interest due thereon (except as afterward provided); each share to consist of \$1,000, as aforesaid, and also \$10 in gold or silver. Article II provided that the whole fund, except one year's interest on the certificates, should be applied to the

purchase of lands. The one year's interest was reserved to be "applied to the purpose of making a settlement in the country and assisting those who may be otherwise unable to remove themselves thither." The gold and silver was for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the agents of the company and other contingent expenses.

No person was allowed to hold more than five shares in the company's funds. Agents were to be appointed representing divisions of twenty shares each; and in case the fund was not raised to the proposed amount, the agents of divisions, after October 17, 1786, were to be entitled to proceed as if the whole fund had been raised. Five directors were to be chosen, who should have the sole disposal of the company's funds.

A year elapsed. The projectors of the scheme had used their best efforts, yet at the second meeting of the company at Brackett's Tavern, in Boston, March 8, 1787, it was reported that only two hundred and fifty shares had been subscribed for. Despite this somewhat meager showing the directors seemed satisfied and encouraged, and decided at once to make application to Congress for the purchase of lands. It was stated at this meeting that many persons in Massachusetts, and also in the neighboring commonwealths of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire were "inclined to become adventurers," and were only deterred by the uncertainty of obtaining a sufficient tract of land, collectively, for a good settlement.

General Rufus Putnam, Dr. Manasseh Cutler and General Samuel H. Parsons were chosen directors and especially intrusted with the business of making a purchase of land. The haste for a speedy conclusion of the negotiation then manifested resulted from the fact that other companies were already forming, and there was a fear that the most desirable lands in the Ohio country would soon be secured by some of those speculative associations. The directors now empowered Dr. Cutler to make a purchase of lands upon the Muskingum. The sequel showed that they could have employed no more competent or trustworthy agent.

Rev. Manasseh Cutler, though then but a country parson, settled over a small congregation in Ipswich (now Hamilton), Mass., was a man of genius and the highest culture. He was a graduate of Yale and had taken degrees in law, medicine and divinity. He now assumed the rôle of diplomat, and his keenness, shrewdness and sagacity rendered him successful in the highest degree.

Just why lands upon the Muskingum should have been selected in preference to all others then available may not be readily apparent to the student of history. There were, however, many good reasons for the choice made by the Ohio Company. While much of the Northwestern Territory was then known to be infested by hostile Indians, none of these had their homes on the Lower Muskingum, and they visited this locality only occasionally on their hunting

expeditions. Fort Harmer, built in 1785-86, at the mouth of the Muskingum, also had its influence in drawing the adventurers thither. Thomas Hutchins, the geographer of the confederation, recommended the Muskingum region as "the best part of the whole western country," and his opinion was identical with that of other explorers, among whom were General Butler, General Parsons and General Tupper. Doubtless the existence of mineral wealth in this part of the country was known to members of the company, and it is also probable that the prospect of establishing a system of water communication between the Ohio and Lake Erie, *via* the Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga, and between the Ohio and the Atlantic coast by way of the Great Kanawha and the Potomac (a plan commended by Washington before the Revolution), had its influence.

Dr. Cutler started in June from Ipswich and proceeded to New York, where Congress was then in session. He put up his horse "in the Bowery barns," and at once began the business which was to have such an important influence upon the future of the whole western country. It is not our purpose to give a history of his negotiations, but only the results of his mission; it suffices, therefore, to state that he managed the matter with consummate tact and far-sighted wisdom, though his task was no easy one. The Ordinance of Freedom, which was passed while Dr. Cutler's negotiations were pending, received from his hand those noble

provisions which have given it its name—those clauses forever prohibiting slavery and encouraging religion, morality and education. Before the act passed (July 13, 1787), the committee having it in charge sent a copy to Dr. Cutler “with leave to make remarks and propose amendments,” and the measures mentioned were included on his recommendation. This action, while it was a testimonial of the greatest honor to Dr. Cutler, also shows how anxious Congress was to secure his favor and encourage his scheme. “The ordinance of 1787 and the Ohio purchase,” says a writer who has given much attention to the subject, “were parts of one and the same transaction. The purchase would not have been made without the ordinance, and the ordinance could not have been enacted except as an essential condition of the purchase.”

The proposed terms of the purchase were submitted to Congress by Dr. Cutler and his associate, Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Ohio Company, and on the 27th of July were adopted without change. They are set forth in the report made by Dr. Cutler to the directors and agents of the Ohio Company at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, August 29, 1787, which was as follows:

“That in consequence of resolves of Congress of the 23d and 27th of July he agreed on the condition of a contract with the Board of Treasury of the United States for a particular tract of land, containing in the whole as much as the company’s funds will

pay for should the subscription amount to one million of dollars, agreeably to the articles of association, at one dollar per acre, from which price is to be deducted one-third of a dollar for bad lands and defraying the expenses of surveying, etc.

“That the land be bounded on the east by the western boundary of the seventh range of townships; south by the Ohio; west by a meridian line to be drawn through the western cape of the Great Kana-wha River, and extending so far north that a due east and west line from the seventh range of townships to the said meridian line shall include the whole.

“This tract to extend so far northerly as to comprehend within its limits, exclusively of the above purchase, one lot of six hundred and forty acres in each township for the purposes of religion; an equal quantity for the support of schools; and two townships of twenty-three thousand and forty acres each for a university, to be as near the center of the whole tract as may be; which lots and townships are given by Congress and appropriated for the above uses forever; also three lots of six hundred and forty acres each, in every township, reserved for the future disposition of Congress; and the bounty lands of the military associators to be comprised in the whole tract, provided they do not exceed one-seventh part thereof.

“That five hundred thousand dollars be paid to the Board of Treasury upon closing the contract.

"In consideration of which, a right of entry and occupancy for a quantity of land equal to this sum, at the price stipulated, to be given, and that as soon as the geographer or some proper officer of the United States shall have surveyed and ascertained the quantity of the whole, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars more be paid, amounting in the whole to one million dollars, for which the company are to be put in possession of the whole moiety of the lands above described and receive a deed of the whole from the said Board of Treasury."

Thus the Ohio Company secured the refusal for 1,500,000 acres; but for reasons that will be stated hereafter they finally became possessed of only 964,285 acres. The report of Dr. Cutler having been approved and accepted, it was ordered that the contract be closed. The contract was executed at New York, October 27, 1787, and signed by Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, of the Board of Treasury, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, for the Ohio Company. It was, in all its provisions, in accordance with the foregoing report of Dr. Cutler; and thus the declaration of the ordinance of 1787, "That schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," received practical exemplification.

On the next day after Dr. Cutler made his report to the directors, they, in far-away Boston, mapped out on paper a city at the confluence of the Muskingum and the Ohio, the Marietta that was to be, though no name

was given the city until the following year. At a subsequent meeting held at Cromwell's Head Tavern in Boston, November 21, the directors

"Resolved, That the lands of the Ohio Company may be allotted and divided in the following manner, anything to the contrary in former resolutions notwithstanding, viz.: Four thousand acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers for a city and commons, and contiguous to this, one thousand lots of eight acres each.

"Upon the Ohio, in fractional townships, one thousand lots of one hundred and sixteen and forty-three one hundredths acres, amounting to one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty acres.

"In the townships on the navigable rivers, one thousand lots of three hundred and twenty acres each, amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand acres.

"And in the inland towns one thousand lots of nine hundred and ninety-two acres each, amounting to nine hundred and ninety-two thousand acres, to be divided and allotted as the agents shall hereafter see fit."

It was also resolved at this meeting that no more subscriptions be admitted after the 1st day of the following January.

On November 23 the directors and agents again assembled in Boston, and passed resolutions providing for the fitting out and sending out a party of pioneers to Muskingum. To show what was the equipment and the

duty of this party, we quote the resolutions entire:

"Ordered, That four surveyors be employed under the direction of the superintendent hereinafter named:

"That twenty-two men shall attend the surveyors; that there be added to this number twenty men including six boat-builders, four house-carpenters, one blacksmith and nine common workmen. That the boat-builders shall proceed on Monday next, and the surveyors rendezvous at Hartford on the first day of January next, on their way to the Muskingum; that the boat-builders and the men with the surveyors be proprietors in the company; that their tools and one ax and one hoe to each man, and thirty pounds' weight of baggage, shall be carried in the company's wagons, and that the subsistence of the men on the journey be furnished by the company; that upon their arrival at the place of destination and entering upon the business of their employment the men shall be subsisted by the company, and allowed wages at the rate of four dollars each per month until discharged; that they be held in the company's service until the first day of July next unless sooner discharged; and if any of the persons employed shall leave the service or wilfully injure the same or disobey the orders of the superintendent or others acting under him, the person so offending shall forfeit all claim to wages. That their wages shall be paid the next autumn in cash or lands upon the same terms as the company purchased them. That

each man furnish himself with a good small arm, bayonet, six flints, a powder horn and pouch, priming wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls, and one pound of buckshot. The men so engaged shall be subject to the orders of the superintendent and those he may appoint as aforesaid in any kinds of business they shall be employed in, as well for boat-building and surveying as for building houses, erecting defenses, clearing land and planting or otherwise, for promoting the settlement. And as there is a possibility of interruption from enemies, they shall also be subject to orders as aforesaid in military command during the time of their employment. That the surveyors shall be allowed twenty-seven dollars per month and subsistence while in actual service, to commence upon their arrival at the Muskingum; that Colonel Ebenzer Sproat, from Rhode Island, Mr. Anselm Tupper and Mr. John Mathews, from Massachusetts, and Colonel R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, be the surveyors. That General Rufus Putman be the superintendent of all the business aforesaid, and he is to be obeyed and respected accordingly; that he be allowed for his services forty dollars per month and his expenses, to commence from the time of his leaving home."

Before following this pioneer party into the western wilds let us hastily sketch the subsequent history and transactions of the Ohio Company.

At the November meeting it was decided that the next meeting of the directors should take place in Provi-

dence, R. I., in March following. Accordingly, on the 5th of the month, the directors and agents having assembled, the lots of the proposed city at the mouth of the Muskingham were drawn by the agents for the respective shareholders. A thousand shares were represented. At this meeting, even before the settlement had begun, such was the zeal of the proprietors to promote education and religion, there was appointed to consider the expediency of employing some suitable person as a teacher in the new colony, a committee, who recommended in their report "That the directors be requested to pay as early attention as possible to the education of youth and the promotion of public worship among the first settlers; and that, for these important services, they employ, if practicable, an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institution and direct the manner of instruction." Noble words! And noble were the aims of the founders of the first settlement in Ohio nearly one hundred years ago.

The surveys of the Ohio Company's purchase were ordered by the governor to be suspended after the 20th of September, 1788, until the treaty with the Indians (then pending and subsequently concluded at Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789) could be consummated. This course perhaps prevented serious trouble, as the Indians objected to the survey and were likely to interfere with its progress. The surveys made by the company

were in accordance with the ordinance of Congress, passed in 1785, for the survey of the northwestern lands, and the rules therein laid down were carefully observed.

In December committees were sent out to explore lands in the purchase, the character of which the proprietors as yet knew but little, with a view toward deciding upon the location of future settlements. It was recommended that two thousand acres, in one-hundred-acre lots, at the forks of Duck Creek, about fifteen miles from Marietta, be given to twenty settlers; also, that a tract of six hundred and forty acres be given to encourage the erection of mills on Duck Creek near Marietta.

In respect to their donation lands the Ohio Company required a strict adherence to the following rules:

1. The settler to furnish lands for highways when needed.

2. To build a dwelling-house within five years, of the size 18x24 feet, eight feet between the floors, and a cellar ten feet square; a chimney of brick or stone.

3. To put out not less than fifty apple-trees and twenty peach trees within three years.

4. To clear and put into meadow or pasture fifteen acres and into tillage not less than five acres, within five years.

5. To be constantly provided with arms and be subject to the militia law.

6. Proper defenses or blockhouses to be kept upon the donation lands, of such strength as shall be approved by the committee.

Any settler complying with the above rules who kept on the land for five years a man able to bear arms was entitled to receive a deed from the directors. These donation lots were permitted to be issued until October 1, 1789, to any number of persons not exceeding two hundred, making in all 20,000 acres. The settlements were to be made by companies or associations of not less than twenty men to each settlement—this provision being a military precaution to guard against surprises from wandering Indians.

"This mode of settling the new lands of the purchase," says Dr. Hildreth, "was one of the most admirable that could be devised, and showed that the men who planned it were familiar with the cultivation of the soil as well as military affairs. These donation settlements were generally located on the frontiers of the purchase, and served as outposts to guard the more central parts. They formed a military as well as an agricultural people, just such as the condition of the country needed. Their requirements as to the character of the improvements on the land were such as would be most beneficial to the settler and ultimately useful to the community. The regulation as to fruit trees made a permanent impression upon the people generally."

By subsequent action of Congress the company was relieved from the necessity of making donations out of their own lands to promote settlements.

Meantime, while settlements were

being made and encouraged by the company's efforts, its own business was involved in well-nigh serious difficulties. Shortly after the formation of the Ohio Company another association, known as the Scioto Company had been organized. Dr. Cutler, while negotiating with Congress for lands for his company, had been entreated to use his influence to obtain a purchase for them. Through his efforts a refusal was secured for a large tract, and under the lead of the Scioto Company's agents a French settlement was made at Gallipolis in 1700. The affairs of the company were badly managed and the settlers were unable to obtain titles to their land until Congress, in 1798, made a grant of the tract, since known as the French grant, situated on the Ohio above the mouth of the Scioto. In 1789 it became apparent that the Ohio Company could not pay for the land embraced in the original contract; only half the purchase money had been paid and no titles could be secured until the balance was paid; a number of shares had become forfeited through non-payment. Therefore, in 1790, the directors of the Ohio Company readily availed themselves of an offer made by the Scioto Company to purchase certain tracts of the Ohio Company's lands, including the forfeited shares and a tract on the Great Kanawha. The contract was closed and the Ohio Company was cheered by the hope of adding to its finances by this means. The matter resulted in nothing but blank disappointment.

In the spring of 1792 a panic in New York caused the failure of Richard Platt, who was then the Ohio Company's treasurer, and had nearly \$50,000 of the funds of the association. At the same time financial disaster overtook the directors of the Scioto Company (by whom as yet no payments had been made to the Ohio Company), and their contract for the purchase of forfeited shares was forfeited and annulled.

At this crisis three of the directors of the Ohio Company, Dr. Cutler, General Putnam and Colonel Robert Oliver petitioned Congress for relief, asking that the 1,500,000 acres be deeded to them for the \$500,000 already paid, and that a grant of 100,000 acres in addition be made to compensate for the lands which the company had donated to settlers. The prayer of the petitioners was answered in part by a bill passed April 21, 1792, which provided that a deed be made to the Ohio Company for 750,000 acres for the \$500,000 in securities already paid; another for 214,285 (about one seventh of the original purchase), to be paid for in land warrants, and a third for 100,000 acres, to be held in trust and given to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres each.

May 10, 1792 the President issued three patents to Rufus Putnam, Manganese Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Greene in trust for the Ohio Company. With one exception these were the first land-patents issued by the United States. By their provisions the total amount of land conveyed to the Ohio Company was

964,285 acres; or, including the donation tract, 1,064,285 acres. The boundaries of the tract, as finally fixed by the survey, were approximately as follows:

"Beginning on the Ohio River upon the western boundary line of the fifteenth range of townships, thence running northerly to a point about one mile north of the south line of township number seven; thence west to the western boundary of the sixteenth range; thence north to the north line of township number sixteen; thence east to a point about one mile east of the western boundary of the eleventh range of township; thence north four miles; thence east to the western boundary of the seventh range; thence south to the Ohio, thence along the Ohio to the place of beginning."

Included in the purchase were parts of the present counties of Morgan, Washington, Gallia, Vinton, Jackson, and Hocking, and all of Athens and Meigs.

The donation tract lies in the northeastern part of the above-described territory, and is about twenty-one miles long, and nearly eight miles wide. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning on the western boundary line of the seventh range of townships, at the northeast corner of the seven hundred and fifty thousand acre tract; thence running north to the line surveyed by Israel Ludlow at the northern boundary of the original purchase of 1,500,000 acres; thence west along that line to the tract containing 214,285 acres; thence south to the boundary of the tract of

750,000 acres; thence east to the place of beginning.

The directors of the Ohio Company, as trustees of the donation tract, were required to make, free of expense, deeds in fee simple of one hundred acres to each male person not less than eighteen years of age, who must be an actual settler or a resident within the purchase at the time the conveyance should be made. The donation, although it secured fewer permanent settlers than was expected, greatly aided the Ohio Company, and was the means of attracting many adventurers into the territory. The lands were speculated in to some extent, those who had secured lots before the Indian war selling them to others at its close without having made any actual settlement or improvement.

Under the direction of the Ohio Company and the immediate superintendence of General Putnam the donation tract was surveyed in May, 1793, and by the middle of July 170 lots had been surveyed in nine allotments on the Muskingum and Wolf Creek. During the year a total of 186 lots was drawn; this

number represents the whole number of males able to bear arms then residents of the three settlements of Washington County — at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford.

We need not follow the history of the Ohio Company further, having seen it successful, against incalculable disadvantages, in the performance of the mission to which its members voluntarily dedicated themselves. The last meeting of the directors and agents of the company held west of the Allegheny Mountains began at Marietta, November 22, 1795, and lasted till January 29, 1796. Then was made the final division or partition of lands, by which was set off to each share in the company the following lands: First division, one eight acre lot; second division, one three acre lot; third division, one city lot; fourth division, one one hundred and sixty acre lot; fifth division, one one hundred acre lot; sixth division, one six hundred and forty acre lot, and one two hundred and sixty-two acre lot; total, 1,173 acres to each share. There were then 819 shares classified in sixteen agencies.

CHAPTER V.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

THE PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE OHIO COMPANY—EMIGRATION ENCOURAGED—EXTRACT FROM A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED IN 1787—DR. CUTLER'S PREDICTION CONCERNING THE OHIO COUNTRY—A COLONY ORGANIZED—PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS—THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS—DOWN THE YOUGHIOGHENY AND THE OHIO TO THE MUSKINGUM—ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY AT THE SITE OF MARIETTA, APRIL 7, 1788—NAMES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN OHIO—ERECTION OF CAMPUS MARTIUS—PROGRESS OF THE FIRST SEASON—GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—WASHINGTON COUNTY ESTABLISHED—OTHER EARLY COUNTIES—TERRITORIAL COURTS—THE FIRST TOWNSHIPS IN THE TERRITORY—FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1799—NAMES OF ITS MEMBERS—ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT—OPPOSITION—THE "ENABLING ACT"—THE CONVENTION OF 1802—THE STATE CONSTITUTION FORMED—THE STATE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY—BELPRE AND WATERFORD—THE FIRST MILLS IN OHIO AT WOLF CREEK—THE COLONY AT BIG BOTTOM.

THE pioneer settlement at Marietta was an important event in the history of the West. Washington County was for several years the seat of the territorial government; it is the parent of all the neighboring counties, and its history is inseparably linked with theirs. It is appropriate, therefore, that some account of its origin and progress, and its part in the events which resulted in the formation of the state of Ohio, be included in this volume.

The Ohio Company was the agency through which the first colony was planted northwest of the Ohio River. Among the most active and enthusiastic members of the company were Generals Putnam, Tupper and Parsons, Dr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, and it was largely through their influence that the plan of colonization was made successful. After the purchase was concluded

Dr. Cutler anonymously published a pamphlet to advertise the advantages of the Ohio country, and particularly those of the Muskingum region. Some of the prophecies made in this publication were no doubt then received with ridicule, but nearly all of them have proved true. It was asserted that in fifty years the Northwestern Territory would have a greater population than all New England. Another paragraph read as follows: "The current down the Ohio and Mississippi, for heavy articles that suit the Florida and West India markets, such as Indian corn, flour, beef, lumber, etc., will be more loaded than any streams on earth. The distance from the Muskingum to the Mississippi is 1,000 miles; from thence to the sea is 900 miles. The whole course is run in eighteen days, and the passage up these rivers is not so difficult as has been represented.

It is found by late experiments that sails are used to great advantage against the current of the Ohio; and it is worthy of observation that in all probability steamboats will be found to do infinite service in all our river navigation."

The foregoing was written in 1787 and doubtless contained the first published allusion to the subject of steam navigation upon the waters of western rivers. Its author was a man of ripe scholarship, extensive scientific information, and sound judgment.

The proprietors of the Ohio Company succeeded, however, in getting together a sufficient number of adventurers to begin the proposed settlement in accordance with their resolutions of November 23, 1787, already given in the preceding chapter. The first party, consisting of twenty-two men, and including the mechanics and boat builders, left Danvers, Mass., December 1, 1787, in command of Major Haffield White, and on the 23d of January, 1788, arrived at Sumrill's Ferry, on the Youghiogheny River in Pennsylvania, where they were expected to begin the construction of boats for completing the journey. The other party, consisting of the surveyors and their assistants and others, left Hartford, Conn., on the 1st of January, under the conduct of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat (they were joined by General Rufus Putnam, superintendent of the colony, at Lauterdale Creek, on the 24), and after a toilsome winter journey across the Alleghenies arrived at the Youghio-

gheny in the middle of February. Here they were disappointed to find that very little progress had been made by the advance party in their preparations, and a delay lasting until the first of April resulted. Then, with three canoes, a flat-boat of about three tons' burden (the "Adelphia") and a galley of about fifty tons' burden (the "Mayflower"), the party embarked upon the "Yough," and proceeded down that stream, the Monongahela and the Ohio to their destination.

About noon on Monday, April 7, 1788, the little party, consisting of forty-seven men (increased to forty-eight by the arrival of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs on the 12th), landed on the site of Marietta, where about seventy Indians, warriors, women and children, of the Wyandot and Delaware tribes, received them with manifestations of friendliness. The famous chieftain, Captain Pipe, was among the Indians.

The following are the names of the colonists:

General Rufus Putnam, superintendent of the colony; Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, Major Anselm Tupper, and John Mathews, surveyors; Major Haffield White, steward and quartermaster; Captain Jonathan Devol, Captain Josiah Monroe, Captain Daniel Davis, Captain Peregrine Foster, Captain Jethro Putnam, Captain William Gray, Captain Ezekiel Cooper, Phineas Coburn, David Wallace, Gilbert Devol, Jr., Jonas Davis, Hezekiah Flint, Hezekiah Flint, Jr., Josiah Whitridge, Benjamin Griswold, Theophilus Leonard, William Miller,

Josiah White, Henry Maxon, William Maxon, William Moulton, Edward Moulton, Benjamin Shaw, Jarvis Cutler, Samuel Cushing, Daniel Bushnell, Ebenezer Corry, Oliver Dodge, Isaac Dodge, Jabez Barlow, Allen John Gardner, Elizur Kirtland, Samuel Felshaw, Amos Porter, Jr., Putnam, Joseph Wells, Israel Danton, Joseph Lincoln, Earl Sproat, Allen Devol, Simeon Martin, Peletiah White.

Regarding the landing of the adventurers, there is a tradition that an incident which then occurred gave rise to the name "Buckeye," first applied to the early settlers, and afterward to all the inhabitants of the State. It is related that two of the pioneers, on springing to the shore, at once began a contest to see who should inaugurate the improvement by felling the first tree. One selected a hardwood tree and his work was consequently difficult. The other applied his axe to a buckeye, and laid it low before his rival made much progress with his work. Another tradition, better authenticated, is to the effect that Col. Ebenezer Sproat, a man of large physical proportions, was called by the Indians *Hetuck*, or Big Buckeye, and from this the name was made to apply to all the colonists.

It would carry us far beyond our purpose to write a history of the Marietta colony, but in order that the reader may have a full understanding of subsequent events which are properly included within the scope of this work we make a brief sketch of the more notable occurrences in the annals of their work.

During the first summer the pioneers made commendable progress, building cabins, clearing land, planting crops, surveying the company's lands, laying out the streets of the new city, etc. As a measure of defense and protection, unfortunately soon rendered necessary, they began the erection of an elaborate fortress or garrison, large enough to afford refuge to the whole colony in times of danger. Much of the work was performed during the first year, but the whole of Campus Martius, as the defense was styled, was not finished till 1791. It was then pronounced the finest pile of buildings west of the Allegheny Mountains—which was doubtless true.

During the year the Marietta colony was increased by the arrival of eighty four men, several of them being accompanied by their families. The wife of James Owen, who came in June, 1788, was the first woman who settled in the Ohio Company's purchase.

General Arthur St. Clair, the first territorial governor, arrived July 9th. He was a native of Scotland, born in 1734. He entered the British army, and being sent to America during the French war, was present at the storming of Quebec. In 1764 he settled at Fort Ligonier, afterward in Westmoreland County, Pa., having been appointed to the command of the fort. He figured prominently in the colonial history of Pennsylvania, and was the first prothonotary of Bedford County, which at one time included all of Southwestern Pennsylvania. At the

breaking out of the Revolution he joined the patriots, and was given command of a regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to a brigadier then to a major-general. He represented his district in the Continental Congress and was president of that body. In October, 1787, he was commissioned governor of the Northwest Territory, the commission taking effect in February following. He continued to act as territorial governor until within a few months preceding the formation of the State government, in 1803, when he was removed by President Jefferson. He died in Westmoreland County, Pa., August 31, 1818.

Preceding Governor St. Clair, two of the judges of the territory, Samuel Holden Parsons and James Mitchell Varnum, and the secretary, Winthrop Sargent, had arrived at Marietta. John Cleves Symmes was the other territorial judge.

The governor and judges began the work of organizing the territory by issuing laws for its government, modeled after the laws of the older States of the Union. July 25, 1788, they passed a law regulating and establishing the militia. Other early acts related to the establishment of the general court of quarter sessions of the peace, the county court of common pleas, and the office of sheriff, the probate court, laws respecting crimes and their punishment etc.

On July 26, 1788, Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation establishing the first county in the new Territory, to which he gave the name

Washington, in honor of the Father of his Country. The order was as follows:

"By His Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio,

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, by the ordinance of Congress of 13th July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of process, civil and criminal, the governor shall make proper divisions of the said territory, and proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the part of the same where the Indian title has been extinguished into counties and townships, subject to future alterations as therein specified. Now, know ye, that it appearing to me to be necessary, for the purposes above mentioned, that a county should immediately be laid out, I have ordained and ordered, and by these presents do ordain and order, that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum; thence down the branch of the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a

line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawanese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that river to the mouth and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning, shall be a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county named and to be called hereafter the County of Washington, and the said County of Washington shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatever to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county, that may hereafter be erected and laid out shall or ought to enjoy, conformably to the ordinance of Congress before mentioned.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed this twenty-sixth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

(Signed), "A. ST. CLAIR."

The County of Washington, as above established, then embraced about one-half of the present State of Ohio. It remained the only county in the Territory, and practically was the Territory civilly and judicially, until January 2, 1790, when Hamilton County was erected. Between 1790 and 1796 the following counties were organized in the Territory, outside the limits of

Ohio: St. Clair, Knox and Randolph. Wayne was erected August 15, 1796, embracing parts of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and all of Michigan. Adams, the next county within the State limits, was erected July 10, 1797. Jefferson followed next, being erected July 29, 1797, largely reducing the size of Washington County, which was further curtailed by the formation of Ross, August 20, 1798. Fairfield and Trumbull were erected in 1800, and Belmont in 1801. These were all of the counties formed in Ohio under the Territorial government. After the formation of the State government in 1803 new counties multiplied rapidly. Gallia was formed in 1803; Muskingum in 1804 (from Washington and Fairfield); Athens in 1805; Guernsey in 1810; Monroe in 1815; Morgan and Meigs in 1819.

The first court held in the Northwest Territory was the court of common pleas, of Washington County, which convened in the Campus Martius at Marietta, on Tuesday, September 2, 1788. The ceremonies were imposing, and no doubt made an impression upon the minds of the few friendly savages who witnessed them. A procession was formed at "the Point" of citizens and officers from Fort Harmar, by whom the Territorial judges, the governor and the judges of the common pleas court were escorted to the block-house, which was to serve as the court-room.

At the head marched the sheriff, with drawn sword and wand of office. The session opened with prayer by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who was

then on a visit to the colony whose establishment he had done so much to promote, and after the reading of the commissions of the judges, the clerk and the sheriff, the court was proclaimed open for business by the sheriff, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat. Paul Fearing, Esq., was admitted to practice as an attorney, and was the first in the Territory. Colonel R. J. Meigs was the clerk, and General Rufus Putnam, General Benjamin Tupper and Colonel Archibald Crary the judges. No business being brought before the court, it adjourned *sine die*.

The county court of common pleas consisted of not less than three nor more than five judges, who received their commissions from the governor, and were authorized to keep a court of record. The court was held twice a year in each county. In 1790 the number of terms was changed to four, and the number of judges increased to seven.

The court of quarter sessions of the peace under the territorial laws was held four times a year in each county, and was composed of justices of the peace commissioned by the governor. Not less than three nor more than five justices were especially commissioned for holding this court. Three could hold special courts when required. In 1790 a change in the law increased the number of justices to nine in each county, and gave the court power to divide the county into townships, appoint constables, overseers of the poor, township clerks, and to establish roads. The first term of this court

was held in Washington County, at the Campus Martius, Tuesday, September 9, 1788, before Justices Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Isaac Pierce, Thomas Lord and Return J. Meigs. Then was impaneled the first grand jury in the Territory. No cases were presented, and the court adjourned without day.

One other court completed the judicial machinery of the Territory. The general court, for the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, held four sessions a year, for civil and criminal suits, at such points in the Territory as the judges deemed advisable, due notice of the session being given. The terms began on the first Monday of February, May, October and December. Process, both civil and criminal, could be returned at any place in the Territory where they might be convened. They were not obliged to hold more than one court a year in any one county.

In December, 1790, the court of quarter sessions of Washington County established three townships, which included the three settlements which had been made up to that time.

Marietta Township included townships 1, 2 and 3 in the eighth range, and townships 2 and 3 in the ninth range. Belpre contained townships 1 and 2 in the tenth range, and township 1 in the ninth range. Waterford township consisted of townships 7 and 8 in the eleventh range, townships 4 and 5 in the tenth range, and section 33 of township 4 in the ninth range.

Subsequently Gallipolis Township was established, extending from the eleventh range to the Sciota, and bounded on the north by a line drawn west from the northern line of township 3, range 11. Two townships included the northern part of the county — Warren, west of Pennsylvania, and extending to the lake, and Middletown, west of Warren. These were taken into Jefferson County at its formation in 1797. Adams and Salem townships were established in December, 1797. Salem was five miles wide, and extended from the donation tract to the north line of the county. In December, 1798, the following townships were established: Another Middletown, embracing nearly all of the present County of Athens; Newton, from the north part of Waterford and extending to the northern line of the County; and Newport Township.

The government of the Territory, with the ordinance of 1787 as its foundation, could scarcely be called a "government of the people and for the people," for in reality the people had no voice in it. Its chief officers were appointed by Congress until after the ratification of the constitution, and then by the President, and were accountable only to the general government. But, all things considered, perhaps the system was the best and wisest that could be devised for a vast and remote territory, inhabited only by Indians, traders, hunters and adventurers, with here and there a struggling colony upon its borders. No government free from abuses has ever been formulated

by man, and that no arbitrary actions should creep into the administration of affairs in the Northwest no reasonable man could have expected. The nation was fortunate in the choice of the Territorial authorities, and the government served its purpose, giving birth to five great, free States. When the time arrived which enabled the inhabitants to adopt a State government they welcomed it with eagerness, as has been the case with the people of all the States of later origin.

The first step toward giving the people of the Territory a part in making their laws was taken in 1798. The ordinance of 1787 provided as soon as there should be "5,000 free male inhabitants of full age" in the Territory they should be entitled to a general assembly, to consist of the governor, legislative council and a house of representatives, the representatives to serve two years and the council for five. The manner of selecting the council was as follows: As soon as the representatives were elected, the governor was required to appoint a time and place for them to meet and nominate ten persons, "residents in the district and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land," and return their names to Congress; from this number Congress must choose the five members.

Governor St. Clair, having ascertained that the Territory contained the requisite number of voters, issued a call for an election of Territorial representatives. The proclamation, issued October 29, 1798, ordered the

election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The representatives elected were Return J. Meigs, Paul Fearing, Washington County; William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell, Isaac Martin, Hamilton County; Shadrach Bond, St. Clair County; John Small, Knox County; John Edgar, Randolph County; Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visger, Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire, Wayne County; Joseph Darlington, Nathaniel Massie, Adams County; James Pritchard, Jefferson County; Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findlay, Edward Tiffin, Ross County.

The legislature met at Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and nominated ten men for the legislative council. The five chosen by the national government were Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County; Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Knox County; Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington County; James Findlay of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson County.

The first session of the legislature began at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and lasted until December 19, 1799, at which time it was prorogued by the governor to meet at Chillicothe (which had been made the capital by act of Congress May 7, 1800), on the first Monday in November, 1800. At the Cincinnati session, the legislature passed thirty bills, of which the governor vetoed eleven. William Henry Harrison was elected a delegate to Congress, receiving one more vote than his rival, Arthur

St. Clair, Jr. A petition was introduced, from a number of Virginia officers, asking permission to remove their slaves into the Virginia Military District. The Ordinance of Freedom rendered their prayer futile. At the November session William McMillan was chosen a delegate to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Harrison, who had been appointed governor of Indian Territory (formed May 7, 1800, and included the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and a part of Michigan).

The second and last Territorial legislature convened at Cincinnati, November 23, 1801. Ephriam Cutler and William Rufus Putnam were the representatives from Washington County. Edward Tiffin, of Ross County, was speaker, and Robert Oliver of Washington County, president of the legislative council. The representatives from Washington County opposed the formation of a State government, which about this time began to be discussed. Putnam made a speech at a supper in Cincinnati at which he proposed the toast, "The Scioto — may its waters lave the borders of two great States." This sentiment aroused the violent opposition of the Chillicothe people, who favored the formation of a State with its present limits, or at least, extending westward to the Miami, with their town as its capital. The boundary proposed by Putnam was generally favored by his constituents, and had it been adopted would have delayed the State organization considerably, as the ordinance of 1787

provided that no part of the territory should become a State until it had a population of 60,000.

The opposition to the formation of a State came from a small minority and was strongest in Washington County. On the 17th of June, 1801, a meeting was held at Marietta, attended by delegates from the several townships of the county, who adopted resolutions, afterwards forwarded to their representatives in the general assembly, declaring that, in their opinion, "it would be highly impolitic and very injurious to the inhabitants of this territory to enter into a State government at this time." There were several reasons for this opinion. First, they argued that taxes would be increased without corresponding benefits; that the expenses of the State government would fall most heavily upon the inhabitants of the Ohio Company's purchase, while the Congressional lands would be exempt from taxation. The expenses of the territorial government were chiefly paid out of the National treasury, and a State government once formed, this aid would cease. Secondly, the Washington County people were on the weaker or Federalist side in politics, and could hope for no offices under the State. This consideration may have had no weight with the majority, but undoubtedly some were influenced by it. Thirdly, there was the hope that two States might sometime be formed of the territory now included in Ohio, and that Marietta might be the capital of the eastern one.

The discussion of the project reached Congress, and the passage of the "enabling act" was violently opposed by Paul Fearing, of Washington County, territorial delegate; but the act became a law April 30, 1802. By it the boundaries of the State were defined, and the holding of a convention for the formation of a State government was authorized.

The convention met at Chillicothe in November, 1802. The delegates were as follows: Joseph Darlington, Thomas Kirker and Israel Donaldson, from Adams County; James Caldwell, from Belmont County; Francis Dunlady, John Paul, Jeremiah Morrow, John Wilson, Charles W. Byrd, William Goforth, John Smith and John Reily, from Hamilton County; Rudolph Bair, John Milligan and George Humphrey, from Jefferson County; Edward Tiffin, Nathaniel Massie, Thomas Worthington, Michael Baldwin, and James Grubb, from Ross County; Samuel Huntington, from Trumbull County; Ephraim Cutler, Rufus Putnam, Benj. Ives Gilman, and John McIntire from Washington County. Edward Tiffin was elected president, and Thomas Scott secretary of the convention.

When the question was put as to whether it was expedient to form a constitution and State government at that time, only Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County, voted in the negative.

By far the most important work of the convention was the defeat of a provision authorizing slavery in the State. In spite of the ordinance of

1787 such a measure was introduced, and came near being adopted by the committee having charge of preparing a bill of rights. But here Ephraim Cutler, the son of the author of that famous clause in the Ordinance of Freedom, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the territory," interposed, and, by the aid of other wise men, defeated the measure.

The convention, which met upon the 1st, adjourned on the 29th of November, having completed its work and formed that instrument which stood for half a century as the fundamental law of the State of Ohio. The constitution was never submitted to the people either for approval or disapproval, but became a law solely by act of the convention—a fact somewhat remarkable, since the convention had been called by Congress without having taken the opinion of the inhabitants upon the question. Ohio was first recognized as a State by Congress February 19, 1803. Its first legislature met on March 1, 1803, and the formal organization of the government took place two days later. The legislature continued to meet at Chillicothe until 1816 (with the exception of two sessions, 1810-11 and 1811-12, which were held at Zanesville), when Columbus became the capital of the State.

The winter of 1788-89 was long and severe. The Ohio River froze up in December, and no boats passed either to or from Marietta till March. Provisions were scarce, and the game had been mostly killed off in the surrounding country by the Indians, so

that wild meat was procured with difficulty. Before navigation was resumed many of the people lived for weeks with little or no meat and without bread, their food consisting of boiled corn, or coarse meal, ground in hand-mills. In 1790 the inhabitants of the county suffered again from scarcity of food. Small-pox prevailed at Marietta early in 1790, and at Belpre in 1793. But in spite of all drawbacks the settlements slowly but surely gained in strength and prosperity.

In the winter of 1788-89 an association of about forty members was formed at Marietta for the purpose of forming a new settlement, and the Belpre colony was the result. The settlers began moving to their farms in April, 1789. The outbreak of Indian hostilities found the settlement with but two strongly built log blockhouses. In January, 1791, eleven more were built, making thirteen in all. They were arranged in two rows, along the river, and the whole was inclosed by palisades. The defence when complete was styled "Farmers' Castle," and the United States flag was raised upon one of the principal blockhouses, where sentries were posted at night, ready to discharge a small cannon in case of alarm. About two hundred and twenty persons inhabited the garrison, seventy of whom were able bodied men. Later in the war (1793) two other garrisons, known respectively as Goodale's and Stone's, were built in the vicinity of the castle, which had been found too small to accommodate all who required its shelter.

Waterford settlement on the Muskingum was begun in April, 1789, by a second association, consisting of thirty-nine members, who in accordance with the Ohio Company's resolutions, were to receive lands for settling. A part of the company were to locate on Wolf Creek, about a mile above its mouth, for the purpose of erecting mills. "The main body of the donated lands," says Hildreth, "lies on the east side of the Muskingum; and that portion of it bordering on the river was divided into lots of ten or fifteen acres each, for the purpose of making the settlement more compact, and the inhabitants near to each other for mutual assistance and defense in times of danger from the Indians; while the other portion of the hundred acres was located at a greater distance." These lots commenced where the town of Beverly now stands, and extended down the river about two miles.

On the west side of the Muskingum, in a bend of Wolf Creek known as the peninsula, another village was laid out in lots of five acres each. For the protection of the settlement two blockhouses were built, one on the east and the other on the west side of the river. After the commencement of hostilities Fort Frye, on the east side of the Muskingum about half a mile below the site of Beverly, was erected. It was completed in March, 1791.

Wolf Creek mills, the first in the territory, according to Dr. Hildreth, were erected the year the Waterford settlement was begun, by Colonel

Robert Oliver, Major Haffield White and Captain John Dodge. The mills (a grist mill and sawmill) were built during the year 1789, but were not completed and ready for operation until March of the following year. The crank for the sawmill was made at New Haven, Conn., transported across the mountains on a packhorse to Sumrill's Ferry, and brought thence by water. The stones, of conglomerate rock, were quarried in Laurel Hill, near Brownsville, Pa., and were used more than fifty years. They were not suitable for grinding wheat, but served well for grinding corn, of which, it is said, the mill would grind a bushel in four minutes. About the mill there grew up a settlement of about thirty people, all of whom fled to the neighboring blockhouses when the news of the Big Bottom massacre reached them. The mill was resorted to by the people of Marietta and Waterford both before and after the war, and for many years did a thriving business. During the Indian war it was not suffered to lie idle. Parties of twenty or thirty men sometimes went up with their grain in boats, a part of them marching by land to watch for Indians. While the mill was in operation sentries were posted round about to give warning of danger, but during the whole war the mill was undisturbed by the savages.

But one other settlement was founded under the auspices of the Marietta colonists prior to the Indian war—the ill-fated colony at Big Bottom, of which we shall proceed to speak in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS — 1790 TO 1795.

THE RISE OF THE WAR CLOUD — A PEACE POLICY DESIRED — ITS FAILURE — ARRANGEMENTS FOR A TREATY — MEETING AT DUNCAN'S FALLS — A NIGHT ATTACK BY THE SAVAGES — THE TREATY OF FORT HARMAR, JANUARY 9, 1789 — RENEWAL OF BORDER WARFARE — SURVEYORS ATTACKED — JOHN GARDNER'S CAPTURE AND ESCAPE — GENERAL HARMAR'S EXPEDITION TO THE MAUMEE — THE SETTLEMENT AT BIG BOTTOM — THE MASSACRE — NAMES OF THE MURDERED AND CAPTURED — WAR BEGINS — SETTLERS ATTACKED — THE WHITE SCOUTS AND THEIR METHODS — A SCOUT KILLED — AN INDIAN KILLED ON DUCK CREEK — FOUR PERSONS KILLED NEAR MARIETTA — THE EXPEDITION OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR — EVENTS OF 1792-3 — INDIAN ATROCITIES — A COLONY FORMED AT THE MOUTH OF OLIVE GREEN CREEK, 1794 — THE INDIAN SILVER HEELS — CLOSING EVENTS OF THE WAR — WAYNE'S VICTORY — THE GREENVILLE TREATY — PEACE.

THE colonization of the north-western territory began under favorable auspices. As we have already noted, when the sturdy New Englanders stepped from their boats at the mouth of the Muskingum, an influential chief and several warriors of the Delawares greeted them with friendly words. The Indians had ceded all title to the lands purchased by the Ohio Company to the government, and as far as treaties could secure title, the whites had an absolute right to the land. But on account of Indian jealousy and the mistaken policy of others, the colonists soon became involved in a long and bloody war with the savages. Jealousy of the encroachments of the whites was no doubt the primary cause of the Indian war. Another cause was the unfriendly attitude of the white settlers upon the borders of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, who were a class of adventurers ill-fitted to dwell peaceably in close proximity to the

red men. The Virginians, or "Long Knives" as the savages called them, were both feared and detested by the Indians. Long years of border warfare had strengthened the Indian's hatred, and caused them to extend it to the entire race.

Again, the savages had witnessed the cruel and inhuman butchery by the whites of the innocent Moravians, and other acts of treachery performed by those professing friendship. The treaties that had been made were unsatisfactory and imperfectly comprehended. The British, who still had posts in the Northwest, sought by every means to arouse the ire of the savages against the Americans, and so prevent settlements in the Ohio Valley. Savage warfare did not cease with the close of the revolution, but continued here and there on the frontiers with almost no cessation. It was estimated that in the seven years preceding the Indian war, which began in 1790, and

on Ohio soil in 1791, fifteen hundred people were captured or killed by the Indians on the borders south and west of the Ohio River, and that two thousand horses, and other property to the value of fifty thousand dollars were stolen.

The ordinance of 1787, which established the Northwest Territory, contained in one of its articles the following declarations:

"The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without consent; and in their property rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrong being done to them, and for preserving peace with them."

To carry out this peace policy Governor St. Clair was charged with the duty of making a treaty as soon as practicable after arriving in the Territory, for the purpose of confirming former treaties and establishing friendly relations with the Indians. Anticipating the arrival of the governor in June, 1788, a party of thirty men, under command of Lieutenant McDowell, was sent from Fort Harmar to the falls of the Muskingum, since known as Duncan's Falls, to make preparations for the approaching treaty. They took goods for presents to the Indians, and provisions, and were instructed to erect a council-house and cabins to protect the men and shelter

the goods. On arriving at the spot (which the Indians had selected for the council) the soldiers found quite a number of Delawares assembled there; also a band of about twenty savages, composed of Chippewas and other outcasts of different tribes. During the night of July 12th the sentries who were guarding the tent containing the goods were fired upon, and two of them killed and others wounded. The Indians, who designed the robbery of the tent, were defeated in their purpose and retired with a loss of one killed and one wounded. On the same night the colored servant of Major Duncan, a trader, who was awaiting the arrival of the tribes in order that he might traffic with them, was killed and scalped.

The Delawares protested that they were entirely innocent of any part in the attack, pronounced the dead Indian a Chippewa, and seizing and binding six of the offenders gave them into the custody of Lieutenant McDowell to await punishment. On the next day a reinforcement arrived from Fort Harmar, which took charge of the prisoners and carried them back to the fort. They were kept for some time in irons, but finally escaped. The large boat of the Ohio Company was sent up to the falls, and the troops, with the goods and provisions were carried back to the fort.

The treaty was delayed several months by this occurrence. The Indians in the meantime began to manifest symptoms of hostility, and murmured against the improvements

which the settlers were making. They continued to linger in the vicinity and scoured the woods for miles around, hunting and killing off all the game they could, leaving it to rot upon the ground, "to keep it," as they averred, "from the white hunters." A council was held of the Ottawas and Chippewas, who opposed making a treaty, and declared themselves for war unless the whites would remove south of the Ohio. The Delawares, however, continued their professions of friendship, and the Wyandots and Six Nations sided with them, telling the dissatisfied tribes that if they fought the white men they must not expect aid from the Delawares and their friends. Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, dined with General Putnam at Marietta and with the officers at Fort Harmar on several occasions.

In September Gyantwahia, the Cornplanter, a leading Seneca chief, accompanied by about forty warriors, arrived at Fort Harmar, escorted by Captain Zeigler and a company of soldiers from Fort Pitt. It was expected that he would have great influence in consummating a treaty, from his authority in the councils of the Six Nations, his intelligence and his friendliness toward the American government. In December, 1788, the Ohio Company voted to give one mile square of the donation land "to the Gyantwahia and his heirs forever," as a testimonial of their appreciation of the value of his services.

In November a son of the celebrated Brant, who was at Duncan's Falls with two hundred warriors,

sent a request to Governor St. Clair that the conference be held at that place rather than at Fort Harmar. On the refusal of the governor, Brant and his warriors retired to their towns and used their influence to keep the Shawnees from Fort Harmar. Very few of them were present when the treaty was made.

December 13th about two hundred Indians from different tribes arrived at the fort. They came from the north, along the west bank of the Muskingum, some of them mounted and bearing the United States flag at the head of the column in token of friendship. As they approached the fort they saluted it by firing their rifles in the air. "The salute," says Dr. Hildreth, "was returned by the cannon and musketry of the soldiers for several minutes, sounding so much like a real engagement of hostile bands that the old officers at Campus Martius were quite animated with the sound. A guard of soldiers with music escorted them into the garrison in military style, which much pleased the chiefs, who expressed their thanks to the governor in a set speech at their cordial reception." The governor replied, welcoming them in appropriate words, and expressed the hope that the treaty might soon be finished.

The council-fire was lighted the next day, but the deliberations proceeded so slowly that it was not until the 9th of January that all the articles of the treaty were arranged and agreed to. During this time Governor St. Clair was ill with gout, and was carried by the soldiers in a chair

to the council daily. General Richard Butler was present as a commissioner at the treaty; also the venerable Moravian missionary, Rev. John Heckewelder, who had labored for years among the Delawares on the Tuscarawas, and was beloved and respected both by the Christian and heathen Indians of that tribe. He spoke their language with fluency, and his presence was of great weight in the council. Three interpreters were present — Nicholson, Williams and La Chappelle.

Two treaties were made, both on the 9th of January, 1789. The first was with the sachems and warriors of the Six Nations, and was signed by twenty-four of their chiefs. It renewed and confirmed previous treaties and re-established the boundaries of the territory of the Six Nations, as fixed by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784. A distinct article was attached to the treaty which provided that if any murders were committed, either by the whites or the Indians, the guilty persons should be given up to the proper authorities to be punished according to law; and if any horses were stolen the owners should reclaim them if found. For confirming and renewing the treaty the Six Nations were given presents in goods to the value of \$3,000.

The second treaty was between Governor St. Clair and the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, confirming and extending the treaty of Fort McIntosh (January, 1785). The Indians agreed to give over to Gov-

ernor St. Clair, as soon as they conveniently could, all white prisoners then in their hands. The boundaries of their lands were fixed the same as by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, and they were forbidden to sell to any foreign power. They were granted permission to hunt on lands ceded to the United States so long as they conducted themselves peaceably; white men were forbidden to settle in their reservation; trade with the Indians was to be permitted and encouraged, under regulations, etc.

But what matters it to state the provisions of a treaty which was so soon to be disregarded and annulled by the Indians? At the time it gave great satisfaction. The people of Marietta banqueted the chieftains; speeches were made and Governor St. Clair was presented with a congratulatory and laudatory address. Peace seemed secure, but the hope was illusive.

Dissatisfaction began among the different tribes — some complaining that they were not represented at the treaty; others that young warriors and not chiefs had acted, without authority, while one tribe complained because they had received no presents. When Indians seek causes for complaint they usually find them without difficulty.

Border warfare against the "Long Knives" of Virginia and Kentucky was renewed with the opening of spring. On the 1st of May, 1789, a settler of Washington County, Captain Zebulon King, of Belpre, who had gone into his clearing to work, was shot and scalped by two In-

dians. Alarm and uneasiness prevailed in all the settlements throughout the summer. In the month of August, at Meigs' Station, a small stockade near Belpre, two boys were killed while hunting for the cows in the woods near their home.

On the 7th of August John Mathews, the Ohio Company's surveyor, while engaged in his work in what is now Lawrence County, with a party of assistants, was attacked by the Indians and narrowly escaped death. Six soldiers and a corporal attended the surveying party as a guard. The attack was made on their camp in the morning in daylight. Patchen, one of the surveyor's assistants, was killed, and all the soldiers except the corporal shared his fate. Mathews and three of his men fled and made their way to the river, where they opportunely fell in with a boat and assistance. The corporal, who had remained concealed while the Indians plundered the camp, joined Mathews and his companions on the same day. It was supposed that the attacking Indians were Shawnees.

In September, John Gardner, a young man from Massachusetts, who was at work clearing land in the Waterford settlement, becoming a little weary with his labor, sat down upon a fallen tree to rest. Four Indians and a white man suddenly appeared; Gardner, supposing the Indians to be some of the friendly Delawares who were hunting in the vicinity, was not alarmed, but on the white man beckoning to him, approached the group. He was seized

and bound, and taken two or three miles up Wolf Creek to the Indians' camp, where he saw two or three horses, one of which he recognized as that of his neighbor, Judge Devol. The Indians then mounted and rode by turns, but forced Gardner to walk all the time. Their course led southwest to the waters of Federal Creek. During the night he had no opportunity to escape, being securely bound to a sapling which the Indians bent over and forced him to lie upon. To the branches of the sapling they attached some cow-bells—stolen from the settlers' cows—so that any movement made by him would awaken his captors. During the second day the Indians conversed with him, promised him he should build their cabins, become a good Shawnee and have a Shawnee wife. During a halt they cut his hair and painted his face. The second night was rainy, and the thongs which bound his hands having become slightly pliable, Gardner resolved to free himself from them and escape. After several hours of careful working he succeeded in his purpose, and grasping his rifle (which one of the Indians had appropriated to his own use) he left the camp without awakening his slumbering guardians. He traveled rapidly during the following day, and at night slept in a hollow log. The next day he came to Wolf Creek, which he followed down to the mills and accounted to his friends for his mysterious disappearance. He suffered much from hunger, eating nothing from the time of his last supper with the Indians until he ar-

rived at home, for though he had his rifle and saw some game, he could not kill anything, as the Indians had robbed him of powder and bullets.

During the year 1790 the Indians did not seriously molest any of the inhabitants of the Ohio Company's lands, but many reports reached them of outrages south of the Ohio River and at the mouth of the Scioto. War was considered inevitable and the settlers made the best preparations they could. In June of this year Major Doughty left the fort at the mouth of the Muskingum, and, accompanied by 150 men, proceeded down the Ohio and commenced the erection of Fort Washington, within the present limits of Cincinnati. A little later General Harmar arrived at that place with 300 men, and, with the addition of nearly 1,000 Virginians, Kentuckians and Pennsylvanians, led an expedition against the Indians on the Maumee, destroying several of their villages. His forces were defeated with heavy losses on the 19th and 22d days of October. His campaign provoked instead of allaying the growing hostility. He returned to Fort Harmar in November. Meantime the British were furnishing arms and stores to the hostile tribes. Return J. Meigs, Jr., afterward governor, was sent to the governor of Detroit by General St. Clair, about the time Harmar started, with a letter informing the British commandant of the proposed expedition. The letter stated that no British post would be molested, and asked that no supplies be furnished the hostile savages. Only

a formal answer was returned. Meigs was told that it would be dangerous for him to return to Marietta through the wilderness by the route he had come, and with his companion, John Whipple, son of Commodore Whipple, made a long detour, going on a schooner to Presque Isle, whence they proceeded down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers by boat.

In spite of the unsettled condition of affairs the people of Washington County pursued their usual avocations during the year. An attempt was even made to extend the settlement at this time—a rash and foolhardy experiment.

The "Big Bottom," on the left bank of the Muskingum, in Windsor Township, Morgan County, contains the largest body of level or bottom land on the river between Duncan's Falls and Marietta. The lower part is directly opposite Roxbury, and extends up five miles, with an average width of three-fourths of a mile.

Induced by the offer of donations to actual settlers by the Ohio Company, an association of men, principally young, unmarried and unacquainted with the dangers of frontier life and the mode of Indian warfare, began, in the fall of 1790, a settlement by erecting a blockhouse a few rods from the river on the farm now owned and occupied by Obadiah Brokaw. About twenty rods from the blockhouse, and a few rods further from the river, Francis and Isaac Choate erected a cabin and commenced clearing a lot. Another of the company, James Patton, and a hired laborer, Thomas Shaw, lived

with them. About the same distance below was an old clearing and a cabin, which had been made years before under the laws of Virginia, which Asa and Eleazer Bullard had fitted up and occupied.

The residents of the stations, familiar with the wiles and treachery of the Indians, advised them to defer their settlement until spring, as by that time the question of war or peace would probably be decided. But the young men were impatient, and, confident of their own ability to protect themselves, decided not to wait. Their blockhouse, sufficiently capacious to accommodate all of them in an emergency, was built of large beech logs, rather open and not well filled between, the completion of the work being left for a rainy day or a more convenient season. Another error was the neglect of any system of defense, and the omission to regularly put out sentinels. Thus, without system and under no constituted control, there was no provision made to repel an attack, and although the men were well armed, their guns were permitted to stand in different parts of the house. The general interests appeared to be lost in the convenience of each individual. This indifference and fancied security at this time may in part be attributed to the expressed observation of the early settlers that the Indians seldom started on a war expedition in the winter; and at the time the weather must have been very cold, as the river had remained frozen over since the 22d of December. On Sunday, January 2, there was a slight

thaw, but the ground was covered with snow. The warpath of the Indians from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum was on the hills on the right or west side of the river, from which an almost unobstructed view of the bottoms on either side could be had.

During the preceding summer a number of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians had been loitering about the settlements at Waterford and Wolf Creek, and under the guise of friendship had made themselves familiar with the situation and the manner of living of the whites, who, not apprehending danger, generally occupied their own separate cabins. With the information thus obtained the Indians fitted out a war party for the destruction of the Waterford settlement, in the vicinity of where Beverly now stands.

When they started out on this expedition it is supposed that they were not aware that there was a settlement at Big Bottom until they came in sight of it on the afternoon of Sunday, January 2, 1791, from their warpath on the opposite side, which gave them a comprehensive view of the defenseless condition of the residents. After completing their reconnaissance, and holding a council as to the mode of attack, the Indians crossed the river on the ice a short distance above the blockhouse, and divided into two attacking parties. The larger one was to assault the blockhouse, while the other was to attack and make prisoners of those in the upper cabin without alarming those below. The plan was skill-

fully arranged and promptly executed. Cautiously approaching the cabin, they found the inmates at supper. Some of the Indians entered and spoke to the men in a friendly manner, while others stood outside. Suspecting no danger, the whites offered the savages food, which they accepted. The Indians, seeing some leather thongs in the corner of the room, took the men by the arms and, making signs that they were prisoners, bound them. Resistance being useless, they submitted to their fate.

While this was being transacted at Choate's cabin the other party had reached the blockhouse, unobserved even by the dogs, which gave no warning as usual by barking.

A large and resolute Indian threw open the door, stepped in and stood by to keep it open, while those outside shot down the white men standing around the fire. Zebulon Throop, from Massachusetts, who had just returned from the mill with meal, and was frying meat, fell dead in the fire. The Indians then rushed in and killed with the tomahawk all that were left. So sudden and unexpected was the attack that no effectual resistance was attempted by any of the men; but a stout, courageous backwoods Virginian woman, the wife of Isaac Meeks, who was employed as a hunter, seized an axe and aimed a blow at the head of the Indian who opened the door, but a slight turn of his head saved his skull, and the axe passed down through his cheek into his shoulder, leaving a huge gash that severed half his face. Before she could repeat the blow she was

killed by the tomahawk of another Indian. And this was the only injury received by any of the savages, as the men were all killed before they had time to reach their arms.

While this savage butchery was being perpetrated John Stacy, a young man in the prime of life, son of Colonel Stacy, ascended by a ladder to the top of the building, hoping by that means to escape, but the Indians on the outside discovered and shot him while he was begging of them "for God's sake to spare his life." His appeal was heard by the two Bullards, who, alarmed by the firing at the blockhouse, ran out of their cabin to ascertain the cause. Discovering the Indians, they ran back, and taking their rifles ran for the woods in a direction hidden by their cabin from the sight of the Indians. They had barely escaped when they heard their door burst open. They were not pursued by the savages, although it must have been apparent that they had just left, as there was a brisk fire on the hearth and supper warm on the table.

When the slaughter was finished and the scalps secured the Indians proceeded to collect the plunder. In removing the bedding Philip Stacy, a young brother of John, was discovered, and the tomahawk was instantly raised for his destruction, when he threw himself at the feet of their leading warrior and begged his protection. The latter, either from compassion on his youth or being satiated with the slaughter already made, interposed his authority and saved his life.

After removing all that they thought was valuable they tore up the floor, piled it over the bodies of their victims and set it on fire, intending to consume them with the blockhouse, but the green beech logs would not burn, and the boards of the floor and roof only were consumed and the walls left standing.

The persons killed were John Stacy, Ezra Putnam, son of Major Putnam, of Marietta; John Camp and Zebulon Throop, from Massachusetts; Jonathan Farewell and James Couch, from New Hampshire; William James, from Connecticut; John Clark, from Rhode Island; Isaac Meeks and his wife and two children, from Virginia. The captured were Isaac and Francis Choate, Thomas Shaw, young Philip Stacy, and James Patton. Philip Stacy died at Maumee Rapids; the others eventually returned to their former homes.

After effecting their escape the Bullards hastened down the river to Samuel Mitchell's hunting-camp, in the vicinity of the mouth of Meigs Creek. Captain Joseph Rogers, a soldier of the Revolution and a hunter, was staying there; also a Mohican Indian of the name of Dick Layton, from Connecticut. Mitchell was absent at the mills, and the captain and Dick, wrapped in their blankets, were before the fire asleep. They were awakened and made acquainted with the cause of the untimely visit and the probable fate of the people at the blockhouse. Armed with their rifles, they started immediately, crossed the river on the ice, and through the woods shaped their

course for the Wolf Creek Mills, six miles distant, where they arrived about 10 o'clock at night. Their announcement produced a scene of consternation and alarm, not only at the mills, but at the scattered and unprotected cabins at Waterford, to which special messengers were speedily dispatched.

Thus by the fortunate escape of the Bullards the several settlements were saved that night from death at the hands of the ruthless savages, who otherwise would have found the settlers, unconscious of danger, asleep in their defenseless cabins.

The next day Captain Rogers with a party of men went to the Bottom. The action of the fire had not consumed but had so blackened and disfigured the bodies that few of them could be recognized; and as the ground on the outside was frozen an excavation was made within the walls and they were all consigned to a common grave.

A procedure of the Indians at this massacre demonstrated that, like other people, they were superstitious; that they would "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Before they set fire to the blockhouse they very carefully removed all the eatables, meal, beans, etc., and put them in piles by the stumps of trees in the vicinity, under the impression that it was a crime to destroy food, and that it would offend the Great Spirit, and that they would be punished.

The band of Indians which attacked the defenseless settlement consisted of twenty-five or thirty warriors of the tribes hitherto friendly.

The war may be said to have actually begun on Ohio soil with the cruel and savage murder of the settlers at Big Bottom. Preparations were at once taken by the settlers of Washington County to strengthen their defensive works and to organize and equip the militia as well as possible.

On the 8th of January General Rufus Putnam wrote to the Secretary of War and to President Washington. From the letter to the President we are able to form some idea of the true and alarming condition of the settlements. General Putnam stated that the governor and secretary were both absent, consequently no assistance from Virginia or Pennsylvania could be had; the garrison at Fort Harmar then consisted of little more than twenty men, while the entire number of men in the Ohio Company's purchase capable of bearing arms did not exceed 287, many of whom were badly armed. He detailed the situation of the people as follows:

"At Marietta are about eighty houses in the distance of one mile, with scattering houses about three miles up the Ohio; a set of mills at Duck Creek, four miles distant, and another mill two miles up the Muskingum. Twenty-two miles up this river is a settlement (Waterford) consisting of about twenty families; about two miles from them on Wolf Creek are five families and a set of mills. Down the Ohio and opposite the Little Kanawha commences the settlement called Belle Prairie (Belpre), which extends

down the river with little interruption about twelve miles and contains between thirty and forty houses. Before the late disaster we had several other settlements which are already broken up. I have taken the liberty to inclose the proceedings of the Ohio Company and justices of the sessions on the occasion, and beg leave, with the greatest deference, to observe that unless the government speedily sends a body of troops for our protection we are a ruined people."

The proceedings of the Ohio Company referred to in the letter were had on the day after the massacre and related to the organization of the militia, their pay, and the garrisoning of the blockhouses in the several settlements. The first resolution recommended that the inhabitants of the out-settlements be advised to remove their women and children to Marietta, where suitable accommodations would be provided for them. The Ohio Company, although already impoverished, acted with commendable liberality then and throughout the war, paying out over \$11,000 for the protection of the settlements.

Colonel Ebenezer Sproat had command of the militia, and Captain Zeigler was the officer in command of Fort Harmar. The settlers of the Ohio Company's lands were speedily gathered into the three best protected stations—Marietta, Belpre and Waterford. Meantime Governor St. Clair and the United States government were preparing to secure peace, if possible, but at the same

time organizing a large military force to be used if necessary. At the same time a confederation of all the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio was being formed with the avowed object of driving the whites from the Territory.

In March, 1791, a band of Wyandots and Delawares from the Sandusky country gathered at Duncan's Falls preparatory to making an attack on the settlements below. Among them was an Indian of King Philip's tribe named John Miller, from Rhode Island, who had been at the settlements and was acquainted with many of the settlers. He resolved to defeat the plans of his savage brethren, and purposely cut his foot that he might be left behind at the camp instead of proceeding with the war party. The Indians left him, but being suspicious of him, bound him in the camp. As soon as he was left alone he loosened his bonds, prepared a raft and embarked upon the river. He passed the camp-fire of the Indians without detection and made his way to Fort Frye, where he gave warning of the impending danger. The people of Waterford apparently disregarded his warning, or at least did not long continue watchful.

The Indians first went to Duck Creek, where had been a little settlement which was now abandoned. On the 11th of March, early in the morning, they returned to the Waterford settlement, where they fired upon and wounded a young man named Sprague as he was returning to the fort from a cabin whither he had

gone to milk a cow. Shots were exchanged between the inmates of the blockhouse and the Indians, but no one was killed, and the savages retired from the vicinity. The next day three of the Indians alarmed the Belpre settlement and killed some cattle there.

For some time prior to the opening of hostilities Colonel Sproat had employed rangers to scour the woods about the settlements to give notice of approaching danger. They were habited in Indian costume and painted their faces after the manner of the savages. They had certain signs and signals by which they made themselves known to each other. Two of these scouts, Captain Joseph Rogers and Edward Henderson, of Marietta, were returning at evening on the 13th of March, and when within a mile of home Rogers was suddenly shot to the heart by an Indian. Henderson narrowly escaped by running. Rogers was a brave and experienced frontiersman and his loss was deeply felt.

During the summer Matthew Kerr was killed on Kerr's Island, near the mouth of the Muskingum, where he had settled in 1787. In common with the other settlers he sought the shelter of the garrison at night in the time of danger, but went daily to his farm to work and attend to his stock. On the 16th of June he found a horse, which he conjectured that the Indians had stolen, tied in one of his cornercribs, and took it down to the garrison. On the next day, as he was approaching the shore of the

island in his canoe, four Indians fired upon him and he fell, pierced by three bullets. The act was witnessed by several Virginia soldiers, who were powerless to render assistance, the river being between. Matthew Kerr was the father of Hamilton Kerr, who distinguished himself as a scout during the war.

In the latter part of July William Smith, a lad of eighteen years, who was acting as sentry for a party of men who were cutting timber in the woods near the garrison at the Point, in Marietta, was suddenly startled by a great commotion among the cattle in the woods. Running to inform his companions, he found they had already quit and gone to supper. Suspecting that the Indians had caused the alarm among the cattle, he followed the other men to the garrison and told his tale. The cattle were examined and an arrow was found still sticking in the side of one of the cows. The next day a party of about forty men, composed of volunteers and soldiers from the fort, explored the woods in search of the enemy. In the vicinity of Duck Creek mills, Hamilton Kerr, who acted as spy, discovered six Indians crossing the creek to a vacant cabin. Bidding his companions keep back, Kerr and his brother George crept forward to reconnoiter. They saw two Indians come out of the house and fired upon them. One Indian fell and Hamilton Kerr rushed up and dispatched him with his knife. The other, though wounded, escaped. The men who had waited behind now rushed up, but the remainder of the

savages made good their escape. The head of the dead Indian was cut off, impaled upon a pole, and borne aloft by the hunters as they returned to Campus Martius.

Sometimes days and weeks passed without any alarm to the inhabitants of the garrisons, while at other times nearly every day brought some proof of the nearness of the lurking enemy. One Sabbath morning in September, when nearly all the inhabitants of Marietta were attending divine worship, conducted by Rev. Daniel Story in the Campus Martius, Peter Nise-wonger, one of the rangers, burst into the presence of the quiet congregation, shouting, "Indians! Indians!" Instantly the sermon ceased, and instead rang out the "long roll" of the drum. A party of about twenty-five men—rangers, citizens and soldiers—was speedily made up and sallied forth in quest of the foe. Proceeding in canoes to the mouth of Duck Creek, they soon discovered a trail which led over toward the Little Muskingum. The Indians' camp was descried in a hollow east of the creek. Dividing into two parties, the rangers prepared to attack it. The Indians became alarmed, hearing some noise incautiously or accidentally made, ran, and concealing themselves behind trees, began firing at their pursuers, who returned the fire with animation. In the skirmish one Indian was killed and another severely wounded. The rest of the savages (the whole party numbered seven) escaped. None of the whites were injured, though one was badly frightened by a bullet whizzing through his clothes

close to his body, and caused great amusement by shouting that he was killed, and in his fright falling into a brook that ran by the camp. The dead Indian was scalped and the bloody trophy carried to the garrison. In the same month, as Benoni Hurlburt and Joshua Fleehart, two of the Belpre settlers, were visiting traps on the Little Hocking, Hurlburt was shot down and scalped, but his companion eluded the savages and returned to Farmers' Castle in safety.

On the 4th of October, 1791, Nicholas Carpenter and three others were killed by the Indians near Marietta. Carpenter, with his assistants, Hughes, Leggett, Paul, Barnes and Ellis, was engaged in bringing a drove of cattle from Clarksburg to supply the troops with beef. He had been on many similar trips and was an experienced backwoodsman. On this occasion his son, a lad of ten years, accompanied him. On the evening of October 3d the party encamped about six miles above Marietta, on a stream since known as Carpenter's Run. Their cattle were suffered to range at large, and the horses, with bells upon them, were also turned out to feed. Now it happened that a party of six Shawnees, headed by the afterward renowned Tecumseh, had been on an expedition of plunder on the Little Kanawha, where they had taken a little colored boy prisoner. The Indians struck and followed Carpenter's trail and arrived in the vicinity of his camp before daylight on the morning of the 4th. Tying their little colored prisoner at a distance, the stealthy savages ap-

proached very near to the camp and concealed themselves behind trees. At dawn the men were astir, and Carpenter proposed commencing the day by devotions as was his usual custom. As he was reading a hymn, while the men sat around the fire, the Indians discharged their rifles at the party. Ellis fell dead and Paul received a wound in his hand. The others sprang to their feet, but before they could reach their rifles the Indians were among them. Hughes ran into the woods closely pursued by an Indian. As he stopped to disencumber himself of his leggins, which were loose and impeded his flight, a tomahawk thrown by his pursuer grazed his head. But freed from his encumbrance he sped onward and reached Marietta in safety, though his hunting shirt was pierced by several bullets. Paul also escaped. Barnes was slain after a short resistance, and Leggett overtaken and killed after running over two miles. Carpenter, who was lame, and his little son attempted to conceal themselves, but were soon discovered and killed. The negro boy, who was left tied by his captors, succeeded in freeing himself and returned to his master. The Indians scalped all of the dead except Carpenter. It was thought this mark of respect was shown him because he had once mended the gun of one of the Indians who chanced to be one of this party and had declined to receive pay for the job.

During the fall the settlers were several times alarmed, but there were no serious engagements. On

the 5th of December tidings reached Marietta of the defeat of St. Clair. The unexpected and startling news was brought by Major Denny, quartermaster of the army, who was on his way to Philadelphia.

General St. Clair was at Pittsburgh in April, 1791, receiving volunteers and detachments from the regular army, and providing supplies and equipments. In May he proceeded to Fort Washington, where his army was gradually concentrated. In the fall, all negotiations for peace having failed, he marched into the Indian country with an army 2,300 strong, exclusive of militia. Most of the allied tribes were then on the Maumee and Wabash and in the country between those streams. As St. Clair advanced he erected forts where are now the towns of Hamilton and Eaton in Western Ohio, and Fort Jefferson in Darke County. His army was reduced by sickness and desertion to about 1,500 before the final disastrous engagement. On the morning of November 4th (near the spot where Fort Recovery was afterward built), in the northern part of the present county of Darke, Ohio, the warriors of the powerful confederacy surprised the army and defeated it with terrible slaughter. Nearly 600 of the soldiers were killed, including many officers, and about 200 more were wounded. About a hundred women had followed the army and over half of them fell victims to the savage barbarity. The Indians were led by Little Turtle and several white savages who had joined them, and alto-

gether numbered about 2,000. In their fury they did not content themselves with killing and scalping, but drove stakes through their enemies' bodies and crammed their throats and eyes full of dirt and clay, thus showing their detestation for the palefaces who were seeking to gain possession of their lands.

Ridpath, in his History of the United States, thus speaks of St. Clair's defeat: "The fugitive militia fled precipitately to Fort Washington, where they arrived four days after the battle. The news of the disaster spread gloom and sorrow throughout the land. When the tidings reached Philadelphia the government was for a while in consternation. For once the benignant spirit of Washington gave way to wrath. 'Here,' said he in a tempest of indignation, 'here, in this very room, I took leave of General St. Clair. I wished him success and honor. I said to him, "You have careful instructions from the Secretary of War, and I myself will add one word—*Beware of a surprise*. You know how the Indians fight us—beware of a surprise!" He went off with that, my last warning, ringing in his ears. And yet he has suffered that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked, by a surprise—the very thing I guarded him against! How can he answer to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him, the curse of widows and orphans!' Mr. Lear, the secretary, in whose presence this storm of wrath burst forth, sat speechless. Presently Washington

grew silent. 'What I have uttered must not go beyond this room,' said he in a manner of great seriousness. Another pause of several minutes ensued, and then he continued, in a low and solemn tone: 'I looked at the dispatches hastily and did not note all the particulars. General St. Clair shall have justice. I will receive him without displeasure; *he shall have full justice.*' Notwithstanding his exculpation by a committee, poor St. Clair, overwhelmed with censures and reproaches, resigned his command and was superseded by General Wayne whom the people had named Mad Anthony."

Early in the year 1792 Fort Harmar was strengthened by the arrival of a company of soldiers. The winter passed without hostilities being renewed in Washington County, the Indians devoting themselves to strengthening their confederacy for resistance to General Wayne's army then organizing at Pittsburgh.

On the 15th of March, at Newbury, the "lower" Belpre settlement, Mrs. Brown, the wife of a newly-arrived settler, two children and Persis Dunham, a girl fourteen years of age, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife. The settlement, which had previously been abandoned, was again deserted in consequence of this murder. In June, as Return J. Meigs, Jr., afterward governor, was returning from his work in a field near Campus Martius, accompanied by his hired man Symonds and a colored boy, the party was attacked by two Indians. Symonds received a severe wound

and the colored boy was killed and scalped. Meigs was chased for some distance by an Indian whom he recognized as the one who had been his guide through the wilderness to Detroit in 1790, but reached the garrison uninjured.

In the fall of 1792 General Rufus Putnam, of Marietta, who had been appointed commissioner for that purpose, negotiated a treaty with the Wabash tribes, the Pottawatomies, Eel River Indians, Kalkaskias, Onatonions, Pinkashaws, Kickapoos, Peorias and others. Rev. John Heckewelder accompanied General Putnam as interpreter. The treaty was made September 27th, and the tribes mentioned declared themselves at peace with the United States. Several of the chiefs visited Philadelphia to talk with the President, stopping on their way at Marietta, where they were tendered a reception and a banquet.

In March, 1793, Major Nathan Goodale, while at work on his farm, a mile and a half below the mouth of the Little Kanawha, on the north side of the Ohio, was either killed or captured by a party of Indians who did their work so silently that they did not even attract the attention of the hired man, who was working near by and who was unmolested. Search was made for Goodale in vain; his fate was never accurately known. The Ohio Company's settlements suffered no other losses from the Indians during the remainder of the year.

The winter of 1793-4 passed quietly, but in the spring following a

horrible murder was committed in the vicinity of Belpre.

John Armstrong, a native of Pennsylvania, had moved with his family from the headwaters of the Ohio to the Upper Belpre settlement in the fall of 1793. In company with Peter Mixner he operated a small floating mill, which was moored on the Virginia side of the river nearly opposite the head of the island, since famous as Blennerhassett's. Finding it inconvenient to cross the river so often, Armstrong and Mixner decided to build themselves cabins near the mill and move their families over. The nearness of the garrison, it was thought, would make the experiment reasonably safe. But Mrs. Armstrong strongly objected to the plan; she had good reasons for dreading and fearing the Indians, as both her father and mother had been killed by them in Pennsylvania. But she finally consented to the arrangement, and with her eight children took up her abode in her husband's cabin. Mixner, a few days before the Indians made their attack, had moved his family into a new cabin in the woods, leaving vacant the one he had first occupied. On the night of the 24th of April Armstrong was awakened by the barking of his dog. Thinking that a bear which had been prowling around a night or two before was attacking his pigpen, he seized his gun, and without dressing rushed out. Instead of a bear he saw four Indians. He fired at them and shouted "Indians! Indians!" for the purpose of giving the alarm to

his neighbor, then retreated into the house and barred the door. He rushed to the loft of his cabin, and by the time he reached it the Indians had battered down the door and were inside. He succeeded in making a hole through the loose shingles of the roof, crawled out, jumped to the ground outside unperceived by the Indians, and went to the mill, where two of his older boys slept, to alarm them.

Mrs. Armstrong with her three youngest children, slept in the lower part of the cabin. All were killed and scalped. Three children, Jeremiah, John and Elizabeth, aged respectively eight, ten and fourteen years, were taken captives.

Meantime Mixner roused by the report of Armstrong's gun, came out of his cabin, and listening attentively heard the voices of the Indians. He called his wife, who had once been a prisoner among the Wyandots and knew something of their language, and she heard them inquiring about the family which they supposed still occupied the vacant cabin. Hastily getting his family into a canoe, he paddled out into the middle of the stream, then floated silently past the Armstrong cabin. As they passed he heard the girl Elizabeth crying and moaning over the fate of her mother and the children. Mixner shouted and asked what was the matter. One of the Indians who spoke English forced her to reply, "Nothing," telling her if she did not he would kill her.

Landing his family on the island (where there was a blockhouse), he

gave the alarm about the same time that Armstrong did. The next day a party was organized, which followed the Indians as far as the Hocking River, where they discovered their trail, and from the prints of their feet learned that the captured children were still alive. Fearing that the Indians would kill the children if they were overtaken, the whites abandoned the pursuit. The captives all regained their liberty after the close of the war.

★ There had been no hostilities for so long a time at the Waterford settlement that in the spring of 1794 the colony, which had received several accessions, decided to begin a new settlement farther up the Muskingum. Accordingly, at the confluence of Olive Green Creek with the Muskingum a blockhouse was built, and around it several ordinary cabins, the whole being enclosed by a stockade. The little colony numbered about thirty, and was made up of Abel Sherman and wife, their son Ezra and his wife, and Ezra's two brothers, young, unmarried men; Ezekiel Hoyt and family, Aaron DeLong and family, and George Ewing and family. In the last-named family was a lad five years of age, afterward eminent in the affairs of the nation—Thomas Ewing. The colony had scarcely become settled when one of its leading members became the victim of the scalping knife.

One of the methods of waylaying the inmates was to drive off the cows, which, during the spring and summer, found abundant food in the luxuriant growth of peavine and clover.

In June a party of three Indians were in the vicinity and drove the cows to the hills, confident that the owners would go in search of them. Among the cows was one belonging to Abel Sherman, a stout courageous man, sixty years old. Contrary to the advice of the others, who suspected the scheme, he determined to go in search of the animals, and with his gun on his shoulder he wandered down the margin of the river about four miles to the garrison at Waterford supposing they might have fallen in with the cattle of that settlement. When he reached that point he could hear nothing of them. It was then near evening, and he was urged to stay all night, as the settlers also suspected the Indians were the cause of the absence of the cattle, and were watching for those who might be in search of them; but being bold and fearless, he declined.

When he was within a quarter of a mile of the station, near the mouth of a run since called Sherman's Run, he found a patch of nice May-apples, fully ripe, and was tempted to gather some as a treat to the children at home. He had nearly filled the bosom of his hunting-shirt when, rising from his stooping posture, he saw an indian within a few paces of him. Instantly springing for his gun, he fired at his enemy, while at the same instant the Indian fired at him. Sherman fell dead, and his ball broke the Indian's arm at the shoulder. The report of the two discharges was heard in the garrison, and one of them recognized by his son as that

of his father's gun, an old-style musket, and fearless of consequences, with his own gun the young man was soon on the ground, to find his father dead and his scalp taken. But the Indians had fled. Sherman was buried the next day where he fell.

After the close of the long, bloody Indian war the intercourse between the white man and the Indian became friendly and confidential to the extent that the Shawnees, Mingoës and Wyandots, who from earlier years had occupied in common the hunting grounds of the Muskingum Valley with the white hunter, roamed the forests unmolested. After the cessation of hostilities a Shawnee called Silverheels seems to have isolated himself from his tribe, and being a famous hunter lighted his campfire in the vicinity of the mouth of the Bald Eagle, above where is now Windsor, and near the ripple in the river known and called by the early boatmen Silverheels' Ripple, where game and fish were then plenty.

One day while the Olive Green saltmakers were occupied, old Silverheels, who was well known to them, made his appearance at their encampment, confident of being a welcome recipient of their hospitality. The saltmakers had, of course, a fair supply of the standard beverage, and with a knowledge of the Indian's appreciation of the article furnished it to him in liberal and frequent potations. After several repetitions he became garrulous and communicative, and according to the Indian habit, boastful of his prowess in war, stating that in his

battles and marauding excursions he had taken the scalps of sixteen white men, and specifically that he had during the last Indian war taken the scalp of an old man near the blockhouse, a short distance below the mouth of Olive Green Creek, on the Muskingum River, describing the scalp as having two crowns; that he had carefully cut and divided it so as to make two scalps, which he had sold to the British at Detroit for fifty dollars each. Also, that at the time he shot him the old man was gathering May-apples, and had the bosom of his hunting-shirt full of them. He minutely described the old man's musket, with its iron bands, etc., adding that as the certainty of pursuit from the blockhouse required haste, and as the gun was of no use to him, he had hidden it in the hollow of a tree.

These particulars were no doubt drawn out by the saltmakers from interested motives, as several of them were well acquainted with Abel Sherman, having lived in the blockhouse at the time, and were familiar with the fact that he had been killed by the Indians at the time and in the manner described. Among the saltmakers was Josiah Sherman, son of Abel, and to make sure of the truth of Silverheels' statement he returned directly home and made search, and found in the hollow of a decayed tree an old musket, the stock moldered and the barrel rusty, but in a condition to be identified as his father's, establishing the fact that Silverheels was personally concerned in his death. It was not long after this that the

dead body of Silverheels was found by a hunter in the ashes of his camp-fire. There he had lived and there he died, and there was a father's death avenged; and now the deepened water of the river hides the memorial of his name.

Having made a brief digression, let us now return to the narration of incidents connected with the war. The last hostile act committed at Marietta took place May 10, 1794, when Robert Worth was killed while at work within a few rods of Fort Harmar. But other outrages were committed in Washington County before the establishment of peace.

In February, 1795, unfortunate Belpre suffered still another loss. Jonas Davis, a young Massachusetts man from the upper settlement, had been to Marietta, and as he was returning discovered an old skiff at the mouth of Crooked Creek. The next day he returned to the spot to get the nails out of the skiff, nails being then very scarce and very high. As he was at work tearing the old boat to pieces he was shot by marauding Indians and scalped. The next day his remains were found by a party which had gone out to search for him. The same day four young men led by John James set out to avenge Davis' murder. At Gallipolis they were reinforced by four other volunteers, and they followed the Indians as far as the headwaters of Symmes Creek, distant a hundred miles from Belpre. There they came upon a large camp of Indians. The pursuers were now in their turn pursued, and during their hasty retreat one of the party

had an adventure which nearly cost him his scalp; but all finally returned in safety from their hazardous expedition, greatly to the relief of their anxious friends.

The last act of Indian hostility within the Ohio Company's purchase took place in the valley of the Muskingum, not far from the line of the present county of Morgan. In the spring of 1795 five young men—William Ford, William Hart, Jacob Proctor, John Waterman and Sherman Waterman,—who had drawn donation lots on the south branch of Wolf Creek, about three miles from the Waterford garrison, resolved to clear their lands in company. For their protection while at work a small blockhouse was erected on John Waterman's land. On the 15th of June, which was a rainy day, the young men remained about the house. Sherman Waterman, while gathering bark near the creek a few rods from the house, was fired upon by an Indian and shot through the body. In spite of his injury he succeeded in almost reaching the blockhouse, then fell exhausted. His companions, alarmed by the report of the rifle, grasped their weapons and sprang to the port-holes, and saw that the Indians were still shooting at the prostrate form of Waterman. Two of them rushed out and brought him in, themselves unharmed, though the Indians' bullets flew all around them. Making good use of their own rifles, they soon caused the Indians to retreat. One of the young men then started to Waterford to notify the people there of what had happened. He

returned with assistance, and the wounded man was removed to the settlement, where he died that night. The total number of whites killed in Washington County and on the opposite shore of the Ohio during the period of hostility was 38; the number captured, 10. Only four Indians were known to have been killed, though it was supposed that many died from the wounds inflicted by the white men's rifles.

While the later events which we have been chronicling were transpiring on the Ohio and the Muskingum, General Anthony Wayne had carried terror into the heart of the Indian country, achieved a grand victory and negotiated a treaty of peace. In the autumn of 1793, with a force of about three thousand men, he advanced into the territory claimed by the Indian confederacy. Near the field on which St. Clair's army had been defeated and slaughtered he erected Fort Recovery, garrisoned it, and reinforced by General Scott and a regiment of mounted Kentuckians pressed on farther into the Indian country. At the junction of the Auglaize and the Maumee, in what is now the northwestern part of the State of Ohio, in July, 1794, Fort Defiance was built and garrisoned. Then descending the Maumee to the rapids, General Wayne, before striking the final blow, sent proposals for peace to the Indians. All the chiefs save Little Turtle declared themselves for war. On the 20th of August, 1794, was fought the battle of

the Fallen Timbers, which resulted in so decisive a victory that the savages were willing to accept peace on the intrepid general's terms.*

After advancing still farther into the Indian country, and erecting Fort Wayne, the victorious commander, after months of negotiation, succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Territory. The treaty was made at Greenville (Darke County, Ohio), August 10, 1795. It was based upon the Fort Harmar Treaty of 1789, and was the last service which General Wayne performed for his country. He died in December, 1796, on board a vessel in Lake Erie, while returning from the Indian country to Philadelphia.

Wayne's victory and the subsequent treaty secured permanent peace with the Indians on Ohio soil, extinguished the last vestige of Indian title to the lands now forming the eastern and southern parts of the State, prepared the way for immigration, which soon began pouring its ceaseless stream into the Ohio Valley, finally resulting in the opening of the great Northwest to the influences of civilization, the upbuilding of great cities and States and the development of the greatest agricultural region in the world.

*The scene of the battle was near the present town of Waynesfield, Lucas County, Ohio. Not far from the battlefield stood the British post of Fort Miami, then occupied by British soldiers, the assistants, encouragers, and, as far as they dared to be the allies, of the savages in their warfare against the Americans.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER LIFE IN NOBLE COUNTY.

THE WESTERN PIONEERS—THEIR CHARACTER—DESCRIPTION OF THEIR WORK—DISADVANTAGES—PIONEER GATHERINGS—DESCRIPTION OF THE LOG CABIN AND THE MANNER OF ITS ERECTION—THE KITCHEN UTENSILS OF THE PIONEER HOUSEHOLD—THE BILL OF FARE AND HOW IT WAS PREPARED—FISH AND GAME—GREAT FLIGHT OF WILD PIGEONS—PIONEER AGRICULTURE—RUDE IMPLEMENTS—HARD WORK—WOMAN'S WORK—THE SPINNING-WHEELS AND THE LOOMS—ALL CLOTHING OF HOME MANUFACTURE—THE KINDS OF GARMENTS IN FASHION LONG AGO—LITERARY, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES—THE PIONEER PREACHERS—THE EARLY SCHOOLS—MANNER OF TRAVEL—SLOW GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENTS—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT—EARLIEST SETTLERS OF THE COUNTY.

THE early settlers labored under many disadvantages, but it is unlikely that any of them ventured thus far into what was then "The Wild West" with the hope of finding their pathway strewn with roses. They were blessed with strength and health, and, better than all, with good courage, and, sustained by the hope of "a good time coming," could cheerfully and manfully work early and late. Humble as their work may appear when attention is given to its details, there was, nevertheless, an element of heroism in it. Men of stout hearts, strong arms and determined spirits have always been in the vanguard of the army of progress. The axes of the backwoodsmen have cleared the road; civilization follows them. The work of the early settlers was noble, and the memory of it deserves to be perpetuated.

The pioneers of this county found the lands which they had selected for occupation covered with a dense

growth of heavy timber. Usually the settler constructed a temporary shelter of poles and bark, then took his axe and proceeded to clear a small spot of ground, or at least to clear it enough so that a small crop of corn could be raised. Wheat, being less hardy, he did not usually attempt to raise until the ground had been planted to corn a few times. As a result, during the first years in their rude house the food of the settler's household consisted of corn-bread and wild game, with but little variation in the bill of fare. Corn-meal was not easily procured, even if corn was plenty. The early mills were not numerous, neither was their capacity extensive. Frequently a dry season would leave every "tub-mill" and "cornercracker" in a settlement as dry as the sands of the desert. Then long journeys on horseback must be undertaken to the nearest settlement which had a mill in running order. The roads of those days were mere paths, marked by

blazed trees, and very difficult for one not accustomed to them to follow.

Of amusements there was no lack, especially where the settlers were gathered quite closely in neighborhoods. Raisings, log-rollings, corn-shuckings and similar gatherings were constantly occurring, and were usually well attended. On these occasions whisky was used liberally; sometimes it made great "fun" for the assemblage; at other times it was productive of fights, which were also regarded in the light of pleasurable diversions. Visiting was far more frequent between neighbors then than now, and anyone who lived within a half dozen miles was considered a neighbor. There was a genuine fraternal and helpful spirit prevalent between families; feuds and jealousies were rare. All were about in the same condition financially; that is, all were poor, and all stood on equal social footing. Many an early settler, looking back upon that period when his struggles and hardships were greatest, has been heard to declare that those were the happiest days of his life.

To the hunter this locality afforded about every kind of game found in the State. Many derived considerable revenue from the results of the chase, while others followed it from inclination — sometimes from necessity.

As the settlements grew, it was only a few years before each neighborhood began to take on the ways of civilization; they had schools, occasional preaching, and in other

things became like the rest of the world, from which they were no longer estranged.

The log cabin of early times has nearly passed from the earth forever. But it was a comfortable dwelling, and within its walls some of the greatest men of our land have been nurtured and reared; by the light of the fire of hickory bark many an incipient statesman, orator, or politician has conned the lessons which were the foundation of that knowledge which brought wealth and fame to its possessor. Sometimes a settler or an intending settler came on without his family, and having selected his land chose a spot whereon to erect his humble dwelling. The location was made with a view to obtaining a convenient supply of good water, and for this reason a spot near a living spring was preferable; but when such an one could not be had a supply of water was readily obtained by digging a well, which, with curb and sweep and "the old oaken bucket," was an object which others beside the poet have reason to remember with grateful affection. When the settler had found a spot to his liking he began clearing the ground of the trees, reserving the largest and best logs to be hewed and used in constructing his cabin. For this, trees of nearly uniform size were selected and cut into suitable lengths, generally fifteen to eighteen feet. On an appointed day as many of the scattering neighbors as could be assembled gathered at the place to assist the newcomer in "raising" his house.

After the ground-logs were laid the others were raised to their places by the aid of handspikes and "skid-poles," and men standing at the corners notched them as fast as they were placed in position. The place of "cornerman" was one of distinction, and the men chosen for these positions were supposed to be particularly skillful in the use of the axe.

The cabin was usually raised to a height of seven or eight feet, and then the laying of the gables began. These were formed by shortening each log successively and giving the ends the right slant. The gables were held in position and the framework of the roof formed by small, straight poles laid about two and a half feet apart, and extending from one gable to the other. These poles supported the shingles or "clapboards," as they were called, forming the roof, and the clapboards were held in place by weight-poles, stretching across the roof in the same manner as the poles beneath the clapboards, and secured by chunks of wood closely fitted between them at each end. The clapboards were usually about five feet in length, made from straight-grained oak, split in the requisite thickness. For the splitting an instrument known as a frow was used, which was merely a straight blade, fixed upright at right angles with its handle, and driven by a mallet.

After the cabin was completed and roofed the walls were "chinked and daubed" with clay or mud, and all holes through which cold or rain

might enter stopped. The walls had to be rechinked frequently, as the rain loosened and washed out the filling. One or two small windows were made by cutting out a square hole in the walls. Across the window sticks were fastened, and to them greased paper was attached to admit the light and keep out the cold. A doorway was made by cutting out a sufficient space in the logs if a saw was to be had—otherwise it was made by laying short logs on each side until a sufficient height had been reached, when the logs were laid extending the whole length of the front of the cabin. The door was made of splits or clapboards, fastened to wooden cleats by wooden pins. The hinges were also of wood and fastened to the door in a similar manner. A wooden latch was then arranged on the inside of the door to be lifted from the outside by a leather string drawn to the door. When the string was drawn inside the door was securely fastened. From this manner of fastening the door arose the old saying, "The latchstring is always out," synonymous with hospitality.

The chimney of the pioneer dwelling stood outside, at one end of the cabin. It was built either of stone or of sticks and mud. The fireplace was generally a huge affair. A space for it was left in the logs, or else one was cut for it after the walls were erected. The back and sides of the fireplace were made of large, flat stones; the width was sufficient to admit a log six or eight feet long. In the fireplace hung a crane, with iron hooks (or wooden ones when

iron could not be obtained), upon which the pots and kettles of the household were suspended.

The floor of the cabin—if it had one, which was not always the case—was made of puncheons, or boards split from the logs and hewed to the required thickness.

Quite often the settler brought his family with him from his distant eastern or southern home, and then he had to construct a temporary shelter, or, if the family was small, lodge them with some accommodating neighbor, until his cabin could be erected and made ready for its occupants.

Frequently the cabins were constructed with lofts, which served a variety of purposes. The loft was reached by a ladder. It usually contained the spare bed of the household—if there was one—and was therefore the guest-chamber. It was also the place of storage of all household articles not needed for frequent use; and on its rafters usually hung bunches of herbs which had been gathered and dried in the proper season, such as tansy, catnip, pennyroyal, boneset and wormwood, which in cases of sickness were steeped and administered to the patient in good, strong, old-fashioned allopathic doses.

The labor of making a cabin was usually performed in two or three days, but after the family moved in they were occupied for several weeks or even months in finishing and furnishing it. The walls had to be chinked and daubed, and various articles of rude furniture manufact-

ured. A table was made of puncheons cleated together and resting upon four posts. Stools and benches were constructed for seats, and pegs were driven into the walls upon which shelves were laid. Bedsteads were made by forked sticks set in the floor and holding one end of poles, of which the other ends rested upon the logs forming the walls of the cabin.

Under the large bed, usually placed in the corner, was to be seen a trundle-bed, which was drawn from its hiding-place at night and occupied by the children. In another corner stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one (used for spinning flax) near it; in another the table, and in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard or set of shelves, which contained the few dishes of earthenware and pewter the family possessed, with the plates set up edgewise to make the display of table furniture as conspicuous as possible. Over the doorway, in forked cleats, hung the pioneer's trusty rifle and powderhorn.

The cooking utensils were few and simple. Such articles as could be boiled were cooked in kettles hung over the fire. A long-handled spider or frying-pan, set upon a bed of coals, was used for cooking meat, frying flapjacks or battercakes, etc. Bread was baked sometimes on a board set up before the fire; but a better utensil for this purpose was the "Dutch oven," a shallow, cast-iron kettle with a cover, over and under which coals were placed. Meat was sometimes roasted by sus-

pending it before the fire, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings. The food was simple and coarse, but wholesome. The pioneers suffered little from indigestion or dyspepsia, as their manner of life gave them plenty of healthy exercise in the open air.

Hunting and fishing kept the pioneer's family well supplied with choice fish and game. Wild pigeons and wild turkeys were abundant. The former especially so at certain seasons. A pioneer settler thus writes of a remarkable flight of pigeons and other matters:

"I have been reminded by an old citizen of the large flocks of wild pigeons that flew over in 1819. The heavens for many days were fairly dark with these birds, in their passage in the morning from the West and in the evening in their going back. * * * Since that period we have witnessed similar and partial flights, but nothing equal to that of 1819. Their evening passage was from their feeding-grounds in the East and South to their roosts far off in the West. They are birds of rapid flight; no others can equal them. They have been taken at their roosts here in the western country with fresh and undigested South Carolina rice in their craws, showing that they fly long distances with great rapidity. Hunters with torches and poles visit their roosts and slay thousands of them. In this neighborhood they were taken on the wing, the hunter placing himself upon the highest hill in the vicinity, where the flight of the birds was necessarily low.

"This great pigeon flight in the early history of the country reminds me of an unprecedented migration or traveling of gray squirrels. About this period when the sky was obscured by the flight of wild pigeons, the Muskingum River was literally covered with squirrels swimming across it from the east to the west. This particular migration of squirrels was remarkable and their numbers immense. In their course they leaped and swam over every obstacle and stream in their way. There was no stopping them in their appointed course except by the club in the hands of men and boys, who would meet them in the stream and slay them by tens, hundreds and thousands, making them into potpies, fries, stews, etc. Equal and perhaps more savory were these dishes to the appetites of our people than were the quail and manna bestowed upon Moses and his party of Israelites in the wilderness of Egypt.

"There has been no migration of the squirrel since the period mentioned. Previous to 1819 it is related that in the fall of certain years the gray squirrels became itinerant, traveling simultaneously in millions from the North to the South, destroying whole fields of corn in a few days if not immediately gathered, and eating everything in their way, like African locusts or the modern Colorado potato-bugs, while they traveled forward without stopping long in any place, swimming large rivers, and perhaps before winter returning again by the same route toward the North.

In 1819 and prior thereto wild

game, such as deer and turkey, was plenty. Turkeys in large flocks and deer in droves of ten and twenty were common at certain seasons of the year. Venison and turkey were common and favorite dishes. The hunters in a later day kept our people in bountiful supply of these desirable meats, so that in the greater part of the year every cabin-joist was kept well hung and burdened with large, fat and juicy saddles of venison. In the fall the beech most abounded in the wood along the creek bottoms, which attracted the turkeys in large flocks. The wild turkey would sometimes depredate upon the corn-fields and grainstacks compelling the inhabitants to gather their corn early and to cover their grainstacks with brush. Great numbers were killed with the rifle, caught in pens, killed with clubs and dogs.

* * *

"The manner of taking the wild turkey in pens was to build an inclosure out of fence rails or poles about two feet high, covered close, and well secured with like material. A trench was dug a foot or eighteen inches deep, commencing on the outside of the pen and terminating about the center, both ends graded. Corn was then strewed for some distance to the right, left and in front along the ditch, and throughout the pen. The turkeys coming in flocks would follow up the corn trail and in a few minutes the pen would be full of game. After eating the corn the turkeys would attempt to escape, but invariably failed, it being the nature of the bird to elevate the head, ex-

cept when feeding, and look for a place of escape at the top, not looking downward at the place of entrance. By this mode large numbers were taken."

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity well corresponding to the character of their surroundings. There was constant daily toil both for husband and wife and son and daughter in summer and winter. The men and boys were constantly engaged in the work of girdling the trees, felling and burning them, and clearing away brush and stumps, planting, harvesting and caring for the few domestic animals on the farm. The agricultural implements were few and of the rudest character. Picks, spades and hoes, constructed by some neighbor who possessed a few blacksmith's tools, or brought from the former home of the settler, were among the tools most used. Plows were made of wood and strips of iron—incapable of turning a furrow, but serving to stir the ground a little. Harrows, when any were used, were made from brush and wood. Scythes of a rude pattern, short and with a broad blade, were used for cutting grass; while the sickle served in place of the modern harvester. Threshing was done with a flail, and winnowing performed by hand, by the aid of a strong breeze. Wagons and carts were heavy, awkward and cumbersome. Sometimes the wheels of these vehicles were made, each consisting of one piece, by sawing cuts from large logs.

If the labor of the men was ardu-

ous, that of the women was none the less so. In addition to the ordinary household duties the women and girls usually spun and wove the cloth, and manufactured every article of apparel worn by the different members of the household. Every cabin contained two spinning-wheels. One wheel was the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, still occasionally to be seen, used for the manufacture of yarn; the other, a small wheel, run by foot-power, and used for spinning flax. The loom was not less necessary than the spinning-wheels, though not every house had one, as one loom had a capacity to supply the wants of several families. Settlers, who, in spite of wolves and bears, succeeding in raising a few sheep commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth. The wool, after being washed, dried and oiled, was carded into rolls by broad hand-cards, and was then spun on the "big wheel." A common article woven on the looms was linsey-woolsey, of which the warp was linen and the filling woolen. This cloth, after being dyed gray, drab or some other sober color by the aid of barks and other common agencies which the mothers and grandmothers were adept in using, was made up in gowns for the women and girls.

All the clothes worn by men and boys, excepting shoes and sometimes hats, were also of home manufacture. Nearly every farmer had a patch of flax, which formed a most essential part of the material for cloth. Before it was spun and woven it had to go through the operations of "hackling" and "scutching," and these

operations frequently took place at "bees" in which all the young people from far and near participated. "Storeclothes" of broadcloth or doe-skin were rarely seen, and when worn were considered an evidence of vanity or else a sure indication, if the wearer was a young man, that he contemplated matrimony. A very common garment for men's wear was the hunting-shirt, or frock, which came nearly to the knees, and was wide enough to lap over a foot upon the chest. This generally had a cape, sometimes fringed with a piece of raveled cloth of a different color from the rest of the garments. The hunting-shirt was always worn belted, and the bosom of it afforded a convenient receptacle for the various articles needed by the hunter or woodsman. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deerskin, frequently with leggings of similar material. The deer-skin trousers when dry were very comfortable, but after being soaked with rain they became almost as stiff as boards. Hats and caps were made of native furs, tanned and fashioned by the wearer. A few years after the country became settled hatters took little shops in every village, and made woolen hats for nearly all the men of the surrounding country. Drawers and undershirts, as well as overcoats, were articles almost unknown. When the weather became so severe as to make heavier clothing a necessity an extra garment or two was drawn on over those usually worn.

For covering of the feet, moccasins of deerskin, or shoes of cowhide,

were worn. Boots are of more modern use. Shoes were made either by some itinerant shoemaker, or by some man in the settlement who had a few tools, and some knowledge of the craft. Every pair of shoes was expected to last at least a year, and as leather was high they were worn sparingly, men, boys, women and children going barefooted whenever the weather and the nature of their labor permitted. It was customary for women and girls when going to church, to town, or to visit a neighbor, to carry their shoes and stockings in their hands until near their destination, when they would seat themselves on a stone or a fallen tree and clothe their feet properly.

The ladies had few articles of jewelry or other ornaments. Ribbons, laces, fine feathers and gay colors were not known until the settlements had become far advanced in the ways of wealth and luxury.

The pioneers generally were not men of literary tastes or of extensive educational attainments. However, almost every family had a few books, the chief and most important of which was the Bible, which was perhaps more read then than now. Among the most common books were such works as "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost," "The Saints' Rest," "Æsop's Fables" and the like. News papers were rarely seen, and if a letter came to any household by the weekly post such an event was a nine days' wonder.

The settlements were visited now and then by itinerant preachers. Foremost among these pioneer mis-

sionaries were the Methodists, who very early in the history of Ohio established circuits and appointed ministers for them in all the settled portions of the State. Some of these circuits extended for hundreds of miles, and the good missionary, traveling on horseback from place to place for several weeks, sometimes months, in making his rounds. He preached not only on Sundays but many times during the week, holding both day and evening services. Whenever he reached a neighborhood where several families could be gathered at some convenient cabin, notice was given that divine services would be held at a certain hour; and at the appointed time he preached to a devout and attentive audience. Representatives of other denominations were equally as active as the Methodists in promoting the spread of the gospel in the wilderness, though perhaps less numerous.

School advantages were very meager, and many, not fully appreciating the importance of education, neglected to give their children any opportunity to obtain knowledge from books. But there were usually found in all settlements men of intelligent views and some culture, who as soon as the settlers were in a condition to bear the expense, exerted themselves to establish schools and procure teachers for them. Frequently a school was taught in a deserted log cabin; at other times in a spare room of a double log house (the style of residence that came into fashion after the cabin epoch had passed away). When a school-house

was built it was of a rude style, and most uncomfortable in its arrangements. It was made of hewed logs, and had a huge chimney of stones or of sticks and mud at one end. The fireplace was wide, and deep enough to receive a five or six-foot back-log, and a considerable quantity of smaller fuel. This served to warm the house in winter and to ventilate it in summer. Where only one term of school was taught in a neighborhood each year, as was frequently the case, it was always held in the winter time, as the larger boys could then best be spared from their work to attend. The windows of the log school-house were made by cutting away a log in two sides of the building and in the aperture a few lights of seven-by-nine glass were set, or else greased paper was pasted over the opening. The writing-desk consisted of a heavy oak plank, or hewed slabs laid upon wooden pins, driven into the wall in a slanting direction. Four-legged benches without backs, made from a split log, furnished the seats. The bench upon which the scholars sat while writing was usually so high that the feet of the younger pupils, some of whom had to be lifted upon the bench, could not touch the floor.

Small use was made of text books in these pioneer schools. The chief books were the Bible and the spelling-book, and a scholar possessing either was considered to be well supplied. Reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing were the only branches taught. Geography, grammar and many other subjects that now are taught in the district schools

were alike unknown to teachers and pupils of the pioneer days. It was several years before they were introduced into the schools, and when at last they were received it was with reluctance, as many parents regarded these branches as useless innovations. There was no uniformity of text books, consequently classification of the school was impossible, and, except in reading and spelling, each pupil recited alone. Many who were regarded as successful teachers then could not now, if living, obtain a teacher's certificate even of the lowest grade. Yet the teachers were conscientious laborers and generally worthy of their hire. Their wages were small, indeed, and their work, especially that of government, was not easy. The practice of flogging was almost universally in vogue, and the teacher, in addition to educational requirements, must possess physical strength sufficient to enable him to "handle" the largest of his pupils, should the latter be refractory, otherwise he was deemed but an inefficient schoolmaster.

A custom long practiced in the rural schools was that known as "barring out." It is happily now extinct. Once it was resorted to once a year as regularly as the Christmas holidays came around, and both old and young delighted in seeing it carried out successfully. When the master found the door of the school-room securely fastened on the inside, and a number of the larger boys within, guarding it to keep him from entering, he knew that he must either treat his scholars to apples, cider,

cakes, or some similar refreshment, or sign an agreement to do so at some future time before he could again take up his rod of authority.

The manner of traveling was chiefly on horseback, and women as well as men were accustomed to take long journeys over paths leading through the woods, and marked by blazed trees. The packsaddle was used for bringing flour and meal from the mill, carrying provisions to market or bringing purchases therefrom. Most of the trading was by barter or exchange, as there was very little ready money in the country.

There were many "squatters" among the early settlers—that is, those who were too poor to pay the fees and enter their land properly, would settle on some tract and "trust to luck" until they could raise money to make the purchase. In some cases they remained undisturbed and eventually succeeded in gaining a title to their lands; but in other instances they were compelled to vacate after making considerable improvements. There were numerous speculators on the lookout for opportunities to make money out of government lands. They were a class despised by the early settlers, who called them landsharks, or landgrabbers. Sometimes one of these sharks, finding that a poor man had made a good improvement but had not yet entered his land, would go to the land office and secure a title to it, then dispossess the settler whose labor had greatly enhanced the value of the land. The disputes as to titles and the fear of not being able to

secure a perfect title doubtless tended to keep away many who otherwise would have become settlers.

The settlement of Noble County progressed but slowly. Although the region was practically freed from all danger of hostility from the Indians by the peace of 1795, and settlers began to come in soon after that date, there was no rapid influx of population.

But if the growth was slow it was constant and progressive. By degrees the little clearings and cabins became more numerous in all parts of the country, while the first settled farms could easily be distinguished from the others by reason of more extensive fields, better buildings, more live stock, and other evidences of prosperity. The sense of loneliness and isolation, which had been especially trying to the women once accustomed to the advantages of the older settlements, now disappeared; social gatherings became numerous and most enjoyable. Raisings, log rollings, harvesting-bees and occasional rifle matches for men, quiltings and apple-butter makings for women, and corn-huskings in which both sexes took part, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse.

Advancement began to show itself in many ways. Frame houses, substantial barns, fine orchards, began to dot the landscape, while school-houses and churches multiplied. Better roads were made, and innumerable improvements. A new order of society came into being. The humble work of the pioneers had borne fruit.

The people were "out of the woods," and in the world, keeping pace with the rest of humanity in the march of progress. Now the sons and daughters of Noble County pioneers are to be found in almost every State and Territory of the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope. Wherever they are they do their duty cheerfully and bravely, and retain in their hearts a lingering affection for the hills and valleys among which they were nurtured and reared.

Research and inquiry in every part of the county have failed to establish a date of permanent settlement earlier than 1802. Prior to that time the territory had been surveyed, and many hunters had made it their transitory abode; but the actual settler—the home-seeker—had not yet arrived.

The first clearings and improvement within the present County of Noble were made in the northeastern townships—Beaver, Seneca and Wayne—on the rich bottom lands of Beaver Fork and Seneca Fork of Will's Creek. These points were only a few miles distant from the old settlements of Belmont and Guernsey Counties, and as the settlements spread the fertile lands soon attracted occupants. Joseph Reeves was an early adventurer in what is now Wayne Township, about the beginning of the present century. He remained a few years and made some improvements, but became tired of his home in the wilderness, and vacated, it is said, on account of the Indians. Later he became a perma-

nent settler. John Vorhies, according to the testimony of his descendants, located with his family within the limits of Wayne Township in 1802. Jacob Yoho settled in the same vicinity in 1805, and Edward Ward in 1807. Doubtless several other families came between 1802 and the latter date. Timothy Bates settled near the eastern line of Seneca Township in 1805. John and James Reed were in Beaver Township in 1804. John and Joseph Carpenter and John Tyrrell came a little later. The settlers of these northeastern townships were chiefly from Maryland and Virginia. A few Pennsylvanians were among the early comers, and many among the later ones.

Except in the Will's Creek region there were no permanent settlers prior to 1806. In that year settlements were begun on the East Fork of Duck Creek and on Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek, which developed in a few years into what might be termed centers of settlement. The first settlement on the East Fork was made by the Enochs (several families), the Grandons and Crows in 1806. A few years later came the Archers, a numerous family, and the region was thenceforth known as the Archer settlement.

Cotemporary with the settlement on the East Fork, improvements were begun on Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek, in Morgan and Noble Counties. In 1804 Enoch Dye, Sr., followed the old Federal Trail westward, and after much examination of Congress lands selected and decided to purchase a tract in the vicinity of Ren-

rock. In 1806 he sent his sons—Thomas, Ezekiel, Vincent, William, John and Amos—from Pennsylvania to begin an improvement. The sons remained, and he joined them in the following year. The surrounding lands were soon taken up by other prospectors, and Brookfield soon had a thrifty and intelligent population, most of the pioneers being Massachusetts Yankees.

On the West Fork of Duck Creek there were few, if any, permanent settlers prior to 1809 and 1810. Among the earliest to locate in the valley of that stream were the McKees, Caldwells, Blakes and Nobles. Like Brookfield, Olive Township became largely peopled with Yankees, more than a score of families from Maine arriving and settling during the War of 1812 or soon after.

The earliest settlers of the county were from the neighboring States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and from New England. About

1817 there began a settlement of Protestant Irish in the vicinity of Summerfield, which in due time became rich and prosperous. In 1836 the German settlement began, in a region hitherto little developed in the southeastern part of the county. The number of settlers has steadily increased year by year, until now the greater part of Enoch and portions of Stock, Elk and Jefferson Townships are chiefly occupied by Germans and their descendants. Among the first arrivals were several Protestant families, but the Catholics were and still are most numerous.

The older counties of Ohio, and in particular the counties of Washington, Belmont and Guernsey, sent to Noble many of her sturdy pioneers and most excellent citizens.

In the chapters of township history which follow, the reader will find a detailed and minute account of the early settlement of every part of the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FORMATION OF NOBLE COUNTY.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY—GUERNSEY COUNTY ERECTED IN 1810—ITS BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT OF TERRITORY—ERECTION OF MONROE COUNTY IN 1813—ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1815—MORGAN COUNTY FORMED, 1819—EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—DISSATISFACTION IN THE EASTERN PART OF MORGAN COUNTY—A NEW COUNTY PROPOSED—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—THE MATTER BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—COPY OF A PETITION PRESENTED IN 1849—NOBLE COUNTY ERECTED, MARCH 11, 1851—THE ACT AS FINALLY PASSED—THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE—SARASVILLE THE COUNTY SEAT—FIRST COUNTY ELECTION—DOINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—ERECTION OF A PUBLIC BUILDING—THE TEMPORARY COURT-ROOM.

AS will be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to trace the boundaries, a large part of the present County of Noble, from 1810 until the organization of Morgan County in 1819, was included in the County of Guernsey. The boundaries of the latter, the territory of which was taken from Muskingum and Belmont Counties, were thus defined by the act establishing the county, which took effect March 1, 1810:

“Beginning at the center of the fourth range, on the line between the fourth and fifth tiers of townships in said range (of United States military lands); thence east with said line to the western boundary of the seventh range; thence south to the southeast corner of the county of Tuscarawas; thence east through the center of the eleventh township of the seventh range of Congress lands to the line between the sixth and the seventh ranges; thence south with the said line to the northern boundary of the County of Washington; thence west with the said

boundary line, through the center of the fifth township of the seventh range; thence north to the center of the sixth township of the eighth range; thence west with the northern boundary of Washington County, to the line between the tenth and eleventh ranges; thence north with said line to the southern boundary of the United States military lands; thence west with said line to the southwest corner of the first township in the fourth range; thence north to the northwest corner of the third township of the fourth range; thence east to the center of the fourth range; thence north to the place of beginning.”

The formation of Monroe County took a large portion of eastern Guernsey. Monroe County was erected by an act of the legislature passed January 29, 1813, and organized in accordance with the provisions of another act passed February 13, 1815. It originally included on its western border original townships number 5, 6 and 7 of the seventh

range, its western boundary being the line between the seventh and eighth ranges, and its southern boundary the line between townships 4 and 5 of range 7. By act of December 24, 1819, original townships 6 and 7 of range 8 were attached to Monroe County. They were included in Monroe County from its erection until the above date.

The erection of Morgan County still further reduced the territory of Guernsey. The act erecting Morgan County* defined its southern and eastern boundaries as follows: East with the northern boundary of the donation tract to the southeast corner of township 5, range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of said township; thence east to the western boundary line of Monroe County to the southeast corner of township 6, range 8; thence north to the northeast corner of township 7, range 8; thence west to the line of Muskingum County.

When the territory now comprising the County of Noble was first settled, for some years the scattered inhabitants were practically without judicial or civil organization. As late as 1812 the organization of townships in this section of the country had not progressed very far. A large section of the northern part of the county was then under the jurisdiction of Guernsey County, in which 'Squire Lewis, who lived in the vicinity of Cumberland, was commissioned to act as justice of the peace. In the early settlement about Carlisle, Elisha

Enochs was the earliest justice of the peace of whom we have account, and his district was an extensive one, embracing all of the southeastern part of the county. 'Squire Porter, of Washington County, was the magistrate for the territory now included in the southern and southwestern parts of the County of Noble.

The inhabitants of the eastern part of Morgan County were never entirely satisfied with the location of the county seat at McConnelsville. An attempt was made to secure the passage of a bill providing for a re-location of the seat of justice shortly after the first election was held, but the movement was frustrated by the promptness and alertness of the citizens of the Muskingum Valley, who forwarded to the State capital a voluminous remonstrance, containing not only the names of all the inhabitants of McConnelsville and vicinity, but also the names borne on all the rolls of the militia captains of the neighborhood! It was doubtless to prevent a re-opening of the question by the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the county that influential friends of McConnelsville secured the passage in December, 1819, of an act taking the two most eastern townships from Morgan and attaching them to Monroe, as already mentioned.

Of course a new county was out of the question until the territory from which it was to be formed should become more thickly populated. But the people dwelling in the valleys of the several tributaries of Duck Creek, lived in hopes of such a consumma-

* Passed December 29, 1817; but the county was not organized until April, 1819.

tion, and only awaited a favorable opportunity for pressing their claims. March 11, 1845, the Whigs, then in the majority in the State legislature, passed an act annexing two rich and populous townships of Athens County (Homer and Marion) to Morgan. Both of these townships were strongly Whig, and the result of the annexation was that that party triumphed in Morgan County almost for the first time in its history. About this time, no doubt encouraged in their hopes by the recent action of the legislature in increasing the territory of Morgan County, the inhabitants of the eastern part of the county, together with some influential neighbors in Monroe and Guernsey Counties began to agitate the formation of a new county. The project was favored by many Whigs, as, if carried out, it would reduce the Democratic strength of the county. An amusing incident in this connection is thus related in the "History of Morgan County." "While this scheme was being zealously discussed, David Ball, of Malta Township, was nominated by the Whigs to represent the county in the legislature. The 'east-enders' favorable to the new county were desirous of knowing how the candidates stood on this question, and one of them interrogated Ball as to his position. Mr. Ball replied in the following terse, Quaker language:

"Malta, Ohio, —, 1848.

"Friend McGarry:—I am with thee in all thy new county projects.

"I am, thine affectionately,

"DAVID BALL."

"This was a comforting assurance to the friends of the measure, but the other side received it with derision."

When the petition for the erection of the new county was first introduced in the legislature, Warren P. Noble, of Seneca County (a representative in the years 1846-7 and 1847-8), was chairman of the committee on new counties. The friends of the measure, thinking it the part of good policy to secure his influence, therefore named the proposed county *Noble*. This statement, from a reliable source, establishes a fact over which there has been some local controversy. It may have been true also that the prominence of the Noble family in the county (where already there was a township named Noble) had its influence in bestowing the name; at any rate the matter was so managed as to give the representative named the impression that the name was given solely as a compliment to him.

Daniel Pettay, of Sarahsville, a lawyer and preacher, was the first man sent before the legislature with a petition. The petition gave no name to the proposed county, and Mr. Pettay was asked to supply the deficiency. Accordingly he gave the county the name which it now bears.

The matter was first brought to the attention of the legislature of 1846-7, and the friends of the measure devoted their time and interest to the question during that and every subsequent legislative session until March, 1851, when Noble

County was formed. At that time Hon. Ezra McKee, who lived in that part of Morgan County which now belongs to Noble, was the representative from Morgan County, and a most earnest advocate of the proposed measure. Samuel McGarry, Esq., of Sarahsville, afterwards probate judge, was prominent as a lobbyist before every legislature from 1846 until the passage of the bill. Within the county there had been little opposition except from a few of the townships upon the borders of the territory of the proposed county.

Among the many petitions circulated for the purpose of influencing legislation respecting the formation of the county was a memorial chiefly signed by the old inhabitants of the eastern part of Morgan County. This paper has been preserved and is given in full below. As is stated in the petition, all the signers resided here in 1817, consequently they were all among the early settlers of the present County of Noble.

"NEW COUNTY OF NOBLE.

"*Memorial to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio at its Forty-eighth Session.*

"The subscribers respectfully represent that they are residents within the territory that is sought to be erected into the new County of Noble; that they resided in the territory, as they now do, at the time the County of Morgan was erected in 1817; that by reference to the law creating the county (see vol. 16, p. 42) and the map of the county, as described in the law, township 14 in range 14, now a part of York Township, was divided, and a bend in the

Muskingum River in township 9 of range 11, now Windsor Township, embraced within the limits of Morgan County, forming irregular lines and extreme points south and west, against the ranges of entire townships on the east where the heaviest portion of the territory, population and tax-paying at that time existed. This was not necessary to form the lines or obtain the territory for the county. Without these extreme points and irregular lines, your petitioners being included in the aforesaid territory; there was a large surplus beyond the constitutional area. That when the general assembly appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice (see same vol. 16, p. 198). Your petitioners, with many others of the citizens who were tax-payers, believed that the seat of justice should be located near the center of the territory then forming the county, or towards the eastern boundary, to concentrate the greatest portion of the territory and population. A site in township 6 of range 9 was fixed upon for that purpose.

"After viewing the site where McConnellsville now is, and the one in section 6, now Olive Township, a majority of the commissioners decided upon townships, and established the county seat at McConnellsville. To justify this and reconcile the eastern portion of the county, it was urged and held out as an inducement, that the territory which is now sought, and which should be erected into Noble County, was sufficient to create a new county, and that it would be done at no very distant

day; and your memorialists, with respect, but positively, allege that the idea of creating a new county in this territory not only materially influenced the determination to fix the seat of justice at McConnelsville, but was still more material in reconciling your memorialists and others to the location of the seat of justice so far from the center of the territory and population. That after the county was organized and taxes levied, of which your memorialists paid their proportion, to defray the expenses of organization and the erection of the public buildings, in 1819 (see vol. 18, p. 4.), a portion of the eastern part, including two entire townships on the eastern side of Morgan, were by your honorable body attached to Monroe County. At the time of this annexation, as well as at the erection of Morgan County and locating the seat of justice at McConnelsville, General Robt. McConnel was the proprietor of the tract of land adjoining and on which the town of McConnelsville was located, residing in the County of Muskingum; and adding the aforesaid townships to Monroe County, already large in territory, was to more effectually divide the territory that should be included in the County of Noble between the Counties of Morgan and Monroe, and weaken the claims and increase opposition to the new county. And although it is most apparent that in forming the original boundaries of Morgan County, the location of the seat of justice, and in transferring a part of the territory of Morgan County to Monroe, there was much

forecast and sagacity, yet it operated unequally and unjustly on the population of that territory, and still continues to do so. The subject of the new county to be formed of this territory, from that time to this, has never been lost sight of by its inhabitants. It has continued to increase in wealth and population; embracing a small part of the south side of Guernsey County, the eastern part of Morgan County, the western part of Monroe County, and a small part of the most northern part of Washington County.

"By the formation and its geographical position, this territory should be united, in justice to its inhabitants, as well as fully and properly to develop its resources. The new county, properly formed, would soon stand forward among the best in the eastern part of the State of Ohio. As the lines of the respective counties now exist, the inhabitants within the territory are placed at great, and from the formation of the country, at most inconvenient distances from the respective county seats. The new county, properly formed, would leave sufficient territory in the respective counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Washington and Morgan, and their respective lines and boundaries more regular and less deformed than at present, and their respective seats of justice equally and more central than they now are. The new county would present regular lines,* conforming to the country, and

*The petitioners probably intended no joke; but a glance at the "regular(?) lines" as finally established, almost carries the idea that they did.

leave no one extreme point more than fifteen miles from the center. Your memorialists believe that the cost of organizing the new county and erecting the public buildings would not be onerous to the tax-payers; but they are satisfied from the experience of the past, that the amount of money paid by the inhabitants of this territory in attending at their respective county seats, including money paid for bills and loss of time, exceeds the amount of tax now paid, or that would have to be paid if the new county were formed. The amount of debt owing by Monroe County, and the public property and public buildings lately obtained and commenced in Morgan County, and the contemplated direction of further public buildings in Morgan County, would and will inflict greater and more increased taxation on the inhabitants of the largest portion of this territory than would be necessary to raise if the new county were erected. But aside from all other considerations, if there are any advantages arising from the civil organization of counties, as they believe there are, your memorialists are entitled to them in the County of Noble, and most respectfully entreat a careful regard to the subject, and its erection at your present session."

Signed by

James Kyle,
Samuel A. Long,
David McGarry,
John Wiley,
John McKee,
Joseph Caldwell,
John McGarry,
Robert McKee,

Charles Harwood,
Gilman Dudley,
Alfred L. Morrison,
Joseph Archer,
Ambrose Merry,
James Archer,
Joseph Archer,
John Lanam,

Samuel Caldwell,
Lewis Smoot, Sen.,
Jas. Archibald, Sen.,
Thomas Wiley,
Samuel Sailor,
John Brown,
David Wilson,
Dennis Gibbs,
William Tilton,
James Ogle,
Sherebiah Clark,
James Noble,
John Caldwell,
Matthew Garvin,
William Bell, Sen.,
James Garvin,

Boney party Stretch-
Isaac Bates, [bury,
Samuel Anderson,
Daniel Bates,
Andrew Nicholson,
G. W. Morrison,
James Watson,
John Clowser,
Royal Fowler,
Lemuel Fowler, Sen.,
Ezekiel Bates,
James Barry,
Lambert Newton,
Jonas Bell,
Josiah Burlingame,
Richard Duvall,

December, 1849.

The act erecting the County of Noble was passed March 11, 1851, and signed by John F. Morse, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Charles C. Convers, speaker of the Senate. The full text of the law is as follows:

"AN ACT to erect the County of Noble.

"SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That so much of the counties of Washington, Morgan, Guernsey and Monroe as is included in the boundaries hereinafter described be and the same is hereby enacted into a separate and distinct county, to be known and designated by the name of Noble, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township number 5, in range number 9 in Morgan County; thence north to the northwest corner of said township 5; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 34 in township number 7, in range number 10; thence north on section lines to the north line of said township 7; thence west to the northwest corner of said township 7; thence

north to the southwest corner of Guernsey County; thence east to the southwest corner of township number 8, in range number 9 in said county; thence north to the northwest corner of section number 18 in said township 8; thence east on section lines to the east line of said township eight; thence north to the northeast corner of said township 8; thence east to the southwest corner of section number 22 in township number 1, of range number 1 of the military lands; thence north to the northwest corner of section number 19 in said township 1; thence east on section lines to the east line of said township 1; thence north to the northwest corner of township number 8, in range number 7 in said Guernsey County; thence east to the west line of Belmont County; thence south to the southwest corner of Belmont County; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 19 in said township 8, in range 7; thence south on section lines to the northwest corner of section number 19, in township number 6, in range number 7 in Monroe County; thence east to the northeast corner of section number 13 in said township number 6; thence south on section lines to the southeast corner of section number 18, in township number 4, in range number 7 in Washington County; thence west to the east line of township number 5, in range number 8 in said county; thence north to the northeast corner of section number 25 in said township 5; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 23; thence

north to the northwest corner of said section 23; thence west to the southwest corner of [section] number 15; thence north to the southwest corner of section number 10; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 8; thence north to the northwest corner of section number 8; thence west to the west line of said township number 5, in said range number 8; thence south to the southeast corner of Morgan County; thence west to the place of beginning.*

"SEC. 3. That all suits, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending in those parts of Washington, Morgan, Guernsey and Monroe Counties so set off and erected into a new county, and within those parts of Washington County hereby attached to and made a part of the County of Monroe, previous to the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the counties from which such parts shall be taken, the same as if this act had not been passed; and the offices of said counties respectively shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments: and the collectors of taxes of said counties respectively shall collect all taxes that shall have been levied and remain unpaid in the said several portions of said counties, at the time of the passage of this act, the same as if the same had not been passed.

*Section 2 is omitted as it merely annexes portions of Liberty, Ludlow and Jolly Townships, Washington County to Monroe County.

"SEC. 4. That all justices of the peace and other township officers within those parts of the counties of Washington, Morgan, Guernsey and Monroe which are hereby erected into the new County of Noble, and within that part of Washington County hereby attached to and made a part of the County of Monroe, shall continue to exercise the functions and discharge the duties of their respective offices until their respective terms of service shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned or elected for said new County of Noble or for the county to which they may be attached; and all writs and other process within the territory hereby erected into the said new County of Noble, shall be styled as of said County of Noble, on and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

"SEC. 5. That the legal voters residing within the limits of the County of Noble shall, on the first Monday in April, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections therein, and proceed to elect the county officers for said county, as prescribed in the act to regulate elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. And at said first election all the voters residing in fractional townships included in said County of Noble shall vote as follows: Those residing in fractional townships taken

from Monroe County shall vote in the townships immediately west thereof; those residing in fractional townships taken from Washington County shall vote in the townships immediately north thereof; those residing in fractional townships taken from Morgan County shall vote in the townships immediately east thereof; and those residing in fractional townships taken from Guernsey County shall vote in the townships immediately east and south thereof; and the clerks of the several townships included in the County of Noble shall give twenty days' notice of said election, which notices shall be in writing and posted up at the usual places of holding elections in their several townships.

"SEC. 6. The Commissioners of the Counties of Washington, Morgan, Monroe and Guernsey shall have power, immediately on the passage of this act, to attach the fractional townships made so by this act to the other townships, or to organize such fractional townships into separate townships in their respective counties; and this power shall extend to the commissioners of the County of Noble to dispose of the fractional townships included within its limits made by this act.

"SEC. 7. The said County of Noble is hereby attached to and made a part of the eighth judicial circuit of the State of Ohio; and the court of common pleas and supreme court of the said County of Noble shall be holden at some convenient house therein, to be designated by the associate judges thereof, until the per-

manent seat of justice of said County of Noble shall be established according to law.

"SEC. 8. That George McCullough, of Jefferson County, Martin Heckard, of Meigs County, and Lafayette Emmett, of Knox County, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix upon and locate the seat of justice of said County of Noble, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act for the Establishment of Seats of Justice.'

"SEC. 9. That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter or change any representative, senatorial or congressional district.*

"SEC. 11. That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as in anywise to operate as a release or discharge of any person, residing within the territory taken from the County of Guernsey by this act, from any State, county, township or other tax heretofore assessed and levied by the officers of said Guernsey County, or on account of any tax hereafter to be levied upon the real or personal property on account of any subscription to any railroad company heretofore made or hereafter to be made in pursuance of any vote heretofore taken in said Guernsey County, and that the same shall be forever a lien upon the said property the same as if the said territory had not been detached from the County of Guernsey.

"SEC. 12. The officers in the County of Guernsey, whose duty it shall be to assess and collect any tax

hereafter to be levied for the payment of the principal or interest of any railroad subscription hereafter to be made in pursuance of a vote heretofore taken in favor of such subscription, shall proceed to levy and collect the proportionate share of the same off the property in the territory taken from the County of Guernsey by this act, the same as if said property remained in the County of Guernsey; and the said officers are hereby invested with all the powers in the collection of the same as are provided by law for the collection of State or county taxes."

The territory taken from Morgan County comprises the present Townships of Brookfield, Noble, Sharon, Olive, Jackson, and the twelve sections of Center township that belonged to township 7 of range 9 of the original survey. Beaver, Wayne, Seneca and Buffalo were taken from Guernsey County; Marion, Stock, Enoch, nearly all of Elk, fifteen and one-half sections of Center, and the seven northern sections of Jefferson, from Monroe County. The territory taken from Washington County is that included in the four southern sections of Elk and that part of Jefferson Township belonging to congressional township number 5 of range 8.

The commissioners, to fix the seat of justice, made their report in the following words:

"The undersigned, George McCullough, of the County of Jefferson; Martin Heckard, of the County of Meigs; and Lafayette Emmett, of the County of Knox, commissioners

*Section 10 is here omitted for the reason that it does not relate to Noble County but annexes a portion of Roxbury Township, Washington County, to Morgan County.

appointed to fix upon and locate the seat of justice of Noble County by the act entitled 'an Act to erect the County of Noble,' passed March 11th, 1851, having agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled 'an Act establishing seats of justice,' passed February 3d, 1824, previously given twenty days' notice to the inhabitants of the said County of Noble, of the time, place and purpose of our meeting, met pursuant to said notice on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1851, at Sarahsville, in said county, for the purpose of fixing upon and locating the seat of justice for said Noble County, and after having been duly sworn according to law, proceeded to the discharge of our duties as commissioners aforesaid; and having duly and carefully examined the different localities pointed out by the inhabitants of said county, and duly weighed the arrangements in favor of each, we do fix upon and locate the seat of justice of said County of Noble at the town of Sarahsville, in said county.

"GEORGE McCULLOUGH,

"MARTIN HECKARD,

"LAFAYETTE EMMETT."

"Sarahsville, Noble County, April 24, 1851."

The above was placed upon the record of the common pleas court June 19, 1851, and at the same time a bill of exceptions was filed and ordered to be made a part of the record.

The commissioners to fix the seat of justice appear to act with due deliberation, judging from the number of days spent in the discharge of their duties. June 2, 1851, the

commissioners of Noble County ordered their accounts to be paid, as follows:

To George McCullough, for 11 days at \$3 per day.....	\$33
To Lafayette Emmett, for 15 days at \$3 per day.....	45
To Martin Heckard, for 15 days at \$3 per day.....	45
Total	\$123

The first election for county officers was held in April, 1851, at which Robert Barkley was chosen auditor; Samuel McGarry, treasurer; Joseph Schofield, sheriff; Jabez Belford, prosecuting attorney; John Noble, Timothy Smith and Jacob Lyons, county commissioners; Robert Hellyer, recorder, and John H. Jeffries, county surveyor.

A number of interesting facts relative to the early official acts in Noble County are brought to light by an examination of the records of the county commissioner. The first session of the board began at Sarahsville, on Tuesday, the 29th of April, 1851. The record opens as follows:

"Jacob Lyons, a commissioner elected for said county for the ensuing term of office provided for in the act entitled 'an act to erect the County of Noble,' passed March 11, 1851, after having deposited a certificate of his election with the auditor of said County of Noble, with an oath of office attached thereto according to law, and the same being filed by said auditor in his office, thereupon the said Jacob Lyons proceeded to the discharge of his office as aforesaid."

In like manner Timothy Smith

and John Noble, commissioners elect, entered upon the duties of their offices.

The board, having organized for business, received petitions for the alteration of townships and the erection of new townships, and after an examination of the same, adjourned until the following morning at eight o'clock. Robert Barkley, county auditor, acted as clerk of the board.

On Wednesday, April 30, the commissioners made provisions for meeting with the commissioners of Morgan, Washington, Monroe and Guernsey Counties, for the purpose of making settlements of money remaining in the treasury of those counties, a portion of which belonged to the territory now included in Noble County. It was therefore agreed that the board meet the commissioners of Morgan County at McConnelsville, on Monday, May 12, 1851; the commissioners of Washington County at Marietta, on the 16th of May, 1851; the commissioners of Monroe County at Woodsfield, on the 21st of May, 1851; and the commissioners of Guernsey County at Cambridge, on the 26th of May, 1851.

The board then examined "petitions from various quarters of Noble County with regard to the classifying of her fractional parts into townships," and adjourned until the next day.

On Thursday, May 1, the Commissioners proceeded to alter existing townships and to erect new ones.*

* For description of the boundaries of townships see chapters relating to the history of the several townships.

In the discharge of this duty the following results appeared:

1. Beaver Township (altered).
2. Brookfield " "
3. Buffalo " (erected).
4. Center " "
5. Elk " (altered).
6. Enoch " "
7. Jackson " (to remain as heretofore).
8. Jefferson township (erected).
9. Marion " "
10. Noble " (altered).
11. Olive " "
12. Seneca " "
13. Sharon " (erected).
14. Stock " "
15. Wayne " "

The commissioners having established the boundaries of the above mentioned townships ordered that a map of each be made and forwarded to the clerk of the township; also that notice be forwarded to the township clerks of an election for the purpose of choosing township officers. Notices were accordingly forwarded on the first of May to each township except Jackson, which, in the general renovation of boundaries, had not been "changed or altered." The Board concluded its first session and adjourned *sine die* after directing Robert Barkley, commissioner's clerk, to seek from the auditor of State advice as to how lists and other documents were to be obtained from the parent Counties of Morgan, Washington, Monroe and Guernsey.

At their June session, 1851, the county commissioners record the arrangements concluded by them with regard to temporary quarters

for the county offices. The offices for the treasurer and recorder were rented from Dr. J. F. Capell "for the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month, together with fuel for the same." The auditor's office was obtained from William Tracy, Esq., for \$1 per month, fuel included.

J. Axtell furnished an office for the county clerk; rent not specified, but doubtless moderate.

At the same session the board of commissioners discussed various sites for county buildings, but arrived at no decision in the matter. June 25, 1851, they ordered that the following amounts be levied on the duplicates as taxes for Noble County for the year 1851:

For county purposes.....	\$7,000
" township "	1,200
" school* "	2,778
" public buildings	2,100
Total	\$13,078

Having previously chosen lots 57 and 64 in Bates' addition to the town of Sarahsville, and then reconsidered their decision, on the 26th of June the board ordered that the court house and jail and other necessary public buildings be located on the public square in the town of Sarahsville. Notice to contractors was to be given in the *Democratic Courier* that the commissioners would receive at their office, July 28, 1851, sealed proposals for the erection of a jail. At the date named the commissioners accepted the proposal of John B. Heaton, and on the 29th of July en-

tered into a contract with him for the erection and completion of a jail before August 1, 1852, for the sum of \$2,230, Heaton to furnish all the materials and do the work according to certain specifications. The contract called for a jail 30x40 feet, two stories high; the first story nine and the second story ten feet in height; the first story to be of good building stone and the second of brick. In the first story were eight windows and one door, also two partition walls of stone running through the building, with doors in them, the outer door of plank spiked with iron, the inner doors of boiler iron. The windows on the first floor were to be thirty inches square, each filled by one sash of glass with gratings over it. The second story, designed for "common rooms," was to contain one door and eleven windows, each window containing twenty-four lights of 8x10 glass, and to be finished into apartments.

August 1, 1852 came, but Noble County's public building still remained uncompleted. December 10, 1852, seeing that the jail is not done, and that the time for completing it has elapsed, Heaton having "abandoned the contract and departed this county to parts unknown," the commissioners order their clerk to notify Heaton's securities, Joseph Potts, Thomas Dyson and Harrison Secrest, that they will be held for damages for non-fulfillment of the contract. On the 17th of January, 1853, the commissioners proceeded to view the jail, now completed, and on the following day, still insisting

*Supposed to be one mill on the dollar.

that the contract is unfulfilled they take the keys and possession of the jail and "accept the said jail, still holding said Heaton and his securities liable in damages for default and insufficiency of said jail in workmanship." And there the subject is dropped. March 10, 1853, the commissioners order that the upper story of the jail be fitted up as a temporary court room. It was accordingly so fitted, and continued to serve as the court house of Noble County until the removal of the public records to Caldwell in 1858. The county officers continued to be supplied with rented offices in the town of Sarahsville, as before. March 7, 1871, the county building in Sarahsville was sold by the commissioners to Jonas Danford and Joshua King, agents of the Sarahsville congregation of the M. E. Church for the sum of \$200.

There was some difficulty experienced by the commissioners of Noble County in coming to an amicable adjustment of financial relations with some of the parent counties. The following extract from the records serves to show the feeling that prevailed:

March 3, 1852, "A communication was received by the commissioners of Noble County, Ohio, from the commissioners of Guernsey County, requesting the commissioners of Noble to order an order to be issued for the benefit of said Guernsey County, amounting to \$690, which amount said commissioners of Guernsey say they have expended in erecting bridges for the use of said County of Noble. Ordered that the board notify the Guernsey County commissioners that they will not pay any part of it."

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL HISTORY OF NOBLE COUNTY.

THE COUNTY-SEAT CONTROVERSY—ITS BEGINNING—THE QUESTION OF RE-LOCATION—THE RIVAL SITES—SARAHSVILLE AND THE CALDWELL FARM—A VOTE UPON THE MATTER PROVIDED FOR BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1854—THE ELECTION—THE RESULT—THE VOTE BY TOWNSHIPS—THE ADVOCATES OF A CHANGE SUCCESSFUL—A LEGAL CONTEST—HISTORY OF THE LITIGATION—BUILDING OF THE COURT HOUSE IN CALDWELL—REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY OFFICES, 1858—THE TEMPORARY COURT HOUSE AT THE NEW COUNTY SEAT—THE FIRST JAIL IN CALDWELL—THE PRESENT JAIL—CIVIL LIST—COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1851 TO 1887—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—POPULATION—POLITICAL STATISTICS.

THE County of Noble had scarcely been established and the location of its seat of justice fixed by the State commissioners before dissatisfaction arose, and the people of the new county speedily found themselves involved in a fight, which proved to be long and animated, over the county-seat question.

From the time when the project of a new county first began to be discussed, this topic had been prominent; but on the principle that a rabbit must be caught before it can be cooked, all had worked harmoniously together to secure the establishment of the county. The inhabitants of the county were divided in opinion between two sites. The old village of Sarahsville, being the only town near the center of the county, naturally was favored by many as the county seat. But another portion of the county, in which resided many of those who had worked most earnestly to secure the passage of the act erecting the county, favored a site on the Caldwell farm in the Duck Creek

Valley as the best place for the future metropolis of the county. The question of geographical center entered prominently into the discussion, as it usually does in all such contests, but, owing to the fact that no eligible site could be found at the exact center of the county, the opponents of Sarahsville unanimously agreed upon a certain tract in the northwest quarter of section 3, Olive Township, as being the best site that could be found centrally situated. A portion of this tract was offered to the county by its owners as a donation, provided it should be selected as the county seat. Thus it came about that the entire question was narrowed down to a fight between the friends of Sarahsville and those in favor of the other proposed site.

The commissioners met and, as we have seen, decided that Sarahsville should be the county seat. Then the fight began. The dissatisfied ones charged that bribery had been resorted to in order to secure the prize to Sarahsville, and loudly declared

that they would not tamely submit to such injustice. Agitation began at once in favor of a change. A paper was started in Olive favoring the re-establishment of the county seat. The contest grew close and interesting.

Although a fight, it was a good-natured one. Anger was often aroused in the heated discussions which took place between the advocates of the rival sites, but no lasting enmity resulted nor were friends estranged because of the controversy. The Caldwell adherents shrewdly looked into the situation, and by giving to the other faction whatever else they desired in the way of county offices, managed to elect a majority of the board of commissioners favorable to themselves, thus preventing the erection of anything more than temporary public buildings in Sarahsville. All the contests over county offices were fought without regard to the lines of national political parties. Noble County knew but two parties, the friends of Sarahsville and those of the Olive Township site, or, as they were locally styled, the party of "The North" and that of "The South."

The advocates of a change busied themselves in advancing their interests, and on the 29th of April, 1854, secured the enactment of a law by the general assembly authorizing the people of Noble County to vote upon the question at the next annual election.

Then began an animated campaign in which both sides were confident of victory. The election was held

on Tuesday, the 10th of October, 1854, and resulted in favor of a change, but by only a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 3,630, of which twenty-one were scattering; for the county seat to remain at Sarahsville 1,721; for location on the northeast quarter of section 3, Olive Township, 1,871. The vote by townships was as follows:

	For Sarahsville.	For New Location.
Beaver.....	262	27
Buffalo.....	126	4
Brookfield.....	59	116
Center.....	377	52
Enoch.....	2	229
Elk.....	20	200
Jefferson.....	12	215
Jackson.....		253
Marion.....	232	29
Noble.....	109	112
Olive.....		292
Stock.....	79	159
Seneca.....	208	
Sharon.....	76	183
Wayne.....	164	

Scarcely had the result been announced, before the defeated faction resolved to contest the election. Fraud, illegal voting, and bribery were charged on either side, and the friends of the old county seat resolved not to yield without a struggle. Then began an interesting legal contest, in which hundreds of dollars were spent, and no little enmity engendered, all to no purpose. Caldwell became the seat of justice of Noble County.

The history of the litigation,* briefly recounted, is as follows:

The act of April 29, 1854, "to provide for the permanent location of the seat of justice of Noble County

*Fifth volume, Ohio Statutes; John W. Noble and others vs. commissioners of Noble County opinion by Judge Scott.

by the legal voters thereof and for the erection of public buildings therein," provides in its first section, that from and after the taking effect of the act, "so far as the location of the county seat of Noble County is affected, the seat of justice of the County of Noble shall be permanently located and fixed, until otherwise provided by law," at a place particularly described in the northeast quarter of section 3 in Olive Township.

The second section provides that "this act shall take effect and be in force when and so soon as the same shall be adopted by a majority of all the qualified electors of said Noble County at the next general election after the passage of this act, voting in accordance with the rules and in the manner hereinafter provided.

The third section provides for the manner of voting, and that "if a majority of all the qualified electors of said Noble County, voting at said general election, shall vote for location of the county seat on said northeast quarter of section 3 in Olive Township, this act shall thereupon be considered and holden to be adopted by such majority."

The fourth section provides for counting votes, transmitting returns, etc., to the court of common pleas of Noble County. The fifth section provides for recording the certificate and notice of the result of the election in case there is a majority for the new location; and that such record shall be legal evidence for all purposes of the result of said voting.

The sixth election (on which the contest was mainly made) is as follows: "that the commissioners of Noble County shall, within twenty days after the result of said election shall be made known, as provided for in section 4 of this act, levy a tax sufficient, together with the proceeds of the sale of the public buildings in Sarahsville, which buildings such commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to sell, to erect a court house, jail, offices, and other necessary public buildings for said county, on the premises described in section 1 of this act: *provided* that if a majority of all the legal voters of said county voting at said election shall not vote in favor of locating the county seat on the premises mentioned in the first section of this act, when said public buildings shall be erected by the tax above provided for, in the town of Sarahsville, in said county."

The seventh section provides for notifying the electors to vote on the question submitted to them by the act, etc. The eighth section provides for the removal of the county offices, by notice of the commissioners, after buildings shall have been provided, etc.

The ninth section provides that "any elector of Noble County shall have the right to contest the validity of the vote authorized to be taken by this act, by serving a notice on the commissioners of said county," etc.; also that the court of common pleas "shall hear and determine the contest and make an order and decree determining the seat of justice of said

county according to the true result of said vote."

The vote taken in pursuance of the act resulted as already stated. Thereupon John W. Noble and others instituted proceedings to contest the validity of the election. The contestors moved the court of common pleas to adjudge that "there was no law of the State at the time of said vote, authorizing and prescribing the manner of holding such an election, and that the law authorizing said election and removal is unconstitutional and void."

The court having heard the cause upon the evidence, overruled this motion and decided that the seat of justice of the county was "permanently located and fixed" at the place described in Olive Township. The contestors took exceptions, and to reverse this decision a petition in error was filed in the district court of the county. Thence the case was taken to the supreme court which re-affirmed the decision of the court of common pleas. Messrs. Stillwell, Ferguson and Casey acted as attorneys for the contestors; and Messrs. Hanna, Dudley and Belford for the defense. From the interest in the subject, the length of the contest, and the legal talent engaged, this became, in truth, a "celebrated case."

The tract selected for the county seat (and for the donation of which a bond of \$40,000 was given by Samuel Caldwell and others, and recorded in the commissioner's journal, Dec. 6, 1854) is thus described: "Beginning at the place where the Lancaster and Louisville road crosses

the west line of the northeast quarter of section 3, in township number 6, of range 9 of lands sold at Zanesville, Ohio; thence north on said west line 28 rods; thence east, 29 rods; thence south, 28 rods; thence west 29 rods to the place of beginning." This tract was deeded by Samuel Caldwell to the county commissioners, June 2, 1857.

December 6, 1854, after reciting the fact that a majority of the legal voters of the county have chosen the above described location as the seat of justice, the commissioners passed two resolutions, as follows:

"First, That Ezra McKee be authorized to cause to be surveyed the part of said northeast quarter of section 3, Olive Township, described in the first section of the law of April 29, 1854, * * * * and that in making such survey there be reserved as a public square about two and one-half acres, upon which to erect the court house, provided that a strip about three rods wide can be obtained on reasonable terms from the land-holders adjoining, in order to the laying out of streets all around and a tier of lots on two sides of said square.

"*Resolved, second,* That the name of the new county seat ordered to be surveyed be *Caldwell*."

While the question as to whether Caldwell was in reality to be the seat of justice was still pending in the courts, nothing was done with reference to the erection of new public buildings. But on the 10th of June, 1857, the county commissioners, James Archer, Jonathan Echelberry

and George Baker, "ordered and determined that there be erected on the public square, in the town of Caldwell, in this county, a court house in accordance with specifications hereafter to be determined upon," and agreed to give notice in the *Consolidated Republican* that they would receive sealed proposals for the erection of said court house, until the 20th day of July following. Meantime the commissioners order a sale of the lots in Caldwell, which belong to the county, on the 4th of July. The lots, thirteen in number, were sold at prices varying from \$48 to \$200 each.

The plans and specifications for the court house were drawn by Thomas Drake, who received \$75 for the job. On the 21st of July, the commissioners having examined the bids for the erection and finishing of the building, awarded the contract to William J. Young and Dennis S. Gibbs, the lowest responsible bidders, who entered into bonds to complete the building by the 20th of September, 1858, for the sum of \$13,000, to be paid in four installments. The building erected under this contract was accepted by the commissioners January 4, 1859, and is the present court house of Noble County. It is a well-built, two-story brick structure, situated on the beautiful, well shaded, neatly fenced public square of Caldwell; and though not of a pretentious style of architecture, its external appearance will compare favorably with that of most court houses in the agricultural counties of Ohio, while its size and arrangement make it ample for the wants of the county.

While the court house was building, the frame building in Caldwell now standing across the alley from the county jail was used as a temporary court house. January 21, 1858, the commissioners "having provided a suitable court house and other necessary public buildings" in the town of Caldwell, ordered the officers of the county to remove their respective offices, books, papers and business to the places provided within twenty days; also that the next term of the court of common pleas be held at the court house provided by the commissioners in the town of Caldwell. Although this order was appealed from, it was obeyed, and the transfer of everything except the prisoners in the county jail at Sarahsville followed immediately.

October 13, 1858, the board of commissioners awarded to James Dudley, the lowest bidder, the building of a jail and jailer's residence, to be finished by the first of December, 1859. The contract price was \$3,800. The jail was a small brick structure on the site of the present jail.

The present county jail and jailer's residence is a good looking two-story brick building of modern style, well arranged and well finished. It was built in 1881-2, at a cost of about \$10,000. The architect was J. W. Yost of Bellaire; the contractors, Mills & Summers of Caldwell. The latter agreed to do all the work and furnish material for \$9,477.55, at the same time purchasing the old jail for \$425. In May, 1882, Kelly & Co. of Pittsburgh, contracted to

construct steam heating apparatus, plumbing and a cistern for the sum of \$985. The jail was finished in the latter part of the year 1882. The committee having it in charge was composed of the county commissioners, Adam Hamilton, John N. Shafer and John Smithson; the clerk of courts, H. E. Peters; the probate judge, J. H. Brown; the sheriff, David Miller; and William Glidden, appointed a member of the committee by the court of common pleas. The jail is a credit to Noble County, and speaks well of the executive ability of the contractors and superintendents who erected it.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

As soon as practicable after the erection of the county and the building of a suitable court house and jail, the commissioners turned their attention toward providing a home for those unfortunates whom dire necessity had brought to the low estate of pauperism. Accordingly in the year 1861, the commissioners, John Lemmax, James Ball and William Crum, bought of Aaron Vorhies a farm of two hundred acres situated in the northern part of Center Township, on which to establish a county infirmary. The price was \$6,000, to be paid in three annual installments without interest. On the farm was a substantial brick farm house and other good buildings which were made to serve until 1865, when the present main building was erected. An addition has since been made to the building. The whole making a

large and imposing structure ample for the present wants of the county. Two additions to the farm were made prior to 1883, and in that year one hundred and forty acres were bought at a cost of \$8,000. This purchase included a large two-story brick dwelling which has been fitted up as a temporary children's home. The infirmary farm and the children's home lands now embrace 470 acres of excellent farming land, well improved and under a good state of cultivation. A large part of the lands are among the very best bottom lands in the county. The number of inmates of the infirmary is usually from fifty to sixty, though it was greater before the establishment of the home. The institution is not yet self-supporting, but has to be aided by county funds. The first board of infirmary directors were Ezra McKee, John Miley and Morris Danford. The superintendents have been Eastern Daniels, Benjamin Kain, Reed Johnson, John Lamley, Armstrong Johnston, Abner Davis, William Buckley and Clark E. Gray.

The children's home was established in 1884. The first board of directors were James Ball, William S. Spriggs and William Musser. This board was abolished and the home placed under the management of the infirmary directors. Emmor Davis and wife have had charge of the home from the first, and Miss Lizzie Martin has charge of the school connected therewith. The number of the youth at the home is usually from forty to sixty.

CIVIL LIST.

Common Pleas Judges.—Noble County has been, since its formation, in the eighth judicial district. The names of the judges who have presided in the common pleas courts of the county are as follows:

Archibald G. Brown, 1851; Richard Stillwell, 1852-4; John E. Hanna, 1854; Charles C. Convers, 1855; Corrington W. Searle, 1855-6; Lucius P. Marsh, 1857-8; Nathan Evans, 1859-63; Ezra E. Evans, 1863-7; Moses M. Granger, 1867-71; Frederick W. Wood, 1870-4; William H. Frazier, 1872-84; Lucius P. Marsh, 1874-6; E. W. Mathews, 1884; J. W. Campbell, 1885-6.

Clerks of Courts.—Isaac Q. Morris, 1851-2; Theodore Parrish, 1852-5, resigned March 3, 1855; William C. Okey, 1855-60; Isaac Q. Morris, 1860-2; James Stevens, 1862-6; Wilbert B. Teters, 1866-72; Irvin Belford, 1872-8; Henry E. Peters, 1878-84; Lawrence H. Barry, 1884-7; Isaac W. Danford (elected 1886).

Probate Judges.—Gilman Dudley, 1852, qualified February 9; Gilman Dudley, 1853-5; D. F. Sanford, 1855-7, died in office; Samuel McGarry, 1857-64, appointed first, afterwards elected; Dennis S. Gibbs, 1864-70; Jonathan Dilley, 1870-6; A. P. Jennings, 1876-9; John H. Brown, 1879-85; D. M. Morrison, 1885-8.

Sheriffs.—Joseph C. Schofield, 1851-3; F. M. Mason, 1853-5, resigned June 13, 1855; Samuel Danford, 1855-9; William McKitrick,

1859-63; Eliab Matheny, 1863-7; William H. Summers, 1867-71; Anderson C. Lawrence, 1871-5; Freeman C. Thompson, 1875-9; David Miller, 1879-83; Isaac E. McKee, 1883-5; Henry J. Cleveland 1885-7.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Jabez Belford, 1851 (April to October); S. W. P. Cochran, 1851-3 (resigned 1853); E. A. Bratton, 1853; Jabez Belford, 1854-6; William H. Frazier, 1856-66; James S. Foreman, 1866-70; James M. Dalzell, 1870-2; David S. Spriggs, 1872-6; William Chambers, 1876-8; J. M. McGinnis, 1878-82; Nathan B. Wharton, 1882-4; Capell L. Weems, 1885-8.

Auditors.—Robt. Barkley, 1851-4; Henry Taylor, 1854-8; John W. Tipton, 1858-60; Geo. Bell, 1860-2; John W. Tipton, 1862-66; Norvel W. Taylor, 1866-70; Richard L. Allbritain, 1870-2; Jonathan F. Knouff, 1872-8; Dan'l Neuhart, Jr., 1878-81; Walter D. Guilbert, 1881-87.

Recorders.—R. Hellyer, 1851-4; James K. Casey, 1854 (appointed April 12, *vice* Hellyer, resigned); John Stevens, October, 1854, died in 1859; Thomas W. Morris, appointed to vacancy November 12, 1859; elected and served until 1862; balance of term filled by Jabez Belford, deputy, 1862-3; Benjamin B. Waller, 1864-70; Thomas Lloyd, 1870-6; Enoch W. Wickham, 1876-88.

Treasurers.—Samuel McGarry, 1851-2; Philip McWilliams, 1852-4; James F. Capell, 1854-8; William Van Meter, 1858-62; Abraham Simmons, 1862-6; Chrysostom Foster, 1866-70; William L. Moseley, 1870-4; George A. Smith, 1874-8; George

W. Wyscarver, 1878-80; Thomas M. McVay, 1880-4; Azariah C. Cooper, 1884-8.

Commissioners.—The first board, holding office from April to November, 1851, was composed of Jacob Lyons, Timothy Smith and John Noble. Since then the office has been filled by the following, new commissioners taking their seats in December of the year in which they are elected: Jacob Lyons, 1851-2; Alfred Ogle, 1851-5; George Baker, 1851-7; Elijah Hatheway, 1852-6; J. Archer, 1855-8; Jonathan Echelberry, 1856-9; Robert McKee, 1857-60; William McWilliams, 1859, appointed March 28, *vice* Echelberry, removed; Wm. Crum, Jr., 1858-61; James Ball, 1859-62; John Lemmax, 1860-3; E. P. Sullivan, 1861-7; George Wilson, 1862-5; William W. Stringer, 1863-9; William J. Gregg, 1865-71; James Eakin, 1867-73; William Long, 1869-75; Robert Calland, 1871-7; John Moore, 1873-6; William Ross, 1875-8; John Conner, 1876-9; Samuel Hatheway, 1877-80; Adam Hamilton, 1878-81; John N. Shafer, 1879-82; John Smithson, 1880-3; Isaac Crow, 1881-84; W. W. Collins, 1882-5; Julius R. Groves, 1883-6-9; J. R. Gorby, 1884-7; N. B. Barnes, 1885-8..

Surveyors.—George Bell, 1851; John H. Jeffries, 1853; Charles Burlingame, 1853; Henry Miller, 1866; David Miller, 1872; William Lowe, 1878; Levi D. Merry, 1881.

Infirmity Directors.—Term three years. — Ezra McKee, 1861; John Miley, 1861; Morris Danford, 1861;

Samuel Laughlin, 1861-8, 1876-9; James Ball,* 1867; W. W. Rhodes, 1867; Jonathan Miller, 1868, 1871; James N. Hedge, 1870; Robert Barry, 1872; Anderson Briggs, 1873; Stephenson Trimmer, 1874; William Musser, 1875, 1878; Joab W. R. Newton 1879; Joseph B. Clark, 1880, 1883; John N. Graham, 1881, 1884; George Weekley, 1885; Peter Vorhies, elected 1886.

Coroners.—The following list contains the names of those who have held the office of coroner, so far as obtainable, from the incomplete data to be found regarding the same:—David McGarry, 1851—May to October; John Bainum, 1851-5; Martin Beatty 1855; Lewis Groves, 1856-8; Allen Floyd, 1858; F. M. Brown, 1861; Richard S. Deal, 1863-7; Robert C. Downey, 1867-73; Michael H. Neveille, 1873-5; Hiram J. Downey, 1875; Joseph H. Hilton, 1879; W. S. Bebout 1882-4; Felix O. Neptune, 1884-6; John D. Aldridge, 1886-8.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From 1852 to 1862 Noble County was without representatives or senators of its own, the different parts of the county voting for those officers with those counties from which they were taken. Since 1862 Noble has been allowed a representative, and a part of the county has been in the fourteenth senatorial district, and the remainder in the nineteenth. The fourteenth district is composed of the Counties of Washington and

(* No record can be found of those who held the office from 1862 to 1867.)

Morgan, and the Townships of Brookfield, Sharon, Jackson, Noble and Olive, and part of Elk, Jefferson and Center Townships. The nineteenth senatorial district comprises Guernsey and Monroe Counties; also Stock, Enoch, Marion, Beaver, Buffalo, Seneca and Wayne Townships, and part of Elk, Jefferson and Center Townships in Noble County.

Senators, Fourteenth District.—William P. Sprague, 1862-4; William F. Curtis, 1864-6; S. Knowles, 1866-8; Abraham Simmons, 1868-70; Rodney M. Stimson, 1870-2 and 1872-4; Peres B. Buell, 1874-6; Richard Stanton, 1876-8; John Irvine, 1878-80; Francis B. Pond, 1880-2 and 1882-4; Gilbert Smith, 1884-6; Abel W. Glazier, 1886-8.

Senators, Nineteenth District.—John D. O'Connor, 1862-4; and 1864-6; R. Savage, 1866-8; William Lawrence, 1868-70; James O. Amos, 1870-2, and 1872-4; John W. Laughlin, 1874-6; Joseph B. Williams, 1876-8, and 1878-80; Frank M. Atkinson, 1880-2; Albert J. Pearson, 1882-4; William S. Crowell, 1884-6.

Representatives.—Oliver Keyser, 1862-4, and 1864-6; Charles Hare, 1866-8, and 1868-70; Bethel Bates, 1870-2; Benjamin F. Spriggs, 1872-4; Wm. Van Meter, 1874-6; James M. Dalzell, 1876-8, and 1878-80; Henry R. Smith, 1880-2, and 1882-4; Levi W. Finley, 1884-6; T. C. Williams, 1886-8.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The total value of land and buildings in Noble County, as equalized by the State board of equalization,

was as follows in the years mentioned: In 1853, \$2,524,000; in 1859, \$2,960,229; in 1870, \$4,461,311; in 1880, \$4,431,360.

In 1880 there were 22,497 acres of wheat sown in the county, which produced 296,015 bushels, or an average of 13.2 bushels per acre. The same year the county produced 1,356 bushels of rye, 1,310 bushels of buckwheat, 1,176 bushels of barley. The acreage of corn was 20,421; number of bushels, 757,486. Number of acres of oats, 4,006; bushels, 79,139. Number of tons of hay other than clover, 18,797; clover hay, 565. Number of acres of potatoes (Irish), 671; bushels produced, 44,984; sweet potatoes, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 532 bushels. Tobacco, 2,251 acres, which yielded 2,183,704 pounds. Only five counties in the State produced more tobacco than Noble. For some years Noble stood second in tobacco culture.

In the same year the county produced 47,287 gallons of syrup from 450 acres of sorghum. There was also manufactured 1,358 pounds of maple sugar, and 473 gallons of maple syrup. There were 1,115 hives of bees, which produced 6,484 pounds of honey. The number of pounds of butter manufactured was 552,130; cheese, 7,920. Number of dozens of eggs produced, 375,039. The yield of fruits was as follows: Apples, 313,430 bushels from 4,596 acres; pears, 584 bushels; cherries 2,688 bushels; plums, 1,570 bushels. The acreage of grapes was 13, from which were gathered 28,400 pounds of grapes, and 3,445 gallons of wine were manufactured.

The county had, in 1881, 90,007 sheep, which produced 374,081 pounds of wool, and were valued at \$203,930; 15,984 cattle, worth \$182,660; 5,604 horses, \$229,681; 168 mules, \$7,500; 12,581 hogs, \$39,665. Total value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, \$663,436. Later statistics prove that the county is constantly increasing in the value and extent of its agricultural, horticultural and live-stock products.

For five years, 1878-83, the average total number of bushels of wheat produced in Noble County was 230,890 bushels annually. The highest yield during the five years was 296,015, for the year 1880; the lowest, 161,603, in 1881.

In the year ending May, 1881, Noble County produced 266,475 bushels of coal, worth \$9,024, and 513,600 gallons of petroleum, valued at \$16,060. Only Washington County, which produced 864,000 gallons, exceeded Noble in the petroleum product.

According to the census of 1880, Noble County contained 105 manufacturing establishments in which \$149,185 was invested. Employment was given to 141 hands above

sixteen years of age, and to eleven children and youth. The total amount of wages for the preceding year was \$20,921; value of materials used, \$281,357; value of products, \$371, 884. Since that census was taken the manufacturers of the county have greatly increased in importance.

POPULATION.

In 1860, Noble County had 20,751 inhabitants; in 1870, 19,949; in 1880, 21,138. The population by townships in 1880 is given below:

Beaver Township, including Williamsburg village, 1,829; Brookfield Township, 1,000; Buffalo Township, 804; Center Township, including Sarahsville village, 1,850; Sarahsville village, 249; Elk Township, 1,539; Enoch Township, 1,480; Jackson Township, 1,267; Jefferson Township, including Middleburg village, 1,506; Middleburg village, 102; Marion Township, including Summerfield village, 1,582; Summerfield village, 435; Noble Township, 1,420; Olive Township, including Caldwell village, 2,332; Caldwell village 602; Seneca Township, 1,004; Sharon Township, 1,221; Stock Township, 1,543; Wayne Township, 761.

CHAPTER X.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

EARLY ROADS—THE FIRST ROUTE OF TRAVEL IN NOBLE COUNTY—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROADS—THE SUMMERFIELD AND BATESVILLE TURNPIKE—POSTOFFICES AND MAILS—RAILROADS—THE SHARON RAILROAD PROJECTED IN 1849—THE "CALICO" RAILROAD—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO CONSTRUCT A THROUGH LINE—THE CINCINNATI, WHEELING & NEW YORK—THE CLEVELAND & MARIETTA RAILROAD—ITS INCEPTION AND PROGRESS—COMPLETION OF THE ROAD IN 1871-2—WHAT NOBLE COUNTY DID TOWARD BUILDING IT—THE BELLAIRE, ZANESVILLE & CINCINNATI NARROW-GAUGE—ITS PROJECTION—CHANGE OF ROUTES—COMPANIES FORMED AND CONSOLIDATED—COMPLETION OF THE ROAD IN 1883.

ROAD building in a hilly country is laborious and expensive, and after the roads are made there must be a constant outlay for repairs or the roads become worthless. The making of roads has been from the earliest times one of the most important subjects which has occupied the attention of the county commissioners and taxpayers of the region now embraced in the County of Noble. However, all the most important thoroughfares were built under the jurisdiction of Guernsey, Monroe and Morgan Counties, prior to the erection of Noble County, in 1851. As nearly all of these roads are described in the township histories which follow, they need be only briefly mentioned here. The most important of the early roads in Noble County were those leading from Marietta to Cambridge, the State road from Barnesville to McConnelsville, the State road from Belmont County to Marietta running *via* Calais, Summerfield and Carlisle, and the "Center road" to McCon-

nelsville, through the western part of the county. The so-called Federal road, marked out in 1791, began at Grave Creek on the Ohio River, and running westward crossed Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek near Renrock. This was the earliest route of travel through the county.

Since 1851 constant efforts have been made to improve existing roads and build new ones, and especially of late years there has been great improvements. Several roads have been well graded and the main thoroughfares can now be kept in reasonably good condition during all except the winter months. The county contains but one turnpike, a costly though valuable improvement, built under a special law. This is the Summerfield, Batesville and Quaker City toll-road, built in 1869-72, from Summerfield to the southern line of Guernsey County. This road cost over \$100,000 and was built by levying a tax on the real estate lying within a distance of two miles of the road through Beaver

Township, and one mile on the east and two miles on the west through Marion Township. The receipts of toll are not sufficient to keep the road in first-class condition; yet the turnpike is of great utility and convenience to the farmers living near it.

OLD TIME STAR ROUTES.

In these days when every township of the county contains from one to four postoffices, supplied with a daily, or at the farthest a tri-weekly mail, either brought by mail trains direct to the post-town, or to some convenient point but a few miles distant; when everybody, young and old, rich and poor, receives letters and papers, and looks eagerly for the arrival of the mail; when weekly newspapers cost but a dollar per year, and the postage on a letter is but two cents; when all can read and write and take pleasure in the exercise of those accomplishments; in these days of railroads, telegraphs and fast mails, it is difficult to conceive how utterly isolated in the wilderness, how almost completely shut off from communication with the world were the pioneer settlers. Fancy the inconvenience to a citizen of Noble County in being obliged to go or send to Marietta, to Cambridge, or Woodsfield, for mail? And remember also that those places were then mere pioneer settlements, reached only by roads which would now be considered impassable, or by mere bridle-paths through the forests, marked here and there by blazed trees, and that walking or riding on horseback was the only

method of reaching them; recall the fact that the mails from the Eastern and Middle States were transported only by post-coaches; that a letter posted in one of those States would be from two to four weeks in reaching the person to whom it was addressed in Ohio, and that he must pay twenty-five cents postage before taking it from the office, unless the sender had had the kindness to prepay it. Consider these things, reader, and you can form some idea of the situation of the pioneer as regarded mail facilities.

When settlements began in Duck Creek and Meigs Creek, Marietta was the nearest postoffice. Later a postoffice was established at Macksburg, and about 1820, Robert McKee, the saltmaker, became postmaster at Olive, which was doubtless the earliest office within the limits of the present County of Noble. At first the mail for the Olive office was brought weekly from Macksburg, and the route extended to Washington, Guernsey County. Prior to 1830 a mail route was established from Barnesville to McConnellsville, and a weekly mail was carried through by a post-boy on horseback. The offices and postmasters within the territory now comprised in Noble County were as follows in 1830: Batesville, Timothy Bates, postmaster; Summerfield, James W. Shankland, postmaster; Olive, Robert McKee, postmaster; Sharon, Rev. Robert Rutherford, postmaster; Hoskinsville, Colonel Erastus Hoskins, postmaster. The next office on the route was at Gregg's, near where Reinersville now is, and the next McConnellsville.

Mr. C. H. Laws, now a merchant in Middleburg in this county, was the post-boy in 1830, and can relate many interesting incidents that occurred during his service in that capacity. He says he honestly believes he has carried the sack from Barnesville to McConnelsville many times when there was not a letter inside of it any part of the entire distance. Timothy Bates's report to the postoffice department for the first quarter was made in these words: "No letters, no papers; hope for better luck next quarter." The old State road from Barnesville led *via* Batesville, Timothy Bates's mill, Sarahsville, Belle Valley, Hoskinsville, the Dye settlement and Big Meigs Creek to McConnelsville. The mail carrier followed this road a part of the way, and a part of the way he took a shorter route, following a path marked by blazed trees. His life was not an easy one; often he was obliged to make his horse leap over fallen trees, wade through deep mud, or swim a heavily swollen creek. There were no bridges, and the water sometimes raised to such an extent as to make the crossing of a creek difficult and even dangerous. But the mail carrier was regarded as a grand personage; and as he approached a postoffice, blowing shrill blasts upon a tin horn to announce his coming, boys and men looked upon him with admiration and envy.

About 1828, a postoffice called Wharton's was established at Andrew Wharton's store in Brookfield Township. This office was on a mail

route from McConnelsville to Cambridge.

As the years went by and the country became more thickly settled, and postage became less burdensome, the mail service on the old-time routes was gradually increased; the offices were supplied two and three times per week instead of once; new offices and new routes were established, and some of the old ones discontinued, slow but continual progress being made until Noble County began to build railroads, and since that time postal facilities have rapidly multiplied, until now there is scarcely any part of the county where the inhabitants are without a convenient postoffice.

The following is a list of the post-offices in Noble County in 1886, with the townships in which they are located:

Ashton, Enoch; Ava, Noble; Batesville, Beaver; Belle Valley, Noble; Berne, Stock; Caldwell, Olive; Chaseville, Seneca; Claytona, Jackson; Crooked Tree, Jackson; Dexter City, Jefferson; Dudley, Olive; Elk, Elk; Enoch, Enoch; Flag, Elk; Fredericksdale, Center; Fulda, Enoch; Glenwood, Buffalo; Haga, Olive; Harrietsville, Elk; Hiramshurg, Noble; Hoskinsville, Noble; Keith's, Jackson; Kennonsburg, Wayne; McCleary, Stock; Middle Creek, Jefferson; Mount Ephraim, Seneca; Mount Zion, Buffalo; Nobleville, Noble; Olive Green, Sharon; Rado, Enoch; Renrock, Brookfield; Rich Valley, Sharon; Ridge, Jackson; Sarahsville, Center; Sharon, Sharon; South Olive, Olive;

Summerfield, Marion; Whigville, Marion.

EARLY RAILROAD PROJECTS.

With the exception of a piece of the Central Ohio Railroad* (now the Baltimore & Ohio) about half a mile long, in the northeast corner of Beaver Township, Noble County was without a railroad from the time of its organization until the building of the C. & M., or Duck Creek Railroad in 1871-2. But railroads were projected through this region prior to the organization of the county, and one was partially built.

In 1849 a charter was granted to the Sharon Railroad Company to build a road from Sharon to the Muskingum River in Washington County. The incorporators were Elijah Stevens, Samuel Aikens, Jesse M. Stone, Oliver Keyser and Isaac Parrish; capital, \$30,000. Provision was made that after the company was organized, by agreement of a majority of the directors and an increase of capital, the railroad might be extended to Marietta and to Cumberland, or to either place.

Hon. Isaac Parrish, who was then engaged in the milling business at Sharon, was the chief projector of the railroad, the primary object of which was to enable him to transport the flour from his mill to the Muskingum River, whence it could be taken by boat to southern markets. The summer after the charter was obtained the work of grading

was begun at Sharon, and several miles of the road were graded. But owing to a lack of capital and to disagreements among the railroad projectors, all the labor expended was without result.

In February, 1853, by provision of the charter, and by permission of the court of Guernsey County, the directors ordered an increase of capital of \$20,000 and the extension of the railroad to Cumberland. In March, 1853, T. W. Peacock (afterwards president), was chosen one of the directors, and Hon. Isaac Parrish president. Next, it was proposed to build the road from Cumberland, Guernsey County, to McConnelsville, Morgan County; and not long afterwards a bigger scheme presented itself, and the "Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad Company" was organized with the object of building a railroad from the Ohio River at or near Steubenville to Maysville, Kentucky, and thence to Cincinnati, passing through the counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Athens, and onward in a southwesterly direction. This was the famous "Calico" railroad project, upon which not less than \$300,000 were expended during the next ten years, and though many miles of roadbed were constructed not a rail was laid. Wretched mismanagement caused the total collapse of the company, and the scheme of building a great through line slumbered for many years, finally to be revived in a new form and under a new company. In 1875 W. H. and C. B. Stevens purchased that part of the property

*The Central Ohio Railroad was completed from Bellaire to Columbus in 1853.

lying between Cumberland and Washington, Guernsey County, under certain conditions. Through their efforts the line was completed between Cumberland and Point Pleasant, and operated under the name of the Eastern Ohio Railroad. In 1881-2 a syndicate was organized by Hon. F. M. Atkinson, of Noble County. The Cincinnati, Wheeling and New York Railroad Company formed, Mr. Atkinson made its President, and the road extended from Point Pleasant to Seneca and thence to Morgan Junction on the Baltimore and Ohio. The people of the northwestern part of Noble County invested heavily in the enterprise with disastrous results to themselves. The great through line remains in *statu quo* and the affairs of the company are in an unsettled condition. According to the original plan the road was to follow the Beaver Fork of Will's Creek, *via* Batesville. In the vicinity of that town a considerable portion of the road was graded. The road is still operated between Cumberland and Morgan Junction.

THE CLEVELAND AND MARIETTA RAILROAD.

In the fall of 1866 railroad meetings were held in Marietta and Caldwell, and the project of a railroad from the former place to Point Pleasant was discussed. Hon. William P. Cutler, of Marietta, was then the leader of the enterprise. The first public discussion of the matter in Noble County took place at a meeting held in Caldwell, on

Nov. 8, 1866. Sheriff Eliab Matheny presided, and D. S. Spriggs acted as secretary. A committee, consisting of Rev. George Feters, D. S. Gibbs, and William McKee was appointed to confer with the citizens of Marietta and Cumberland, to see if some arrangement could not be made whereby the old Southwestern ("Calico") railroad should be extended from Cumberland to Marietta. About this time and later other routes were discussed, and preliminary surveys made, one for a road along the East Fork of Duck Creek, and another along the West Fork of the same stream.

At a meeting held at Cambridge, February 19, 1868, of delegates from Washington, Noble and Guernsey Counties, after conferring with Thomas W. Peacock, president of the Southwestern Railroad, it was decided that it was impracticable to avail themselves of the charter of that road, but still advisable to build a railroad up the valley of Duck Creek, through Caldwell and Cambridge. It was also resolved that a new and independent company be formed. Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, J. S. Foreman, of Caldwell, and E. W. Mathews of Cambridge, were appointed an executive committee to carry out the provisions of the resolutions.

In September, 1868, the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was incorporated, and on the first of October it was announced that subscriptions for building the road would be received by the following named corporators: W. H. Frazier,

William W. Gidden, William C. Okey, Caldwell; and William P. Cutler and R. R. Dawes, Marietta. Through the exertions of these gentlemen and other prominent citizens the interest of the public was aroused, and the work of securing subscriptions and the right of way went forward auspiciously. To secure the road to Caldwell, Noble County was required to subscribe \$60,000 and give the right of way. Every citizen agreed that a railroad was needed; and the following item from a Caldwell paper of the date March 25, 1869, will perhaps show as well as anything how much it was needed. The picture is not overdrawn:

"Mud.—Mud to the right of us, mud to the left of us, mud all around us; mud-bound and muddy, we sit in our sanctum with muddy boots, trembling at the prospect of a month of mud still ahead of us. We dream of mud and have dim visions of puffing locomotives and macadamized roads crossing the dismal and almost impassable barrier that separates us from the outside world — and awaken in the morning to find mud everywhere we look, that defies description and laughs at all figures of rhetoric and arithmetic."

The sum of \$175,000 having been secured in Washington and Noble Counties, it was decided to build from Marietta to Caldwell and the work began in the fall of 1869. In the first annual report of the board of directors, Dec. 8, 1869, Hon. W. P. Cutler, president of the road, gives the following facts relative to its history:

"The charter of this company covers the ground from Marietta, by way of Caldwell, to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad near Uhrichsville in Tuscarawas County, with the design of connecting there both with that railroad and also, by way of New Philadelphia, with Cleveland and all the more northern lines. The effort to secure foreign aid sufficient to justify the undertaking of the entire line at once having failed, it was decided to accomplish the same object by constructing first that portion of the road lying between Marietta and Caldwell, leaving the remainder of the work to be accomplished with local means applicable to that purpose, aided by the credit resulting from the completion of so valuable a division of the road.

"An appeal was therefore made to the citizens of Washington and Noble Counties for subscriptions to the capital stock, which has resulted in a total subscription of \$175,000. With this amount of actual capital secured, a contract was entered into with the firm of Warner, McArthur & Co. to build the first 33 miles of the road, and to receive in payment \$5,000 per mile cash, being the proceeds of the above subscription; \$4,000 per mile in capital stock, and \$8,000 per mile in first mortgage seven per cent bonds at par; thus making in all \$17,000 for the finished road; the work to be done in two years from the 11th of May, 1869 * * * Under this contract the work has been commenced and vigorously prosecuted. Track-laying

will commence as early in the spring as the weather and the state of the embankment will permit."

At the meeting at which the above report was submitted the following were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: William P. Cutler, R. R. Dawes, James Dutton, Samuel Shipman, William H. Frazier, David McKee and Thomas Green. The work was continued in 1870 and 1871, and in September of the latter year trains were running between Dudley and Marietta. About the same time a vigorous canvass was inaugurated to secure subscriptions and the right of way for the extension of the line from Caldwell to Point Pleasant. In November, 1871, trains began running between Caldwell and Marietta. Before the end of the year it was announced that the requisite amount had been raised for the extension of the road to Cambridge. The line was completed to Point Pleasant in August, 1872, and to Cambridge in the fall of the same year. In 1874 the road was completed to Canal Dover, its present northern terminus, where it connects with lines running north and east. At Cambridge it crosses the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at Newcomerstown the Pan-Handle Line, thus affording important connections with both the east and the west. The company, organized under the name of the Marietta & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, afterwards became the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland, and is now known as the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company. The length of the line from

Marietta to Canal Dover is 98 miles.

For the construction of the road through the county the citizens of Noble raised in all about \$115,000. The right of way was all given with the exception of a small portion, the cost of which did not exceed \$500. Among the Noble County men who were especially active in securing the road may be mentioned Hon. William H. Frazier, one of the directors; Fulton Caldwell, F. G. Okey, Judge A. P. Jennings, David Gouchenour and William W. Glidden. Several others did effective service in securing subscriptions in their respective neighborhoods. Mr. Glidden had charge of the matter of securing the right of way, and his canvass was very thorough and successful.

The C. & M. Railroad has had the usual experience of small local lines. It early became financially bankrupt, and passed into the hands of Gen. A. J. Warner as receiver. In 1877 it was sold at Cambridge for the sum of \$200,000, and bid in by Cyrus W. Field and others. Under its present management the road is being improved on an extensive scale, and the track re-laid with steel rails.

The company was re-organized July 14, 1886, with A. T. Wikoff, George K. Nash, C. C. Pickering, William Quinn and J. I. Kidd as incorporators. July 15, 1886, the following directors were chosen: Morris K. Jesup and John W. Ellis, of New York, and A. J. Warner, A. T. Wikoff and George K. Nash, of Ohio. General A. T. Wikoff was elected president of the company, and G. R.

Candee, of New York, secretary and treasurer. General Wikoff, as receiver of the road, had previously been its manager for some time.

THE BELLAIRE, ZANESVILLE & CINCINNATI RAILWAY.

The project of a narrow-gauge railroad from Zanesville to Caldwell and eastward was discussed as early as 1871, and in that year the Zanesville, Cumberland & Caldwell Railroad Company was incorporated. In the following year a number of local capitalists and citizens associated together for the purpose of securing a railroad through Belmont, Monroe, Noble, Guernsey and Muskingum Counties, to be called the Bellaire, Woodfield & Zanesville Railroad. Neither of these projects matured, the attention of many of those interested being diverted to the work of extending the Duck Creek Railroad (C. & M.) from Caldwell northward.

The Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad (narrow-gauge) was built between Bellaire and Woodsfield in the years 1876-9, and was formally opened between the two places on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, 1879. The company was organized with E. G. Morgan as president, but the actual work of building the road was performed under the efficient superintendence of Col. S. L. Mooney, president. Immediately after the completion of the road to Woodsfield, measures were taken to provide for its extension westward to Summerfield and Caldwell. Meantime, in December, 1879, J. H. Sullivan, of Bellaire, and F. M. Atkinson, of

Batesville, projected a new and distinct road, to be called the Bellaire, Beaver Valley & Shawnee Railroad, which was to connect with the B. & S. W. at Jerusalem, Monroe County, and run westward to the Muskingum River. One of the proposed routes was by way of Senecaville and the "Calico" Railroad to Cumberland, and thence to McConnelsville; the other, by way of Muddy Fork of Will's Creek and Little Buffalo to Sarahsville, and thence to Caldwell and Beverly. Subscriptions were taken for this road, and for a time railroad matters were very lively, especially in the eastern part of the county. The projected Beaver Valley road ultimately became merged in the Cincinnati, Wheeling & New York, or "Calico," of which Hon. F. M. Atkinson became president; and the prospect, in 1880, and 1881, that this road was to become a great through line, caused the abandonment of the projected extension from Jerusalem *via* Batesville to Senecaville.

December 16, 1879, an enthusiastic railroad meeting was held at Summerfield to consider the matter of extending the B. & S. W. road from Woodsfield to the Muskingum River. The sentiment of the citizens was almost unanimous in favor of the proposal. Then followed meetings and discussions in the eastern townships of the county, and great interest was awakened. The people of Summerfield and vicinity began the work of securing the right of way, and subscriptions in January, 1880. Then the project slumbered for a while, and

railroad talk appeared to lose its interest for nearly a year. At a meeting held at Caldwell, in December, 1880, Colonel Hurlburt spoke in behalf of the railroad company. W. W. Glidden, Fulton Caldwell, J. W. Tipton, Sr., W. W. Collins, George A. Smith, D. S. Spriggs and R. P. Summers were appointed a committee to look after the interests of Caldwell and to take action to secure the road. The railroad company proposed to iron, equip and run the road, provided the people living between Woodsfield and Caldwell would give the right of way, and subscribe enough money to grade the road and furnish ties. This required a subscription of over \$100,000 for the thirty-five miles of road between the two towns. At this time the managers of the enterprise talked of making the road a through line to Chillicothe and Cincinnati, running to Beverly or McConnelsville, and thence westward.

In September, 1881, the requisite amount having been subscribed, the subscriptions were turned over to the railroad company, who issued a bond to build the road from Woodsfield to Caldwell, *via* Louisville, Summerfield, Freedom and Sarahsville. Ground was broken for the extension in October, 1881. Among the citizens of Noble County to whom especial credit is due for their labors in behalf of this road we mention the following names, copied from a local paper dated August, 1881: William W. Glidden, Fulton Caldwell, John W. Tipton, Sr., F. G. Okey, Irvin Belford, George A. Smith, William Young, John Lem-

max, L. W. Finley, Benjamin Danford, Jacob Hamilton and Charles Oblinger. Many others might be named, but suffice it to say that the best citizens generally aided the project according to their financial ability.

While Noble County was preparing for the extension of the B. & S. W. Railroad, Zanesville capitalists organized the Zanesville & Southeastern Railroad Company, with the avowed purpose of building a narrow-gauge road from Zanesville to Beverly, to connect at some point with the B. & S. W. when the latter should be extended west from Caldwell. In January, 1882, this company was consolidated with the B. & S. W., forming the Bellair, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway Company. During the same year the proposed route to Beverly was abandoned, and instead it was decided to build from Zanesville *via* Chandlersville and Cumberland to Caldwell. Zanesville and Muskingum County responded liberally, pledging over \$200,000 to the road, and work was soon begun in Muskingum County.

August 1, 1883, the B., Z. & C. was opened to Summerfield. November 29, the first regular passenger train ran over the completed road from Caldwell to Zanesville, and December 3, 1883, the first passenger train ran from Summerfield to Zanesville. Owing to heavy rains and insufficient ballast upon the roadbed traffic was suspended between Summerfield and Cumberland during most of the following winter, but resumed over the entire line in the

spring of 1884. The distance from Bellair to Zanesville is 112 miles, and the route is through one of the most hilly and picturesque regions in Ohio.

The B., Z. & C. passed into the hands of I. H. Burgoon, receiver, in

June, 1886, but is still running under the old name. The rolling stock has recently been increased, and the road is being improved rapidly. It is a great benefit and convenience to a wide extent of country formerly without railroad facilities.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF NOBLE COUNTY.

AREA AND GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE COUNTY—TOPOGRAPHY—SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS—COAL AND IRON—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COAL AREA—THE MEIGS CREEK COAL—ITS LOCATION DETAILED—POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE MINING WEALTH—SALT—THE PIONEER SALTMAKERS—THE INDUSTRY ON THE MUSKINGUM RIVER—THE OLIVE SALT WORKS ESTABLISHED IN 1814—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIMITIVE APPARATUS—THE DECLINE OF THE INDUSTRY—GAS AND PETROLEUM—THE OLDEST OIL WELL IN OHIO—"SENECA OIL"—OLD-TIME GAS AND OIL WELLS IN NOBLE COUNTY—RISE OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY—HISTORY OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE DUCK CREEK VALLEY—THE EXCITEMENT OF 1860—THE FIRST PRODUCING WELLS—DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIELD—THE SOCUM WELL—LATER PHASES OF THE OIL BUSINESS—WONDERFUL GAS WELL—THE MACKSBURG FIELD—PRESENT STATUS OF OIL PRODUCTION.

NOBLE County, the latest formed of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio, lies in the southeastern portion of the State and is situated south of Guernsey; west of Belmont and Monroe, north of Washington, and east of Muskingum and Morgan. Territorially, it is among the smallest counties in the State, having an area of 404 square miles or 258,560 acres.

The surface is very hilly, yet there is but little waste land, as nearly every elevation can be cultivated from its base to its summit. The scenery is pleasing and attractive, and in many places borders on the

picturesque. The climate is agreeable and healthy. The soil is largely of limestone formation and is strong and productive, well adapted to grasses, fruits and cereals. The country is especially well adapted to grazing. Mixed farming prevails and a great variety of products is to be found. Wool-growing and tobacco-raising are two branches of industry which are especially successful and profitable here.

The rocks represented in the county are of the Devonian age and consist of carboniferous rocks, fossiliferous limestone, shale and sandstone. Lime-

stone is abundant, and good sandstone for building purposes is found in many localities. Iron ore, said to be of excellent quality, is found at several points. Brine for salt-making can be found almost any where in the county, and petroleum has been produced for some years on the west fork of Duck Creek.

Noble County has no large streams. Three creeks—Buffalo Fork, Seneca Fork and Beaver Fork of Will's Creek, with their lesser tributaries, drain the northern and northeastern part of the county. These streams flow in a general northwesterly direction, ultimately mingling their waters with the Muskingum. The western townships of the county are drained by Meigs Creek and Olive Green Creek and their branches—all small in this county—which are also received by the Muskingum. Duck Creek, a tributary of the Ohio, has three principal branches in this county, known as the East, West and Middle Forks. These streams, the course of which is southerly or southeasterly, drain a large area of the eastern, southeastern and central parts of the county. The bottom lands are not extensive, but are rich and productive.

The county is supplied with good railroad facilities, contains several growing towns, and, for an old-settled community, is rapidly increasing its wealth and extending its improvements.

COAL.*

Aside from its economic features,

the geology of Noble County presents little that is interesting to the general reader. The county lies within the coal measures and contains two principal coal seams—the lower, that generally designated as the Pittsburgh coal; the other, known hitherto as the Cumberland, we will here style the Meigs Creek coal, as it is thus denominated in the latest geological report of the State.

The Meigs Creek coal, which appears to be identical with the Sewickley coal of the Pennsylvania series, is the most important coal formation found in Morgan, Noble and parts of Muskingum and Guernsey Counties. It lies about 250 to 260 feet above the crinoidal limestone, and from 80 to 100 feet above the Pittsburgh coal. The coal is of an inferior quality, containing much sulphur, and when burned leaves a large amount of ashes and clinkers. It contains but 38 to 48 per cent of fixed carbon. Most of the coal seam has in it a tough streak from two to six inches thick, near the center of the seam, which, if not carefully picked out, seriously injures the quality of the coal.

The most important district of the Meigs Creek coal includes that part of Morgan County east of the Muskingum River, the southeastern part of Muskingum County, all of Noble, and the southwestern part of Guernsey. Through this area, the Meigs Creek coal is the only coal above drainage that can ever be mined in a large way. There is a large area of coal in eastern Morgan and western Noble Counties, 4 to 4½ feet in thick-

* Condensed from Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. V. chap. XIX, by C. Newton Brown.

ness, that could easily be reached by railroads in the valleys of Meigs and Olive Green Creeks.

Every township in Noble County except Buffalo contains this coal. The best areas are in the western and southern parts of the county. The valleys of the west fork of Duck Creek, in the central part, and of Buffalo, Seneca and Beaver Forks of Will's Creek, in the northern part, cut out large areas of the seam. The seam will average for the whole county very nearly four feet. In some places it is found to be five feet, but frequently not more than two and one-half or three feet. In some parts of the county a "roof coal," twelve to eighteen inches thick, is found six to eighteen inches above the main seam.

Brookfield Township is especially rich in the Meigs Creek coal. Most of the coal used in Cumberland is mined in this township. The coal exists in all parts of the township, except in the extreme northeast corner. In the eastern and northern parts, the coal is high in the hills; but in the southern and western parts it is only a few feet above the creek valleys. In the southwest quarter of section 4, on H. C. Hunter's land, measurement of the coal section resulted as follows: Hard shale, good roof; coal, eleven inches; slate parting, one-half inch; coal, sixteen inches; clay, or slate parting, two inches; coal, twelve inches; hard slate, with ferriferous sandstone, one-fourth to one-half inch; coal, twelve inches; clay. On George McEndries' land, the same coal is

mined, appearing practically the same.

Thirty to forty feet below the coal in the northern part of Brookfield there is a ledge of fine-grained, tough sandstone which makes an excellent quality of building stone. The ledge is about fifteen feet thick. Here was quarried the main part of the stone used in the construction of the Guernsey County court house.

The coal has been opened and mined for local supply on almost every farm in Brookfield where there is an outcrop. At John Dickson's steam mill in the northwest quarter of section 31, the coal showed the following section: clay, shale roof, poor; coal, six inches; clay parting, often with ferriferous sandstone, one-half inch; coal, thirteen inches; hard slate, full of ferriferous sandstone, one-half inch; coal twenty-eight inches; clay. Here the total seam is four feet. In some places it reaches four and one-half or five feet. On John A. Thrap's land, in the northwest quarter of section 22, the following was found to be a section of the Meigs Creek coal: Clay, shale roof, poor; coal, slaty and poor, six inches; clay parting, one inch; coal, fifteen inches; hard slate parting, one-half inch; coal, eleven inches; black slate, two inches; coal, thirteen inches; clay. The average of the three analyses of the Brookfield Township coal is as follows: Moisture, 3.41 per cent; volatile combustible matter, 40.30; fixed carbon, 45.41; ash, 10.88. The proportion of sulphur was 5.31 per cent.

The mark of a higher coal was found in the southwest quarter of section 18 in Brookfield Township, at a distance by the barometer of 215 feet. The blossom indicated at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of coal. This coal was opened many years ago and taken to Cumberland for making coke, but the thinness of the seam and the distance from the railroad caused it to be abandoned. On sections 9 to 16 a coal mark was found, 160 to 180 feet above the Meigs Creek coal, but no openings could be found. Nowhere in the township was seen any coals below the Meigs Creek formation.

"In Buffalo Township, states the geologist, "nothing could be found of the Meigs Creek coal, as the land is all too low for it. It is possible that there are a very few outliers of the coal in the tops of some of the highest points in the southeast corner of the township, but if there should be, they would be of no practical value."

There is very little of the Meigs Creek coal in Noble Township. There are a few outliers in the east central part and in the southwest corner. Several openings worked for local supply have been made in the western outliers, but none in the eastern. At Hiramburg, in section 13, a mine is worked for local use. The coal is here found to be from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and 258 feet above the crinoidal limestone.

There is a large area of the Meigs Creek coal in Sharon Township. In the eastern part the coal is well up in the hills, but in the western and southern parts it is low. Little of it has been carried away by the creek.

The coal is thickest in the southern part of the township, where it is from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the northern part it is 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The roof is usually bad, and mines have to be thoroughly timbered. Marks of a thin coal, 160 to 170 feet above the Meigs Creek were discovered in sections 3 and 10 of this township. A fine-grained sandstone, suitable for building or flagging, lies 30 or 40 feet below the Meigs Creek coal.

In Olive Township the Meigs Creek coal is found in the eastern and western parts, but through the central portion it has been cut out by the broad and deep valley of Duck Creek. The eastern area is made up of a few outliers and narrow strips in the top of the ridge. The western area is found in the watershed between the west fork of Duck Creek and Big Olive Creek. Although high in the ridge, there is a good area of solid coal. In the western part of the township several mines have been worked, but are now abandoned. The coal was found to be thin, except in the extreme southern portion. Near the northwest corner of the township is an old mine, with the coal $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet thick, rarely $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In section 28 the average thickness was found to be about 3 feet, with a "tough streak," 3 to 4 inches near the top of the seam. In section 35 the coal is said to be 3 feet, 9 inches to 4 feet thick, with a tough streak near the center of the seam.

A section of this coal, found on the land of Ezra Davis, in the northeast quarter of section 13, Olive Township,

measured as, follows: Clay, shale roof, fair; hard, black, raw slate, 2 inches; coal, 12 inches; hard, black slate, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; coal, 21 inches; tough streak, 3 inches; coal, 24 inches; clay. In the southwest quarter of section 12, the coal measures only 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a tough streak at the top.

In Jackson Township is a larger area of the Meigs Creek coal than in any other township of the county. Only the largest creeks cut down through the coal, and they take out only very narrow strips. In the northeastern corner of the township the coal is well up in the hills; but to the south and west it drops rapidly, soon coming close to the level of the valleys. In the northeastern quarter of section 12 in this township the Meigs Creek coal gives the following section: Shale; coal, poor, 18 to 24 inches; clay, 14 to 18 inches; coal, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; clay. On William Taylor's land, in the southwest quarter of section 10, the Meigs Creek coal measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and was reported as being over 6 feet in one part of the mine. The coal from this mine makes a gray ash, and leaves no clinkers.

On Keith's land, in the northwest quarter of section 8, Jackson Township, the coal gave the following section: Clay, shale roof, poor; coal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet; clay, 1 to 3 inches; coal, 6 feet for bottom, 4 to 6 inches; clay. On Reasoner's Run in section 19, a thick sandstone comes down on top of the coal, which is here from 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet thick. Above the sandstone is a thick, white limestone,

non-fossiliferous. In section 25, on Cat Run, traces of another coal were found 50 to 60 feet above the Meigs Creek; and in sections 28 and 33 traces of two upper coals were found, one 250 feet and the other 162 feet above the Meigs Creek coal. The highest is 18 inches thick; the thickness of the other is unknown.

In Jefferson Township, on land of John E. Williams, in the northeast quarter of section 34, a coal section was measured with the following result: Limestone; bone coal, 6 inches; coal, 8 inches; slate, 1 inch; coal, 14 inches; slate parting, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; coal, 12 inches; clay, 12 to 18 inches; coal, 16 to 22 inches; parting, 2 inches; coal, 24 inches; clay, 2 to 4 feet; limestone, exposed, 2 feet. The roof coal, here unusually well developed, is taken down and used with the regular seam. There is a large portion of Jefferson Township containing the Meigs Creek coal, but little of it is as thick as in the section above given. The roof coal seldom exceeds 18 to 20 inches at other places.

There is a large area of coal in Elk Township that could easily be reached by a railroad traversing the east fork of Duck Creek. The Meigs Creek coal is reported to be the same as the Stafford coal of Monroe County. Through the northern part of the township there is a thin coal about 60 feet below the Meigs Creek. A section of the latter, measured on the farm of Hugh Robinson, in the southwest quarter of section 13, township 6, range 7, resulted as follows: Hard shale; coal, 30 inches; clay, 12 inches; coal, 14 to 15 inches; bone coal, 4

inches; coal, 13 inches; slate parting, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; coal, 18 inches; clay, 2 to 4 feet; limestone, 16 feet; shaly sandstone.

In Enoch Township the coal lies high in the ridges, consequently the area of first-class coal is less than in Jefferson and Elk Townships. The coal is found in two ridges, with their spurs running northwest and southeast through the township, and dividing the waters of the West Fork, Middle Fork and East Fork of Duck Creek. A sample from William Lincicome's mine, southeast quarter of section 32, was analyzed as follows: Moisture, 2.18 per cent; volatile combustible matter, 41.75; fixed carbon, 45.92; ash, 10.15. There was also found 4.02 per cent of sulphur.

In the southwestern part of Enoch and the western part of Jefferson, where the coal touches the line of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, it was formerly mined for shipping, but the mines are now abandoned.

The coal in Stock Township is well up in the hills, and a large amount of it has been cut out by the broad valley of the East Fork of Duck Creek. Over the entire township the coal ranges from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet in thickness, probably averaging a little over 4 feet. In the southwest quarter of section 25, on land of William Taylor, in this township. The coal revealed the following section: Clay, or soft clay shale; coal, 13 inches; slate parting, 1 inch; coal, 16 inches; bone coal and slate, 4 inches; coal, 26 inches; clay.

The Meigs Creek coal is found in

the tops of the high ridges in the eastern part of Center Township. The area of marketable coal, though comparatively small, will probably be sufficient to supply the local demand for several years. The coal is reported as averaging about 4 feet. In the eastern part of the township there is a thick sandstone a few feet above the coal, continuous for several miles.

Marion Township holds considerable Meigs Creek coal, although it is quite high in the hills. On the northwest quarter of section 1 of this township, on land of W. H. Craig, a section of coal was measured as follows: Shale, roof coal, 18 to 24 inches; clay shale, 18 inches; coal, 12 inches; slate $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch; coal, 12 inches; bone coal or tough streak, 5 inches; coal, 17 inches; clay, 1 to 3 feet; limestone. In the B., Z. & C. R. R. cut at Freedom, in the southeast quarter of section 2, Marion Township, a section of a coal 113 feet, by barometer, above the Meigs Creek coal, measured as follows: Soil, soft, shaly sandstone, 4 feet; soft clay shale, blue and yellow, 10 feet; coal, 12 inches; clay, 5 inches; coal, 5 inches; clay.

About Freedom, and in the western part of Marion Township, a thick ledge of sandstone is found from two to four feet above the Meigs Creek coal, and often forty feet thick. In the ridge which runs north from Summerfield, the coal is often wanting, and always thin when found.

On William Craig's land in the northeast quarter of section 13, Marion Township, the coal is mined, and

was found to measure as follows: Shale; roof coal, twenty to twenty-four inches; clay, eighteen to twenty-four inches; coal, four to six inches; clay parting, one-half inch; coal, twenty-four inches; bone coal or slate, two to three inches; coal, twenty to twenty-two inches; clay, two to four feet; limestone in layers, with slate between, ten feet, exposed. This coal was analyzed and found to contain: Moisture, 1.86 per cent; volatile combustible matter, 39.63; fixed carbon, 45.92; ash, 12.59. It also contains 6.10 per cent of sulphur, and has a specific gravity of 1.376. It was reported by the miners that in parts of this mine the roof coal was replaced by a white non-fossiliferous limestone, the clay between the roof coal and the main seam being found all regular between the white limestone and the regular seam. The coal is opened and worked for winter supply in almost every farm in the township, and is seldom found less than four feet in thickness. As the coal is well up in the hills, it can easily be reached by railroads. The B., Z. & C. railroad crosses the ridge far above the coal.

In Seneca Township there is very little of the Meigs Creek coal, it being found only in the highest ridges. The ridge between Beaver Fork and Seneca Fork of Will's Creek holds quite a large outlier which furnishes coal for the adjoining farmers. The dividing ridge between Seneca Fork and Buffalo Fork of Will's Creek holds the largest area of coal in the township. This is worked near Mount

Ephraim, in the mine of Samuel McConnell in the northwest quarter of section 33 and gives the following section: Hard shale; bone coal, or hard black slate, sixteen inches; good coal, eight inches; clay shale, eight to eighteen inches; coal, ten inches; parting, one-half to one inch; coal, fifteen inches; parting, one to two inches; coal, twenty inches; clay. The roof coal is left for roof, the clay shale being taken out of the entries, and in the rooms it is thrown back as it falls down. No higher coal marks were found in the township. A faint mark of the Pittsburgh coal was found at one place only.

Wayne Township has only a few outliers of the Meigs Creek coal in the northeast corner. The coal is in the very top of the hills, and, so far as could be ascertained, rather thin. It has been opened in the southeast quarter of section 21, and in the northwest quarter of section 28; in both places it was reported to be about three feet thick. A faint coal mark was seen fifty to fifty-five feet below the Meigs Creek coal, but no trace was found of the Pittsburgh coal, which ought to be a little lower. A few feet below the Meigs Creek coal is found a thick sandstone which is very nearly continuous in the northeastern part of Wayne and in the northwestern part of Beaver Township.

The northern and southern parts of Beaver Township have considerable of the Meigs Creek coal, while in the central part, it has been entirely cut away by Beaver Fork of Will's Creek, running west through the

Township. On the land of H. C. Reed, in the southeast quarter of section 17, the coal is mined for the Williamsburg market. A section is as follows: Sandstone; shale, eighteen inches; coal, sixteen inches; clay, sixteen inches; slate two inches; coal thirty inches; clay parting, two inches; coal, twenty-four inches; clay, two to four feet; limestone.

It is said that several years ago a coal from three to four feet thick was dug out of the creek bed at ninety-two feet below Reed's coal bank. The lower coal was sought farther to the south and west, but never found. If this be true, we are here upon the western edge of the valuable area of the Pittsburgh coal, extending eastward to the Ohio River

In section 1, Beaver Township, the Meigs Creek coal is three feet thick. In the northwest quarter of section 8 a strong coal mark was found ninety to 100 feet above the Meigs Creek coal. No openings into the upper seam were found. On William Lashley's land, in the southwest quarter of section 26, the Meigs Creek coal was found four and a half feet thick, with two thin partings dividing the coal seam into three nearly equal parts. The roof coal was from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick, and six to twelve inches above the main seam, from which it is separated by clay.

The Meigs Creek coal is the same coal that is worked in Belmont County, and there known as the Upper Barnesville coal. From the researches of the geologist it is quite evident that the coal area of Noble

County is large and important, and though only slightly developed as yet, the time will doubtless come when mining will be one of the most important industries of the county.

SALT.

This primary staple was developed at an early day in the history of this part of the State. Being one of the indispensable requisites at the time of the first settlement of the State, it was brought from the east on pack-horses at the cost of 20 cents per pound. Dr. Hildreth says that the "great scarcity of it was a source of annoyance to the people. The animals suffered from its want, and when ranging the woods visited the clay banks which contained saline particles. And here necessity proved the mother of invention and pointed out the superficial source of the vast reservoir of that article so necessary for the healthful existence of animal life, of which the Indians from the earliest times had been cognizant, but had kept as an inviolable secret. In fact, all the saline sources first utilized were indicated by the swamps or springs of brackish water frequented by the deer and buffalo. It is said that the first salt produced in this part of Ohio was made by a party from Marietta in 1794, on a branch of the Scioto, a short distance from Chillicothe, the locality having been pointed out by a person who had been a prisoner with the Indians. In 1795 a locality was discovered in a similar way on Salt Creek, in Muskingum County, and "in the summer of 1796 a com-

pany was formed at Marietta of fifty shareholders at \$1.50 each, making a capital of \$75. Twenty-four kettles were bought in Pittsburgh and transported by water to Duncan's Falls, and thence by pack-horses about seven miles to the salt licks. A well was dug near the edge of the creek, fifteen feet deep, down to the rock which formed the bed of the stream, through the crevices in which the salt water came to the surface. The trunk of a hollow sycamore tree three feet in diameter was settled into the well and bedded in the rock below, so as to exclude the fresh water. A furnace was built of two ranges, containing twelve kettles in each, a shed erected over the furnace, and a small cabin for the workmen. The water from the well was raised by a sweep and pole. * * * By the aid of one man to chop and haul wood with a yoke of oxen they could make about one hundred pounds of salt in twenty-four hours, requiring 3,600 gallons of water. * * * * Thus was made the first salt in the Muskingum Valley." The company was kept up for three or four years. The works afterward became the property of the State, and were leased at a fixed rent until no person would pay the rent, and they were abandoned. Although some salt was afterward made on the Muskingum, it was not until 1820 and later that the industry became important on that river. Up to that time the inhabitants of southeastern Ohio had been supplied with salt principally from the Kanawha Salt Works in West Virginia.

Salt-making was one of the early industries of the Duck Creek Valley. Silas Thorla from Massachusetts, entered the land on which the village of Olive now is, and began salt-making there in 1814. He had previously been to the Kanawha salt-works, where he had worked long enough to learn the process and earn a little money with which to make a beginning. At that time salt was worth \$2 a bushel and the supply hitherto had been brought by the settlers on pack-horses from great distances. By means of a spring-pole and rude apparatus operated entirely by hand, a well was dug about 200 feet deep. Its location was near the railroad at the north end of Olive, close by the stream known as Salt Run, on the lot now owned by James McCune. A deer-lick, much frequented in early years, led to the discovery of salt water here. The well was cased with wooden tubing, a pump put in, with a blind horse as its motive power, and the water was received in a number of troughs, fashioned from the trunks of large trees. For boiling the water all the kettles in the settlement that could be spared by their owners were borrowed and put in use. The salt-well was also a gas-well and oil-well, and at times these products of the earth seriously interfered with the process of salt manufacturing.*

Robert McKee, who at first worked for Thorla, afterwards married Thorla's sister and took an interest in the business. Thenceforth the

(*See article on "Gas and Petroleum" in this chapter.")

establishment was known as McKee's Salt-works. Silas Thorla died early, but the business was carried on by McKee until the competition of the various salt-works on the Muskingum River had reduced the price of salt to 50 cents a bushel, when the works were abandoned. Altogether they were in operation nearly twenty years, and to supply fuel for boiling, nearly all the wood had been cut off from the neighboring hills. Some of the salt was marketed in Barnesville, but most of it was bought by customers who came to the works for it.

A half-mile from the deer-lick at Olive, or a mile, following the windings of the run, was a similar lick. A well defined path, worn deep into the earth by the hoofs of elk, deer and buffalo, led from one lick to the other. About a year after Thorla started his salt-works, Robert Caldwell, John Caldwell and Isaac Hill, the latter an Englishman, dug a well at the upper lick, and, with an outfit somewhat similar to Thorla's began boiling salt. The business was continued for some years, all the salt being used to supply the local demand.

The McKee and Caldwell Salt-wells were the earliest, and for many years the only wells of the kind in the valley. In 1861 William Young and others formed a company and bored for salt at South Olive and erected a furnace which was managed successfully and profitably. During war-times salt was exceedingly scarce and the product of the works readily sold at \$5 per barrel.

In the oil excitement the farm on which the salt-well was situated came into the possession of the Syracuse Oil and Salt Company, and thence into the hands of W. B. Ostrander, of Syracuse, N. Y. In 1871 an association known as the South Olive Salt Company, consisting of A. Haines, J. W. Campbell, P. M. Jordan, W. D. Guilbert and others, purchased the works. Afterward David Gouchenour and W. D. Guilbert bought the interests of the other shareholders and carried on the business until 1875. When they took hold of the works salt was worth \$2.25, but its subsequent decline to 90 cents made the industry unprofitable. Mr. Guilbert estimates that the cost of manufacture was not less than \$1.50 per barrel. The brine from the well was not so strong as in the Muskingum River salt-wells, and the proprietors were consequently unable to compete with the Muskingum saltmakers. Salt continued to be made at intervals at South Olive until 1877, when the works were entirely abandoned. The well was 200 feet deep, and the furnace when run at its full capacity made about 80 barrels of salt per week. In 1876 Messrs. Gouchenour & Guilbert bored another salt-well. In 1877 the old salt-well suddenly took a strange freak and became an oil-well. In the space of 30 days about seven carloads or 350 barrels of oil were pumped from it. The well has produced no oil since.

After Young started the works at South Olive, another well was bored by Rodney Severance, from Morgan

County, about a half mile further down the valley. Salt was also made here for a few years, and the works then abandoned. Salt is no longer reckoned among the products of Noble County.

GAS AND PETROLEUM.

In regard to petroleum, Noble County makes a claim that cannot be refuted, of possessing the oldest oil wells in Ohio, and among the oldest in the country. Not that petroleum is a modern discovery, it was known very early in the history of the United States. Petroleum was found in springs along Oil Creek in Pennsylvania by the early French explorers. It was used by the Seneca Indians in their ceremonies as early as 1750, and even at that time was quite extensively known to the white people of Pennsylvania and New York, who called it Seneca oil, and believed it to be a sovereign remedy for aches and pains of almost every sort. Along Oil Creek between Titusville and Oil City, and elsewhere in Western Pennsylvania, have been found wall pits, curbed with timber, which are supposed to have been excavated by the Indians for the purpose of obtaining oil. The early settlers gathered the petroleum from the surface of springs and creeks by spreading blankets so as to absorb it and then wringing them over a tub or some other receptacle. "Seneca oil" was long a staple medicine among the western pioneers. The main source of its supply was the region that afterwards became the great oil fields of Pennsylvania.

On Oil Creek, near Titusville, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, was one of the most prolific natural oil springs, and there the first systematic effort toward oil production was made. In this locality, on the 28th of August, 1859, Col. E. L. Drake, a Connecticut yankee, in the employ of other parties, struck oil at a depth of seventy-one feet below the surface. This was the starting-point of one of the greatest of modern industries. The history of the subsequent oil excitement is familiar to all.

Some of the Pennsylvania pioneers discovered oil while boaring for salt. Such a discovery was made near Butler, Pa., in 1811. Though Noble County can scarcely substantiate the claim which she has advanced of having the oldest oil well in the world, her title to the first in Ohio is indisputable; for, in a similar manner to the Pennsylvania discovery, the Olive saltmakers struck oil while boaring a salt well in 1814. Nor was Noble County far behind Pennsylvania in sinking wells and putting them in working order, as will be indicated farther on in this chapter. In boaring for salt at Olive in 1814, Silas Thorla and Robert McKee struck both oil and gas, both of which the well continued to produce as long as it was pumped for salt water. The gas pressure was very powerful, but much stronger at some times than at others. At intervals of a week or ten days, the gas was forced so rapidly from the well that water was thrown forty feet or more into the air. After the "blowing" had ceased there was not sufficient pres-

sure to force the water to the surface. While the gas was issuing from the well, it was noticed that at a point near by in the creek bubbles of gas were being forced up through the water. The current of gas was sufficiently strong to burn steadily and brilliantly, and on being ignited would blaze up five or six feet, presenting the novel sight of a fire on top of a stream of running water. The flow of oil was also found to be intermittent, and at times the oil was pumped from the well and thrown away. Many barrels of it were thus thrown into the creek and wasted, because it interfered with the salt-making. Some of the settlers made use of the oil in its crude state, burning it in their lamps. But the amount of smoke and the offensive odor arising from it precluded the possibility of its becoming popular as an illuminating agent.

The Caldwell salt-well on Salt Run, above Olive, also produced salt and gas abundantly. But by draining the salt water off from beneath the oil the brine could be used for the manufacture of salt, while the petroleum was principally suffered to go to waste. Like the other well, this one was at times affected by the gas pressure to such an extent that for three or four hours the gas was passing off in a forcible manner with a sound like the roar of escaping steam, at the same time throwing out oil and water. At one time an obstruction in the run caused the stream to be dammed up, and the backwater extended up to the salt works. The surface of the water

being thickly covered with oil, which had been allowed to run into the stream from the well, some boys, not knowing the nature of the stuff, thought it would be fun to set it on fire, and did so at the lower end. In a few minutes the run was a sheet of flame for a half mile, and dense clouds of black smoke rolled up, obscuring the sky and frightening all who saw it. A considerable quantity of oil stored in troughs near the well took fire and were consumed. Fortunately the flames did not approach near enough to ignite the gas from the well, or more serious damage might have resulted.

In the *Republican* of July 7, 1870, the following reminiscence of one of the old-time salt-wells is related on the authority of John McKee, an aged pioneer:

"Mr. McKee states that he and a few others bored a well for salt water in the vicinity of where Olive Village now stands. Before they had reached the salt water they struck a vein of oil, then known as British oil. After passing through this oil vein a short distance salt water was reached, a pump put in and the manufacture of salt begun. The company had no furnace, but instead they borrowed all the iron kettles on Duck Creek, arranged them in double rows and made salt sufficient to supply the inhabitants of this thinly-settled region. The fires under the kettles were never allowed to go out, but blazed brightly day and night, some member of the company attending to them during each night. Sufficient salt water was

pumped during the day to supply the watcher at night.

"One night it fell to the lot of Robert Caldwell to 'run the machine.' Everything went well with him until nearly morning, when he found the water nearly exhausted and had to pump more. For this purpose he mounted a platform made of puncheons to reach the spring-pole; this brought him eight or ten feet above the ground and almost directly over the well. In order to have light upon his work, he carried some blazing coals upon a piece of hickory bark. He placed the bark upon the floor, seized the spring-pole and commenced work; but ere his task was half completed a live coal fell through the floor and very near to the well—quite near enough to ignite the gas from the well. Mr. Caldwell said he saw a ball of fire rise upward, while timbers cracked and irons rattled and his hair stood on end. Slowly this ball ascended, being fully as large as a haystack, until it reached the highest branches of a hickory tree standing near, when it exploded, making a noise equal to the loudest thunder. The noise was heard for five miles in every direction.

"Old Mr. Thorla, who owned most of the salt-well, was sleeping at Colonel Caldwell's, a half-mile distant. He heard the report, hastened to the spot and was most agreeably surprised to find all well. Robert Caldwell was not hurt, but a worse scared man was never seen on Duck Creek."

George J. Duff, of Pittsburgh, operating with David McKee, was one

of the pioneer oil men in the Duck Creek region. The way Mr. Duff became acquainted with this territory is thus explained: A short time after Drake struck oil in Pennsylvania, Fulton Caldwell was in Pittsburgh and in an interview with Mr. Duff found the latter so imbued with the prevailing oil excitement that he could not talk of anything else. "Why," said Mr. Caldwell, "we have had oil in our part of the country for over fifty years. It has never caused any excitement or been worth much to anybody." "You are not in earnest, are you?" On being assured that he was, Mr. Duff requested Mr. Caldwell to send him a sample of the oil. When he reached his home, he sent to the old well at Olive, secured a jug filled with petroleum and forwarded it to Mr. Duff. A few days later found Duff in Noble County, leasing and bargaining for oil territory. Thereafter the excitement spread rapidly.

The first genuine oil well in the Duck Creek region was drilled in the spring of 1860 on the Dennis Gibbs farm (now Mrs. Tilton's). The well was completed in the summer of the same year. The operators were Judge D. S. Gibbs, Dr. Erwin Gibbs and Erwin G. Dudley. Ten days later J. C. Tilton began drilling a well on the Frank Blake farm. In both of these wells oil was found, but not in paying quantities.

The first important oil well on Duck Creek, found by an actual prospector, was drilled on the James Dutton farm, about one mile below Macksburg, and completed in the fall

of 1860—a year after Colonel Drake's strike in Pennsylvania. Oil was found at a depth of sixty-seven feet below the surface. The well yielded over 100 barrels per day for some time. The oil was of 28° gravity and a good lubricator. The well yielded about 18,000 barrels before it was abandoned. This pioneer well was drilled by James Dutton, in partnership with William Dutton, John Smithson and Alden Warren. The work was done by means of a spring-pole as in the case of all the early wells. Pumping was done by hand, and half a day's pumping filled an eighty-barrel tank.

The success of the Dutton well encouraged scores of prospectors to try their luck, and it was not long before the valley of the west fork of Duck Creek, from Macksburg to Caldwell, was studded with derricks and the earth perforated with holes. Hundreds of the wells were failures; but oil was worth \$8 to \$10 per barrel, and the ardent operators were not discouraged by a few unfortunate ventures.

David McKee, in the fall of 1860, completed and put in operation the "Diamond" well in Jefferson Township below Dexter City. This well was pumped for a time, but the water interfered to such an extent that it was found impracticable to work it.

In the winter of 1860-1 Andrew Woodford completed the first paying well of any note in Noble County. This was on the Levi Davis farm, and yielded about ten barrels per day. Across the creek from the Woodford well was afterward put down the

John Eicher well, which yielded about five barrels daily.

The most celebrated well in the vicinity of Caldwell was the Socum well, two miles south of Caldwell. Oil was struck at a depth of eighty-seven feet. The well is said to have flowed fifty barrels in eighteen minutes. Its yield was so great that every receptacle at hand was soon filled, and hundreds of barrels of oil flowed into the creek and were wasted. For some time after its completion the well yielded several hundred barrels per day. Other wells put down around it tapped the same vein, let in the surface water, and eventually ruined it. The Socum well was bored and owned by Spears & Wheeler, of this county. The oil was of 35 degrees gravity. Most of the oil was purchased by Gibbs, McKee & Co., who hauled it to Coal Run, on the Muskingum River, and lost money by the operation.

The war checked the oil excitement, and, as it progressed, stopped it completely. But in the fall of 1865 speculation in oil lands was revived, and for a time there was the greatest excitement among the owners of such lands. Oil men came from New England, New York and Pennsylvania and purchased or leased all the territory that they could. Companies were formed with capital stock ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and plenty of credulous Eastern people were found to buy their stock. The lands in Noble County that were supposed to lie in the belt appreciated in value from twenty to fifty-fold. Many who

owned lands along the creek had fortunes within their grasp; but when offered \$1,000 per acre for land that was not worth \$50 for agricultural purposes, they still held on, hoping to realize a still more exorbitant price. The golden opportunity passed, and very few farms were sold.

After the collapse of this second oil excitement, there were no important oil operations in the Duck Creek Valley except in the vicinity of Macksburg. That village is situated in Washington County, but the best of the oil territory in its vicinity lies in Noble. There, George Rice and Mr. Decker and his sons were the principal operators. They drilled only for the shallow oil, found in what is called the 500 foot sand, which was found to be quite productive.

In the fall of 1865 was completed the Eastwood & Parker well, near the southwest corner of Olive Township. This was the first flowing well in the county. It continued to flow for about two weeks, at first yielding at the rate of fifty barrels per day. This was a lighter oil than any previously discovered on Duck Creek. Before tanks could be constructed to receive it the oil was allowed to flow for several days into a hollow in the ground, whence it was dipped up and barreled.

The Eastwood & Parker well was in operation until May, 1869, when another well tapped and destroyed it. Toward the last it yielded about ten barrels per day. The well which caused its suspension was put down

by Aaron Haines, and produced until recently.

Contemporaneous with the Eastwood & Parker well, the Duck Creek Valley Oil Company, composed chiefly of Eastern capitalists, obtained four paying wells on the farm then owned by J. C. Tilton, near Dexter City. All were in operation for years, and two are still pumped at intervals.

Gouchenour & Gilbert, at South Olive, struck oil at a depth of about 900 feet. The well was pumped for oil, but yielded but little. From 1865 to 1868, the oil production of the county was quite extensive. Then, as at first, and until 1871, oil was hauled to Lowell on the Muskingum River, a distance from twelve to fifteen miles from the wells. At Lowell it was taken by the Muskingum River boats, carried to Marietta and Parkersburg, and thence shipped to various markets. The cost of getting the oil to the river was very great, reaching in some cases the enormous figure of \$1 per barrel. This, added to the cost of production and the freight charges by boat and rail, left little margin for profit when oil began to decline in price, as it speedily did, owing to the immense production in the Pennsylvania fields. The shallow wells were so rapidly exhausted that the yield did not pay for working, and one after another they were abandoned. The completion of the C. & M. Railroad to Caldwell in 1871, gave producers an outlet for their oil, and for a time, production was greatly stimulated in consequence thereof.

There is little doubt that many of the first wells failed to produce, owing to the imperfect apparatus then in use, the deficiency of the curbing and the inexperience of the operators.

The oil production in the vicinity of Caldwell was never very great. Most of the wells were small producers and of shallow depth. In December, 1866, the Upper Duck Creek Petroleum Company, struck oil near the village of Olive, at a depth of 425 feet. Over fifty barrels were taken during the first day. This, according to a local paper, was the first well in the vicinity that had been put down more than 250 feet.

The first well in the vicinity of Dexter City, was put down on the old Robinson Sanford farm. It is still producing.

The greatest production of oil in the Macksburg field is from Noble County wells, though Washington County usually gets credit for it, simply because the oil is stored in that county. Jefferson Township, Noble County, in particular has of late proved a most prolific field.

The chief oil excitement in Jefferson Township started in 1883. The first well was drilled on the William Clark farm and proved to be a good one. The second, on the Ohio Coal Company's land, was known as the Lang well. It started at 125 barrels per day and is still producing a small quantity. Five wells on the George Hupp farm now produce about forty barrels per day. They are from 1,600 to 1,800 feet deep. On this farm a showing of oil, with

strong pressure of gas, was found at a depth of 700 feet.

In April, 1877, a well was drilled on the Mitchell farm, near Dexter City, which has proved the most phenomenal gas well in Noble County. In attempting to case the well in the summer of 1886, water was let into it in order to facilitate the drilling. Before the drills could be got in place again the gas pressure was so great that the water had frozen into solid ice, as was shown by the result of the drilling, at a depth of 1,450 feet in the earth. The volume of gas discharged from the well is enormous, and its roar can be heard a great distance. The gas has been ignited on several occasions, blazing to the top of the derrick. When it first began to discharge gas the roar could be heard for two or three miles. It is the intention to utilize the gas from this well in Dexter City.

The later history of the oil operations in Noble County and the Macksburg field is thus given by Captain I. C. Phillips, of Caldwell, in a carefully written article, prepared for the second edition of Howe's History of Ohio, and is here inserted by permission of its author:

"In the year 1869 or 1870, George Rice concluded that perhaps geological conditions existed in the Macksburg field similar to those in Pennsylvania, and determined to test the matter with the drill, and was successful in finding a light well in the third sand, at a depth of 1,450 feet. The result Mr. Rice kept as a profound secret. In the winter of

1882-3, the 'wild catters' from the oil fields of Pennsylvania put in an appearance and began operations on Long Run, about three miles southeast of Macksburg, in Jefferson Township, Noble County. They were successful in finding oil in the third sand, but plugged the well, removed the derrick and reported, when questioned by the anxious farmers in the vicinity, that it was a failure, allowed their leases to expire, and to complete the hoax, hired a farmer, under pledge of secrecy, to haul some oil over the hill from Macksburg, and pour it on the ground around the well, telling him that other oil men from Pennsylvania would come, and being deceived by the appearance of the oil at the well, would buy his and his neighbors' lands at a good price, for the purpose of drilling for oil. They then departed and in a short time the supposed 'greenies,' strangers, ignorant of the facts, as the farmers supposed, arrived, and were enabled to lease lands for a small royalty and a light bonus, and made purchases outright of lands, at about what they were worth for agricultural purposes. After most of the land over a wide extent of country had been secured, drilling began in earnest, and there was a general rush to the new field from all quarters and the field was rapidly developed and its limit defined. Inside these limits there was scarcely a chance of failure to find oil in the third sand, in paying quantities. Pumping stations were established to force water to the tops of the

highest hills for the use of the drillers, and soon the ground was a net work of pipes conveying water and oil to their different destinations.

"The wells range in depth from 1,425 in the valleys, to 1,900 feet on the hill-tops. The field has an area of about 4,000 acres, and is oval in shape with its longest axis extending from the northwest to the southeast. The sand varies in thickness from three to twenty feet, and besides containing oil has enough gas in the same rock to force the oil to the surface with great energy, through a tube usually two inches in diameter, enclosed in a gum packer, located 50 or 60 feet above the oil producing sand, which prevents the water from descending to the sand and causes the oil and gas to flow through the tube and discharge into the receiving tank located near the well. Then it is drawn off into the Standard Oil Company's tanks, erected for storage purposes. These tanks are erected in the valley above Elba, Washington County, and are connected with all the wells in the field except those belonging to George Rice. The receiving tanks number 35 or 40 and have a capacity of 600,000 barrels, and are connected with the refineries located at Parkersburg, W. Va., by a three inch pipe line. The Macksburg field at its best produced about 3500 barrels of oil daily. The production has fallen to about 1,800 barrels daily, at the present writing, November 1st, 1886. This production is from about 500 wells.

"George Rice, an independent producer and refiner, erected receiv-

ing tanks at Macksburg and laid a two-inch pipe line over the hills to Lowell, on the Muskingum River, through which he forces oil into boats at that place, and floats it to his refinery located at Marietta. The Macksburg field could never boast of such wonderful 'gushers' as were found in the Thorn Creek and Washington fields of Pennsylvania. The best well in the Macksburg field probably did not produce more than 300 barrels the first 24 hours after it was shot and tubed; the sand is more compact than any of the fields in Pennsylvania, and consequently yields its precious contents more slowly, and the well is not so soon exhausted. Northeast of Macksburg near the edge of the field several large gas-wells have been struck in the search for oil, which would have caused great excitement in any other locality, but which here were only referred to as a failure to find oil. One of these wells visited by the writer three months after the gas

was tapped, threw a column of salt water 90 feet high, at intervals of five minutes; between these intervals the column stood about 50 feet high as steadily as a fountain in full play. In time the great salt rock here, 180 feet thick, became nearly exhausted of its water, and the intervals became longer, but the gas has not decreased perceptibly, although more than two years has elapsed since the well was drilled.

"In the winter of 1885-6, a small pool was struck two and a half miles northwest of Macksburg in Aurelius Township, Washington County, in the 300 foot sand, which in defiance of old experience was free from water, and had gas enough to force it to the surface. The well started with a yield of 50 barrels per day. The pool was soon drilled out and did not contain more than one hundred acres but was very profitable, owing to the low cost of the wells."

CHAPTER XII.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

FIRST TERM OF COMMON PLEAS COURT IN NOBLE COUNTY—HELD AT OLIVE IN APRIL, 1851—THE BUSINESS ACCOMPLISHED—OTHER EARLY TERMS OF COURT—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—COURTS AT SARAHSVILLE AND CALDWELL—NOBLE COUNTY BAR—THE LAWYERS PRIOR TO 1851—LAWYERS OF LATER YEARS—HON. ISAAC PARRISH—JABEZ BELFORD—EDWARD A. BRATTON AND OTHER SARAHSVILLE LAWYERS—WILLIAM PRIESTLY—IRWIN G. DUDLEY—HON. WILLIAM H. FRAZIER—WILLIAM C. OKEY—BIOGRAPHIES AND SKETCHES—BENJAMIN F. SPRIGGS—D. S. SPRIGGS—JAMES S. FOREMAN—JUDGE D. S. GIBBS—HON. J. M. DALZELL—WILLIAM CHAMBERS—JOHN M. AMOS—MCGINNIS & WEEMS—C. M. WATSON—YOUNG LAWYERS.

THE first courts of the county were held at Olive, while the question as to the future location of the seat of justice was still unsettled. The earliest existing journal of the court of common pleas opens as follows:

"Minutes of a court of common pleas held at the office of Robert McKee in the town of Olive, in the County of Noble, in the State of Ohio.

"The State of Ohio, Noble County, ss:

Be it remembered that on the first day of April, A. D. 1851, William Smith, Gilman Dudley and Patrick Finley, Esquires, produced commissions from his excellency, Reuben Wood, governor of Ohio, appointing each of them associate judges of the court of common pleas of Noble County; also certificates on their several commissions that they and each of them had taken the oath of allegiance and office. Whereupon a court of common pleas was holden for the County of Noble on the 1st

of April 1851, at the office of Robert McKee, in the Town of Olive in the said County of Noble: present, the Hon. William Smith, Gilman Dudley and Patrick Finley, associate judges of said county.

"*Appointment of Clerk.*—It is ordered by the court that Isaac Q Morris be appointed clerk of this court until the next term thereof. Thereupon the said Isaac Q. Morris appeared and gave bond according to law, and gave the necessary oath of office.

"Ordered that the court of common pleas and the supreme court in and for the County of Noble be held at the Methodist meeting house at Olive in Noble County until the permanent seat of justice of Noble County be fixed according to law.

"Whereupon the court adjourned *sine die*.

"WILLIAM SMITH,

"Presiding Associate Judge."

Thus ended the first term of court.

The associate judges above mentioned were soon relieved of their



James Belford

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duties, the office being abolished with the adoption of the constitution of 1851-2. At the second term of court in Noble County, which began at Olive on the 19th of June, 1851, Hon. Archibald G. Brown, a judge of the eighth judicial district presided. There were also present the associate judges Smith, Dudley and Finley; the clerk, Isaac Q. Morris, and the sheriff, Joseph C. Schofield. No grand jury was impaneled at this term. The court of common pleas, prior to the establishment of the probate court in 1852, held jurisdiction in probate matters, and during this session a large amount of probate business was transacted. Elections for justices of the peace were ordered in several of the townships of the county. William Reed, Benjamin L. Mott and Benjamin S. Spriggs were appointed school examiners for the term of three years; Jabez Belford's bond as prosecuting attorney was accepted, and "thereupon appeared in open court," the said Jabez Belford, and took the requisite oath of office." David Green was appointed administrator of the estate of Clark Green, deceased; James Best, hitherto a subject of Queen Victoria, came forward and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States; Luke S. Dilley, of Sarahsville, and James McCune, of Olive were appointed county auctioneers; two appealed cases were now suited, the plaintiffs being non-residents of the county. The report of the commission locating the county seat was ordered placed on the minutes of the

court, and the protests against the action of the commission were filed. These matters, with some probate business occupied the attention of the court during the first day. Court adjourned on Saturday, the 21st of June, after a brief, but busy session. The prosecuting attorney was allowed \$25 for his services during the term, and \$50 for the next, or November term.

Three cases were disposed of: William S. Burt vs. Levi Rahus — an action of assumpsit to recover \$85.90 on a promissory note. The defendant confessed judgment, \$87.61 and costs.

John Liming vs. Absalom Willey; action on an appeal from the Morgan County common pleas court, September term, 1850; for fraudulence in a horse trade. On this case a special jury, the first in Noble County, was impaneled, who found Willey guilty and awarded the plaintiff \$13.33 — the costs to be recovered of the defendant. The jury was composed of Benjamin Tilton, Simeon Blake, Samuel Marquis, Jacob Crow, John Mitchell, William Tracy, William J. Young, David McGarry, John McGarry, Dr. David McGarry, W. F. McIntyre, and Jacob Fogle.

George Willey vs. James Hellyer and Benjamin Lyons. This was also an appealed case from the Morgan County common pleas court. The action was for trespass, in cutting wheat on the plaintiff's land. The defendants were adjudged not guilty.

On the 20th of June at this term of court a certificate of naturalization was granted to John Miller, formerly

a subject of the government of Hesse Cassel. Several others filed their intentions to become citizens. A number of tavern licenses were granted at \$2 each.

The November term of court, 1851, began at Sarahsville on Monday, the 10th, lasted until Saturday. The presiding judge, Hon. A. G. Brown was present only during the first day, the record for the remainder of the week being signed by William Smith, presiding associate judge. At this term the following grand jury was impaneled and sworn: William Parrish, foreman; Timothy Smith, Henry Enochs, George Gibson, Frederick Spencer, John A. Stevens, James Archer (of Joseph), John Buckley, William Kirkpatrick, David Delong, Elijah Fesler, John Onille, John Morrison, Julius Rueker, Amos Hughes. The grand jury was discharged on Tuesday, having returned five indictments—two for illegal voting, two for retailing spirituous liquors, and one for assault and battery.

The following reminiscence of the November term of court, 1851, was related to the writer by a prominent legal gentleman:

The associate judges, in the absence of the presiding judge, found themselves, at times, considerably embarrassed, owing to their meager knowledge of the law. A "mill dam case" (that is, a case for damages to land caused by back-water from a mill-dam) was on trial. The lawyers got into a wrangle over the admissibility of certain testimony, and the dispute waxed warm for several

hours. Finally Patrick Finley, one of the judges, became impatient; and, on an appeal being made to the bench, turned to the speaker and shouted, in his rich, Irish brogue: "Lawyers! whoy don't ye settle the law among yersilves? Yee's know a dale more about it than we do!" This term of court was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Sarahsville.

Another session, lasting one day, was held during the year 1851, on the 27th of December, before the associate judges, whose official life ended shortly after. Hon. Richard Stillwell presided at the term which began April 20, 1852.

Sarahsville continued to entertain the court and lawyers until 1858. On the 8th of June of that year the first term of the common pleas court began at Caldwell; present, Hon. L. P. Marsh, judge; William C. Okey, clerk, and Samuel Danford, sheriff.

Noble is the youngest county in the State. It is small, both in territory and in population; the people are mainly farmers of a peaceful disposition and averse to litigation, consequently there has never been a large amount of legal business. Yet the county has had, and still has, a bar of more than average ability. Several Noble County lawyers have distinguished themselves as legislators, jurists and military officers. In this chapter the writer has sought to include the name of every lawyer of prominence that ever resided in the county, giving biographical sketches wherever such were obtainable.

Prior to the formation of the county few representatives of the legal profession had settled within its limits. The legal business went to the parent Counties of Morgan, Guernsey, Monroe and Washington and was attended to chiefly by lawyers located at the respective county seats. Samuel McGarry and Daniel Pettay, of Sarahsville, and Jabez Belford, William M. Kain and Isaac Parrish of Sharon were the only members of the bar resident in the county prior to its organization.

From 1851 until after the war a large part of the legal business of the county was attended to by non-resident lawyers. Prominent among these were Hon. John E. Hanna, Hon. E. E. Evans, Hon. C. B. Tompkins and Hon. F. W. Wood of McConnellsville; Ewart & Clarke (Hon. Thomas W. Ewart and Col. Melvin Clarke), of Marietta; the Messrs. Hollister, E. A. Archibald and others of Woodsfield; Judge Nathan Evans, Gen. John Ferguson and other prominent attorneys, of Cambridge.

The organization of the county in 1851 had the effect of inducing a number of young lawyers to come hither to try their fortunes. The local papers of that date reveal the names of the following resident lawyers: Edward A. Bratton, John McIntosh, Samuel W. P. Cochran (in partnership with McIntosh), Sarahsville; Jabez Belford, William M. Kain, Sharon; R. H. Taneyhill, Olive; P. M. Merrill, Summerfield. During the next two years, some of the others having in the meantime

removed, the bar of the county received the following additions: William Priestly, William C. Okey, Henry Frazier, William H. Frazier, James K. Casey, J. H. Rothrock, B. F. Spriggs, M. H. Taneyhill.

HON. ISAAC PARRISH,

son of Edward Parrish, who settled in Sharon Township in 1819, was not only the first lawyer who resided within the territory now forming Noble County, but he was also the first and only resident of the county who ever held a seat in Congress. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was a shrewd politician. He was considered a good speaker, and during his public life delivered many public addresses in this and neighboring counties. He was enterprising and ambitious, somewhat visionary, and often impractical, but always thoroughly in earnest in whatever he undertook. He was an early merchant in the village of Sharon and afterwards was engaged in milling business at the same place. He projected a railroad which ultimately merged into the old "Calico" railroad scheme, by which he and others were heavy losers. He did not devote himself closely to law practice for any long period, but bore a good reputation in his profession throughout southeastern Ohio.

Isaac Parrish was born in Belmont County in March, 1804. He was mainly self-educated. He read law in St. Clairsville and was probably admitted to the bar there. He practiced in Guernsey, Belmont and Morgan Counties; was elected prosecut-

ing attorney at Cambridge and rose to prominence. In 1838 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh district, Guernsey County. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Hon. Benjamin S. Cowen, of Belmont. He then removed to Morgan County and in 1844 was elected to Congress over Dr. Perley B. Johnson, the Whig nominee, after a close and exciting contest. He was active in organizing Noble County, hoping Sharon might secure the county seat. After his second term in Congress, he devoted himself mainly to milling business in Morgan and Noble Counties. In 1854 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he practiced law for a time. He then went to Harrison County, Iowa, where he died in 1860. He was a Democrat, an earnest partisan and very popular with his party. He was genial and agreeable and readily made friends among all classes. He was married in Belmont County to Rachel Haines, and had a family of four sons and two daughters that grew to maturity.

JABEZ BELFORD, an early and prominent lawyer of Noble County, was born in Malaga, Monroe County, O., in 1820. He was brought up to hard work and had but limited opportunities for obtaining an education. His youth was spent in Hoskinsville and vicinity. He learned the blacksmith's trade when young, but not being satisfied with it he sought to improve his mind by reading and study, and finally began the study of law in the office of Virtulon Rich, of McConnelville,

and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He first began practice in Sharon, but removed to Sarahsville a few years after the organization of the county. He served as the first prosecuting attorney of Noble County, and in that position achieved such success that he at once rose to prominence as a lawyer. He was afterwards elected to the same position. For several years he was the law partner of Hon. Isaac Parrish, and afterward he sustained the same relation to William C. Okey, Esq. He was a skillful and eloquent advocate, a successful lawyer and a good citizen. He removed from Sarahsville to Caldwell, where he served as the first postmaster of the village. During the war he was elected as draft commissioner of the county. He was a Democrat and a partisan, but he never permitted politics to estrange friendship. He died in Caldwell, October 22, 1882.

One of the local papers in an obituary, said: " * * * Without the advantage of a classical education in youth, he has long been recognized by those who knew him best, as a gentleman not only learned in the law, but possessed of a vast fund of accurate knowledge of science, history, and general literature. He was especially fond of biological research and natural history. Seen in the court-room he appeared cold, practical and severe, but his heart was full of generous warmth and noble impulses." At a meeting of the Noble County bar, highly eulogistic resolutions were passed, at which time Hon. W. H. Frazier said;

"He was one who always did what he believed to be right, without prejudice or favor." W. C. Okey, who perhaps knew him more intimately than anyone else, said: "I saw him more and knew him better than others. As a lawyer he was greatly above the average. Often when in consultation respecting the merits of a case, 'Is this right as between men, let this test settle the question,' as soon as thus satisfied, he became invincible in his convictions. During his last years his life seemed to be growing more symmetrical with his extensive reading and reflection." In 1843 he was married to Miss Clarissa, daughter of Lebbens Fordyce. She was to him a valuable aid in his early struggles with poverty; while he was engaged in his law studies she supported the family through her own efforts. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are living. Cyrus, the eldest son, is a farmer; Irwin is an attorney, residing in Toledo, O.; Richelieu follows the trade of his father; Ethan A. is a physician in Nevada; Dora married Reuben McGlashen; Lebbens, the youngest, is a dentist.

SAMUEL MCGARRY afterwards probate judge, was a member of one of the early families in the county. He studied law in McConnelsville and practiced there for a time. He located at Sarahsville, and after the establishment of the county, was connected with the editorial management of several of the early newspapers. He never had any great amount of law practice. He was the first treasurer of Noble County, and

from 1857 to 1864 held the office of probate judge. He removed to the West and died there.

DANIEL PETTAY, who had been a Methodist preacher, was elected justice of the peace, and after some years in that office, was admitted to the bar. He had but little legal business. He was a man of good sense and fair ability.

WILLIAM MARCUS KAIN was one of the early lawyers and editors of the county. He read law under Jabez Belford, and practiced in Sharon from about 1848 until 1854. Soon after this date we find him at Sarahsville, editing a Democratic paper. He was self educated and of good ability. He is now a Presbyterian minister, residing somewhere in Pennsylvania.

EDWARD A. BRATTON was perhaps the leader among the resident lawyers of Sarahsville in 1851 and 1852. He came from Cambridge, where he had previously practiced several years. He removed to McArthur, Vinton County in 1853.

SAMUEL W. P. COCHRAN, from Zanesville, where he had previously been in the tobacco business, after being admitted to the bar, came to Sarahsville in 1851. He held the office of prosecuting attorney about two years, resigning in 1853, when E. A. Bratton was appointed in his stead. John McIntosh, from the northern part of the State, was his law partner. Neither remained long.

WILLIAM PRIESTLY read law in Sarahsville in the office of E. A. Bratton and began practice in that

town. He removed to Caldwell after the latter became the county seat, and remained until 1862, when he entered the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a first lieutenant. He served through the war and in 1864 was offered a captaincy, but declined the commission. He did not return to Caldwell to practice law after the war. Mr. Priestly was a sound, well-posted man—a good office lawyer, but not a fluent speaker.

HENRY FRAZIER, a brother of Hon. W. H. Frazier, was born in Trumbull County, O., Sept. 9, 1824. He received a collegiate education; read law with Evans & Scott, Cambridge, O., was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1851, and began practice at Sarahsville. He died in August of the following year. He was a young man possessed of a high order of talent, and had he lived would doubtless have made his mark in his profession. The local paper spoke of him in the highest terms, and the bar passed eulogistic resolutions after his death.

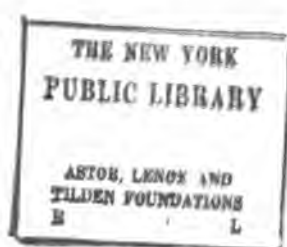
HON. WILLIAM H. FRAZIER is so well and favorably known to all the citizens of Noble County, that an extended sketch of his life and public services is unnecessary in this chapter. Suffice it to say that no abler lawyer or more honored citizen has ever lived in the county; that his talents entitle his name to a prominent place among the distinguished representatives of the legal profession in Ohio; and that his eminent merits as a jurist have received popular recognition in his election to the honorable position which he now so ably fills.

WILLIAM HUGH FRAZIER, the fourth son and seventh child of George and Bethiah (Randall) Frazier, was born in Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, March 11, 1826. His father was a native of Kent County, Maryland; came to Ohio with his parents in 1802; married a native of Washington County, Pa., and reared eight children. Hannah (Ripley), Henry, William H., Sarah R. (Watt), George, Israel, Andrew, Asa, of whom four are still living; Sarah, George, William H. and Andrew. The father died in Guernsey County in 1852. He was a man of great natural ability and force of character. While in Trumbull County he served as a magistrate, and was regarded by his neighbors as a man of sound sense and good judgment.

The subject of this notice was reared on a farm and attended school in his native town until twelve years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Guernsey County. Here he continued attending the common schools in winter and working on the farm in summer, until he became of age. He then entered Madison College at Antrim, Guernsey County, spending his vacations at home in farm-work and study; but finding his health impaired, and believing that he would not be able to continue his labors as a farmer, he decided to begin the study of the law. At this time an older brother, Henry, was pursuing a course of study for that profession, and William placed himself under his tutelage, continuing until twenty-six years of age, when he was admitted to the bar at



W. H. Frazee



Coshocton, May 17, 1852. Immediately after his admission he began the practice of his profession with his brother Henry at Sarahsville, then the county-seat of Noble County. In the following August his brother died. William H. continued in practice at Sarahsville until 1858, when he removed to Caldwell, the new county seat. In March, 1865, he formed a partnership with James S. Foreman, which continued one year, after which he practiced alone. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and by successive re-elections was continued in the office for ten years. He was twice chosen to this office without opposition. In October, 1871, he was appointed by Governor Hayes to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Moses M. Granger as judge of the court of common pleas, and at the annual election held the same month he was elected to the same office for the term of five years. Subsequently he was twice re-elected as judge of the court of common pleas in the eighth judicial district, no other candidate being put in nomination against him. September 8, 1884, after having been nominated for circuit judge, he tendered his resignation as common pleas judge, having served in that office thirteen years lacking one month. At the annual election in October, 1884, he was elected one of the judges of the circuit court* for seventh circuit, and

in the allotment of terms he was allotted the term of four years.

Possessed of a keen, analytical mind, discriminating, careful and thoughtful; honest of purpose and sound in judgment; of extensive general information and thorough knowledge of the law, aided by a ready and retentive memory, in his long and unbroken service upon the bench, Judge Frazier has been distinguished for his love of justice, his fidelity to the law, and the equity and candor of his decisions. His unassuming manners and agreeable social qualities render him deservedly popular with men of every party and every condition in life. He is a Republican, both in the political and in the literal signification of the word, and has risen to his present position solely through his own merits, his perseverance, energy and industry. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

As a citizen of Noble County, Judge Frazier has been prominent in every movement calculated to advance the interests of his town and county. With others he founded the first bank in the county, became its first president and still retains that position; he was also one of the incorporators and first directors of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway, and gave largely of his time and money to promote the building of the road.

Judge Frazier was married November 30, 1854, to Minerva E. Staats, of Noble County, who is still living. They have three sons and

* The circuit court was organized under an amendment to the constitution adopted in 1883, and in accordance with the provisions of certain legislative acts.

four daughters, Jennie (Lloyd), Anna (Neuhart), William A., George E., Mary E., Louis B. and Minnie M. The married daughters reside in Los Angeles, Cal.

WILLIAM C. OKEY, familiarly known as Judge Okey, is entitled to a place in the first rank of the present lawyers of Noble County, not only by reason of seniority, but also because his achievements have won for him that position. Mr. Okey was born in Woodfield, Monroe County, Ohio, August 24, 1828. His father, James Okey, was among the prominent citizens of that county, holding the office of magistrate for twenty-one years, and representing the county in the State legislature for two terms. The subject of this notice spent his boyhood on a farm. After receiving a common school and academic education, he engaged in teaching school during the winter months, devoting his spare time to the study of the law. In 1849, he entered the law office of Nathan Hollister, and two years later he was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he opened an office in Sarahsville, then the county seat of the newly-formed County of Noble, as a member of the firm Hollister, Okey & Hollister, where he soon rose to prominence in his profession. In 1855 he was appointed clerk of courts and in the following year was elected to that office. He followed the county seat to Caldwell, thus becoming one of the first settlers of the village in which he has since resided. At the expiration of his term as clerk he resumed the

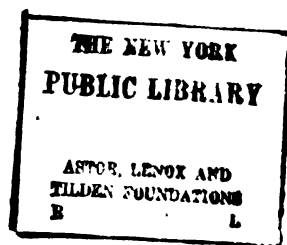
practice of law, continuing until 1862 when he entered the service of his country in Company E, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Resigning in 1863 by reason of disability, he again took up his practice which he has followed assiduously ever since. In 1866 he formed a co-partnership with Jabez Belford, one of the most prominent attorneys of Noble County, which lasted until the decease of Mr. Belford in 1882.

Mr. Okey has never been a politician in the ordinary acceptation of the word, yet he has taken a deep interest in all matters affecting the general welfare of the country. He is a firm supporter of the Democratic party. In 1870 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas in opposition to Hon. F. W. Wood, of McConnelsville. The district was largely Republican, yet Mr. Okey was defeated by only a small majority, running ahead of his ticket in most of the district, and carrying his own county by 350 majority.

He is the oldest lawyer in Noble County and for many years has had an extensive practice. He is diligent and industrious and conscientiously faithful to the interests of his clients. As a lawyer he bears an unspotted reputation. He is a man of decided views; a careful, cautious counselor, and a good judge of the law. A gentleman who has known him intimately for twenty eight years, says of him: "He is a gentleman, a good lawyer and an honest, straightforward and reputable citizen." In him the younger attorneys of the county



Wm. C. Okey.



have a faithful friend, always willing to aid the deserving in securing a start in their profession.

Mr. Okey married for his first wife Miss Julia Ring. His present wife was Miss Ruth Caldwell, daughter of the venerable Joseph Caldwell, elsewhere mentioned.

ERWIN G. DUDLEY, son of Judge Gilman Dudley, was born in Olive Township in 1832. He read law in Sarahsville and was admitted to the bar about 1853. He practiced in Sarahsville and Caldwell until the summer of 1862, when he entered the service as a captain in the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had a good legal mind and was a successful lawyer. For several years he was the resident partner in Noble County of Hon. John E. Hanna, of McConnellsville. After the war he went to Omaha, where he was elected State senator and afterwards police judge. He next went to the Black Hills and engaged in mining. He is now in Dakota, the proprietor of a sulphur springs resort.

JAMES K. CASEY came to Sarahsville from Cumberland about 1853 and practiced in that place for about three years. He removed to Cambridge and thence to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He died in the West recently. He was a good lawyer and a gifted speaker.

RICHARD H. TANEYHILL located at Olive in 1851, and practiced law and edited a newspaper there for a time. He afterward practiced his profession in Batesville for a number of years. He removed to Barnesville, where he at present resides. He is now largely engaged in the culture

of strawberries. Mr. Taneyhill was an able and forcible editorial writer and possessed legal ability of a high order. His brother, Mordecai H. Taneyhill, also a lawyer, was located at Sarahsville a few years prior to the removal of the county seat to Caldwell.

JAMES H. ROTHROCK, as is shown by a card in a local paper, had a law office in Olive in 1853. He came from West Union and was a young man of ability. He remained a short time in the county waiting for the controversy over the county seat to be settled. Then tiring of this he removed to Iowa. He has since been one of the judges of the supreme court in that State.

HON. BENJAMIN F. SPRIGGS, for many years a prominent lawyer of Noble County, died at his residence in Sarahsville, January 17, 1879. He was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and in 1844 came with his parents to Guernsey County. At the formation of Noble County in 1851, he lived in that part of Guernsey which was annexed to the new county. Mr. Spriggs taught school in early life, studying law in his spare time. In 1851 he served as deputy clerk of courts in Noble County. He was also one of the school examiners. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon rose to prominence in his profession. Starting as an old-school Democrat, he soon became a leader in the then Democratic party in the county. For some years he was editor of the *Democratic Courier*, published at Sarahsville. In 1858 he was nominated

for Congress, and was defeated by only a few votes. In 1871, he was nominated for representative to the legislature, David McGarry being his opponent. A very spirited campaign ensued, resulting in a tie vote. A new election being ordered, Mr. Spriggs was elected by a considerable majority. He took an active part in local and national politics, and was one of the most effective and earnest workers for his party in the county. In 1876 he was a delegate to the St. Louis convention, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. During the war he was a member of the military committee of the county. He was a good lawyer, quick in debate, and a fluent talker. He was warm in his friendship, and, though always an earnest partisan, he retained the respect and good will of his political adversaries, and was esteemed as a citizen.

DAVID S. SPRIGGS, one of the leading lawyers and prominent citizens of Noble County, was born in Centerville, Belmont County, Ohio, January 10, 1835. He passed his boyhood on a farm, receiving only a good common school education, which he made useful to himself and others by engaging in the work of a teacher. He also studied surveying. While teaching he pursued the study of law in his spare time, and at the age of twenty-one entered the law office of his brother, Hon. B. F. Spriggs, of Sarahsville. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and from that time until 1866 he was alternately engaged in teaching and the

practice of law, meantime serving three years as school examiner. In 1866 he removed to Caldwell, where he has since had an extensive law practice, ranking among the leading representatives of the profession in this locality. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1872 to 1876. In 1875 he was a candidate for representative to the legislature from Noble County. James M. Dalzell, the Republican nominee, was elected by a majority of five votes. Mr. Spriggs has at various times been nominated for other responsible offices, but has been defeated, his party being greatly in the minority. Since 1863 he has taken an active interest in politics, and has been a prominent worker on the Democratic side in political campaigns. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster at Caldwell, which position he still holds. In 1857 he married Nancy Windom, a cousin of Senator Windom, of Minnesota. She is a native of Belmont County. Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs have two sons and one daughter.

MICHAEL DANFORD KING was a young lawyer in Caldwell in 1859. He removed to Barnesville, went into the army, and was killed in the service.

JOHN W. BELL was in Caldwell before the war, and attempted to practice law for a time. He was afterward in the newspaper business, and succeeded admirably.

JAMES S. FOREMAN, son of Hiram and Margaret Foreman, was born near Senecaville, Guernsey County, Ohio, October 2, 1835. He received a common school education, and in



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early life taught school. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge Evans, of Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar September 8, 1863. October 6, 1874, he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court. He removed to Caldwell in the fall of 1864, and practiced here until his decease. He died of paralysis, March 22, 1880. He first practiced in partnership with Hon. W. H. Frazier, and, after the latter was elected judge, formed a partnership with D. S. Spriggs, which continued until his death. Mr. Foreman was considered one of the best lawyers in the county. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney, but never held any other office of prominence. He took an active part in politics, and was a good stump-speaker. He married Anna M. Summers, of Noble County, in 1859, and was the father of six children, who are living.

JUDGE DENNIS S. GIBBS is a prominent lawyer and an old resident of Noble County. He is the son of Dennis Gibbs, one of the early New England settlers of Olive Township, and was born in that township, Dec. 25, 1825. He was reared on his father's farm and shared the rough experiences of pioneer life. He received such schooling as the inferior subscription schools of the early days afforded. He was editorially connected with two of the early newspapers of Noble County. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Isaac Parrish and finished in the office of Hon. W. H. Frazier. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but did not enter upon the practice of the

law until 1875. His early political teachings were such that he became a "free-soiler" and cast his first vote for the nominees of that party. On the formation of the Republican party he became an adherent to its principles and still remains constant to them. He has taken an active part in politics for many years and is a sound and effective public speaker. In 1863 Mr. Gibbs was elected to the office of probate judge and for two terms fulfilled the duties of that position. In 1870 he went to Kansas where he embarked largely in the real estate business until 1873 when the panic brought financial disaster to him. In 1875 he returned to Noble County and in partnership with William Chambers engaged in the practice of law. He has since had a large practice and is a very successful lawyer. Judge Gibbs has been twice married — first, in 1853 to Rhoda Chamberlain, of Beverly, O., who died in 1859; and, second, in 1864 to Ada M. Tuttle. By the first marriage there was one child who died young. Three children have been borne of the second union — Mattie L., Dennis C. and Ada M. In religious belief, Judge Gibbs is a Universalist.

HON JAMES M. DALZELL, now an attorney-at-law in Caldwell, was born in Allegheny City (opposite Pittsburgh), Penn., September 3, 1838.

He attended school in Allegheny, and was quite proficient in the rudiments of a common English education before he was nine years old. Then his father, Robert Dalzell, re-

moved to Brookfield Township, and there commenced farming. His youth was spent like that of other boys of that day in the country, working on the farm in summer, and attending school in winter three months in the year. At sixteen he had completed the limited curriculum of that period, and having obtained a certificate set out on foot for Vinton County in the winter of 1854, and there taught his first school at \$22 per month. With the proceeds he maintained himself at the Ohio University at Athens for a term, and when his money was exhausted, again resorted to "the birch;" and so alternately teaching and attending college as he could; sometimes at Sharon college, again at Oberlin, at Athens, and Washington, Pa. The years flew by, and with such difficulties to encounter and overcome, in making his own way at college. When the war broke out it found him a junior at Washington College, Pennsylvania. He had also graduated from Duff's College, Pittsburgh, but the dream of his life was to finish a full classical course in old Washington; but the cherished ambition of his youth was frustrated by his enlistment as a common soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Here he served three years without discredit, and was promoted "Sergeant Major, for gallant and distinguished service," as his commission reads. At the close of the war returning home to Noble County, he was chosen deputy clerk of the court of common pleas, and acted in that

capacity until July, 1866, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Treasury at Washington City, which he held for two years, until he had graduated in Columbia College and was admitted to the bar as attorney at law in June, 1868. This he achieved by night study alone, for his days were devoted to the business of his office. Nov. 29, 1867, he married Miss Hettie M. Kelley, an estimable young lady residing then at her home in Muskingum County. Together they spent a pleasant and profitable year at the Capital. But in the fall of 1868 they removed to Caldwell, Ohio, and there have resided ever since. Their union has been one of the happiest and blessed with six children, all of whom survive except James Monroe, the eldest son, a very promising youth, whose sudden death at the age of fifteen has cast a deep gloom over the household that mourns his departure.

Mr. Dalzell has always contributed to the daily newspaper press, and it is probably not going too far for us to say that no name is better known than his among newspaper writers. His business for eighteen years has been that of a lawyer, in which he has been fairly successful. In 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served two years; and so vigorous was his prosecution of liquor sellers that at the end of his term there was not an open saloon in his county. In 1875 he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio, and represented Noble County so well

that in 1877 he was reelected for two years more. During his entire four years in the legislature he was a member of the judiciary committee, the most influential and important of all the committees, and the one to which lawyers only are eligible.

The entire body of Ohio statutory law passed through the hands of this committee for the laws were then being codified and re-enacted. In 1882 he was strongly supported in the Congressional convention at St. Clairsville for the nomination to Congress, and was balloted for unsuccessfully nearly three hundred times in the most exciting contest for Congress ever witnessed in Ohio. The convention broke up in confusion, without nominating any one, and then and there Mr. Dalzell retired from politics and resumed the practice of law more assiduously than ever. For many years he was on the "stump" in various States, and in 1879 was called to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and in 1880 to Indiana. He was in demand everywhere and was regarded one of the best stumpers in the United States. He was always a Republican. He advocated the election of every Republican candidate, both with voice and pen, from Fremont to Garfield. The confidential friend of Sumner, Frederick Douglass, James A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Henry Wilson, John Sherman, O. P. Morton, Thaddeus Stevens, Schuyler Colfax and a host of their great contemporaries. Mr. Dalzell confesses to not a little pride in their letters

testifying their high regard for him. As is elsewhere fully detailed in this work, Mr. Dalzell was the originator and author of the popular soldiers' reunions now held annually in all parts of the country. It is doubtful if there is a soldier in the United States who does not know "Private Dalzell" (as he is familiarly called) at least by reputation, for at the first and other reunions since established he has addressed most of them in his patriotic speeches. Besides, he has always taken a pride in all matters relating to soldiers ever since the war, and devoted a large portion of his time and means to the furtherance of their interests not only in this but in almost every other State.

But since he quit politics and resumed the practice of the law, he has passed his time very quietly. When not engaged in the courts or at professional business elsewhere, he devotes himself to his books. He is regarded as one of the first forensic orators in Ohio, and on all public occasions he is in demand. To these calls, however, he seldom responds, for he finds more pleasure and profit in the plain, plodding practice of the law and the presence of his family to whom he is doubly devoted.

ALLEN MILLER came from Zanesville about the close of the war and opened a law-office in Caldwell. He was a young man and only a brief resident. He has since gained an enviable reputation as a lawyer in Zanesville, Columbus, and elsewhere.

GEO. JENNINGS, now of Woodsfield, studied law with D. S. Spriggs,

and practiced in Caldwell a year or more.

COLONEL WILBERT B. TETERS served as clerk of courts in Noble County. He was the only soldier that went from the county who attained to the rank of Colonel. He was in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was admitted to the bar about 1868, but never practiced. He is now a resident of Boulder, Colorado, and is marshal of that city.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, a leading lawyer, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1842. His father, William Chambers, was a sea-faring man in his early life, but afterwards became a farmer. The subject of this notice was reared on a farm. In 1853 he came to Ohio with his parents. His father settled on a farm in Monroe County where he died in 1866 at the age of seventy years. William lived on the farm and followed school teaching a portion of the time until 1867, when he entered upon the study of the law. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar and in 1871 began the practice of his profession in Caldwell. In 1872, on the incorporation of the village, he became its first mayor, holding the office four years. In 1875 he was elected prosecuting attorney. He served one term in that office. Mr. chambers is a Republican and has been an active worker for his party. He is a man of extensive and varied information and is thoroughly versed in the law. He was married in 1870 to Martha A., daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, of the Pittsburgh

M. E. Conference. They have four children.

JOHN M. AMOS, now editor of the Cambridge *Jeffersonian*, was reared and educated in Noble County. He taught school in early life, studied law under Spriggs & Foreman and was admitted to the bar. After practicing law for a time he engaged in the newspaper business, building up the Democratic organ of the county and making it, for almost the first time in its history, a paying newspaper property. At the same time he practiced law and took a leading part in politics. He sold out his newspaper in 1884 and removed to Cambridge. Mr. Amos was a Republican until 1871 but has since acted with the Democrats.

FRED W. MOORE was born in 1845, and died in April, 1874. He attended college at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1865-6, and afterward studied law in the office of Hon. F. W. Wood, in McConnellsville. He was admitted to the bar at Pomeroy, Ohio, in 1871, and soon after began practice in Caldwell, in partnership with J. F. Young, Esq. In July, 1873, he became associated with John M. Amos, Esq., in the publication of the *Citizen's Press*, but the state of his health soon compelled him to retire from active labor.

JOHN F. YOUNG, from St. Clairsville a graduate of the college at Washington, Pennsylvania, located in Caldwell, in 1871, and practiced until 1874; a part of the time in partnership with Fred W. Moore. He went to Bellaire where he practiced law several years.

NATHAN B. WHARTON, was born in what is now Marion Township, May 10, 1844. He received such advantages for education as were offered by the district schools of that day. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of that command until March, 1863, when he was discharged at Carthage, Tennessee, by reason of disability contracted in the service. May 2, 1864, he again entered the service, this time as a member of Company C., One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards. He served in this company until it was discharged from the service, at Camp Chase, September 6, 1864. On his return to his home he began the study of the law in the office of Hon. J. M. Dalzell, and was admitted to practice by the district court of Columbia County, April 26, 1871. At the October election of 1881, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Noble County, which position he filled creditably for three years. In July 1885, he was appointed special agent for the General Land Office with headquarters at St. Cloud, Minnesota. He married Miss Amelia A., daughter of Kinsey and Louisa John, April 27, 1865, and has a family of ten children.

JOHN F. YORGE, from St. Clairsville, a graduate of the college at Washington, Pa., located in Caldwell in 1871 and practiced until 1874, a part of the time in partnership with Fred W. Moore. He went to Bellaire where he practiced law several years.

JAMES W. BARNES was reared at Summerfield, in this county; studied law under Hon. J. M. Dalzell, and was admitted to the bar about 1872. After his admission he practiced in partnership with his preceptor for a short time. He is now in the government printing office at Washington, D. C.

JAMES M. MCGINNIS is a well-informed and prominent lawyer. He was born in Tuscarawas County in 1847, and came to Summerfield when young. He secured an education through his own exertions, attending the common schools and Mount Union college. For several years he was a successful teacher, adopting this profession to obtain means with which to pursue his studies. In February, 1865, he became a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out the following September. From 1873 to 1878 he was principal of the Summerfield schools. He read law in the office of Spriggs & Foreman in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1877, removed to Caldwell in 1878 to assume the duties of his office, and has since been in successful practice here. In 1879 he was re-elected prosecuting attorney, and held the office during another term. He was in partnership with Hon. J. M. Dalzell for five years, and is now a member of the law firm of McGinnis & Weems. Mr. McGinnis is an earnest Republican. He was married in 1879 to Miss Emma, daughter of William Perego.

CAPELL L. WEEMS is an able young lawyer, who is fast earning for himself an honored place in the ranks of the profession. He was born at Whigville, Marion Township, July 7, 1860. He attended the common and normal schools until the age of sixteen, when he began teaching school, and taught with occasional interruptions until he began the practice of law. He studied law under the tuition of Dalzell & McGinnis, beginning at the age of nineteen, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1881. He then took a position as superintendent of schools at Senecaville, Guernsey County, where he remained until 1883. In the spring of that year he settled in Caldwell, and entered upon the practice in partnership with James M. McGinnis, Esq. Mr. Weems was elected prosecuting attorney in 1884, and has ably discharged the duties of that position. In November, 1883, he was married to Mary B. Nay.

CLARK M. WATSON, was born in Seneca Township, Noble County, June 15, 1847. The Watson family were among the early settlers of that township. He was educated in the normal schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating from the classical department of that institution in 1874. For the three years succeeding his graduation he served as superintendent of schools in Chesterville, Morrow County, Seville, Medina County, and Fredericktown, Knox County, meantime reading law in his spare moments. He next entered the law office of Hon. L. R. Critchfield, ex-attorney-gen-

eral of Ohio, at Cleveland, and in the spring of 1878 was admitted to the bar in that city. In the fall of the same year he removed to Caldwell, where he still practices his profession. Mr. Watson is a Republican and a Methodist. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lettie A. Brown, a native of Cuyhoga County, and is the father of one child.

E. H. ARCHER, now a clerk in the adjutant-general's office at Columbus, was reared and educated in Noble County. He read law with Hon. J. M. Dalzell, was admitted to the bar about 1877, practiced in Caldwell with success until 1885, when he went to Columbus to assume the duties of his present position.

ADAM J. SMITH, from Muskingum County, studied law in Caldwell, and was admitted to the bar about 1877. He practiced here for a short time. He then removed to Kansas, where he now holds the position of prosecuting attorney.

RUSSELL W. SUMMERS, son of Dr. R. P. Summers, was born near Summerfield in 1854. After receiving an academical education he began the study of law in the office of Belford & Okey, and in September, 1878, was admitted to the bar. He began to practice, in Caldwell, in 1879. He married Miss Lillie Moore, of Renrock, Noble County.

IRVIN BELFORD, son of Jabez Belford, served as clerk of courts from 1872 to 1878, and about the close of his second term as clerk was admitted to the bar. After a few years he removed to Toledo, where he is at present assistant prosecuting attorney.

CHARLES T. LEWIS, who served for a time as cashier of the Noble County Bank, began his legal studies in Marietta and finished them in Caldwell, where he was admitted to the bar about 1878. Forming a partnership with Irvin Belford, he practiced with him in Caldwell until 1882, when both removed to Toledo.

D. A. JENNINGS, editor of the *Press*, is among the younger representatives of the legal profession in Caldwell. See Chapter XIV.

CHARLES A. LELAND was born in Sharon, Noble County, in 1860. He is the son of B. M. Leland, a prominent citizen of this county. He received a common-school education, read law in the office of Dalzell & McGinnis, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. Mr. Leland has been a teacher since he was sixteen years old, and is at present (January, 1887) the teacher of the Caldwell grammar school.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

REMARKS UPON THE PHYSICIAN'S VOCATION—EARLY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN NOBLE COUNTY—DR. ZIBA LINDLEY, OF BROOKFIELD, 1815—DR. DAVID MCGARRY, THE PIONEER PHYSICIAN—AN ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER—HE DIED IN 1851—THREE OF HIS SONS SUCCESSFUL DOCTORS—DR. WILLIAM MCKEE—MR. JAMES F. CAPELL AND OTHER PHYSICIANS OF SARASVILLE—MEDICAL HISTORY OF SHARON, SUMMERFIELD AND BATESVILLE—THE PHYSICIANS OF CALDWELL, EARLY AND LATE—THE PROFESSION IN OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES—HIRAMSBURG—MOUNT EPHRAIM—HARRIETTSVILLE—CARLISLE, EAST UNION AND MIDDLEBURG—JACKSON TOWNSHIP, DEXTER CITY AND FULDA.

A poet who was also a physician, said:

"God and the doctor we alike adore
Just on the brink of danger—not before,
The danger past, both are alike requited—
God is forgotten and the doctor slighted."

Although the physician's vocation is justly regarded as among the most important of human pursuits, it is nevertheless true that, considering the qualifications and the labor required, it is among the least profitable, in a pecuniary sense. Especially

is this true of the country doctor who attends faithfully to his work and holds himself in readiness to attend to all calls, by day or night, in "winter's cold or summer's heat." Such a man is a public benefactor; and although he is often poorly paid, even in thanks, the world could not do without him.

In this chapter it has been the endeavor of the editor to give the name of every physician of prominence who has resided in the county,

together with such facts in the history of his life as could be gathered from trustworthy sources.

DR. ZIBA LINDLEY was one of the pioneer physicians. He settled in Brookfield Township about 1815, and for several years was a successful medical practitioner. He was probably the first regular doctor who settled within the limits of the county. He was a son-in-law of Judge William Rannells, one of the early pioneers.

DR. EBENEZER BOWEN and his brother, Dr. George Bowen, of Waterford; Dr. John B. Regnier, Dr. Hodge and Dr. Benjamin Brown, of Macksburg, all had more or less practice in the valleys of Duck Creek in early years.

Dr. George Bowen, of Waterford, Washington County, had a large practice throughout the western portion of Noble County. Dr. Clark of Seelysville, Morgan County was another early doctor who practiced in the same field. Dr. McGarry, of Olive, and Dr. Ziba Lindley of Brookfield were the only resident physicians at an early day in the western part of the territory now forming the county.

DR. DAVID MCGARRY may properly be regarded as the pioneer physician of the county, inasmuch as he was the first medical graduate to settle in this section of the country, and had through life an extensive practice. He died at his home in Olive Township Oct. 6, 1851. The *Investigator* of the same date said of him: "In his death we shall not mourn the loss of any political

signification, but the departure of one who, living, was worthy the noblest name with which the Almighty stamps his creatures—a man: one of those very few who regard their neighbor's welfare as their own and do unto others as they would that others should do unto them * * * *

The poor may bless his beneficence; the rich, his talent and skill; his friends his never-failing radiance of affection; his enemies, if any he had, his kind and forgiving disposition, and a merciful and all-wise God will take charge of the rest." Dr. McGarry was a native of Ireland, and graduated in medicine at the university of Glasgow. He came to America when a young man and about 1816 settled in Olive Township, near what afterwards became the village of Olive. He was the first physician of prominence in the county, and with the exception of Dr. Wm. McKee, and one or two others, probably the only medical graduate in the county up to the time of his death. His practice was extensive. He was sound in judgment, and in every way well-fitted for his calling. He was therefore one of the most respected and honored citizens of the community in which he resided. He married Miss Reed after coming here, and was the father of several sons. Three of these sons, Samuel, Robert and John, adopted their father's profession and were all prominent as good physicians. Though not having the educational advantages which their father enjoyed, they had a good knowledge of medicine,

and were competent practitioners. Dr. Samuel McGarry, who died at Olive in 1874, was an unusually excellent physician and was held in high esteem. His brothers, John and Robert, also practiced in the county until their deaths, and were generally popular.

DR. WILLIAM MCKEE was one of the best of the pioneer physicians of the county, and for many years had an extensive practice. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1797; received an academic education and in 1828 graduated in medicine at the university of Glasgow, Scotland. He practiced in Belfast, Ireland, a few years, and in about 1832 came to America, whither some of his relatives had preceded him. He remained only a few years, meantime teaching a few terms of school in Zanesville and Sharon. He then returned to his native country, but came back again about 1836, and locating at Olive, made his home with his cousin, Robert McKee. Good doctors were then very few in the newly settled country; his practice soon became extensive, and he had calls by day and night to attend patients in the country for twenty miles around. He led a busy and useful career and was greatly esteemed by all. He continued to practice in Noble County until his death, July 1, 1865. He was a man of modest, unassuming ways; of sound and reliable judgment and thorough knowledge. He married Martha J. Clymer of Olive Township in 1841, and was the father of seven children, five of whom survive and live in

Noble County — Andrew C., Isaac E., Flora F. (Lund), Orvil O. and Charles W.

DR. ORVIL O. MCKEE is one of the prominent physicians of Caldwell. He was born in Olive Township Feb. 9, 1854. After attending the common schools and academies of this locality, he took a four years' course at the University of Michigan, graduating from the medical department of that institution in 1882. Immediately afterward he settled in Caldwell where he has since been pursuing his vocation with good success. Dr. McKee was married to Sarah Wharton, of Cambridge, in 1885.

DR. JAMES F. CAPELL was one of the brightest and best men of the county. He not only succeeded admirably in his profession, but he also edited a paper with conspicuous ability, and was distinguished for the force and vigor of his writings. Dr. Capell was one of the early treasurers of Noble County, and in the controversy which resulted in the removal of the county seat from Sarahsville, he was always an active participant. He was born and reared in Marion Township, and after receiving both a common school and collegiate education, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Waddell, of Belmont County. He located at Sarahsville early in the history of that town, and was soon in successful practice. For thirty years he was an untiring worker in the professional field, and had the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Probably his practice was larger than that of any other physician of

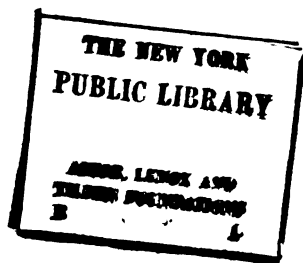
the county of his time. He died in the vicinity of Caldwell, at the home of his father-in-law, Dr. David McGarry. Preceding Dr. Capell at Sarahsville, there were several physicians who were brief residents—Dr. Welch, originally from Belmont County; Dr. Connor, from the vicinity of Cumberland, and others. Dr. J. Y. Hopkins was a resident of Sarahsville in 1851. He remained several years. The present physicians are: Dr. W. S. Spriggs and Dr. J. D. Aldridge.

WILLIAM S. SPRIGGS, M. D., is among the old and reputable physicians of Noble County. For nearly a quarter of a century he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession in Sarahsville and vicinity. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1837. His father, Morris Spriggs, was one of the early settlers of the county, and the father of eight children who grew to maturity. Benjamin F., the elder, was one of the leading lawyers of the county; John P. is an attorney of Monroe County; David S. is a prominent member of the Noble County bar; J. W. is a lawyer and a leading citizen of Salem, Oregon; Dr. William S., the subject of this notice; Dr. Alfred R., of Illinois; and Eliza and Sarah R. The family are a race of teachers, and in early life all followed that vocation. William S. received a thorough common-school education, and at the age of twenty began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Kellar, of Mt. Ephraim, Ohio. Completing his preparatory course he entered the

Starling Medical College. The following year he began practice at Mt. Ephraim, and in a comparatively short time was in the possession of a remunerative business. His attention, however, was diverted from his professional duties by the stirring scenes that were then being enacted, and, in company with others, he recruited Company II, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was elected first-lieutenant of this company. He served under General Milroy in the Valley campaign; was at the battle of Winchester, and was with the regiment until 1864, when he resigned his commission, returned to his home and resumed his practice at Mt. Ephraim. Shortly after he removed to Sarahsville, where he has since remained, giving his time wholly to his professional duties, and it's but just to say that no physician in the county has attained a more enviable position in the practice than he, or enjoys a greater degree of confidence and esteem of the people. While he has devoted himself assiduously to his practice he has interested himself in all matters pertaining to Sarahsville, especially in the advancement of its educational interests. In political belief he is a Democrat, and while he is not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term, has identified himself prominently with local politics. In 1859 the doctor was married to Miss Matilda Gant. She died in 1878, and in 1879 he was again married to Miss Ida Hickie. By the first marriage there were three



Am. Leffriggs



children—Edgar, Ethelind and Clement D.; by the second, Frank, Sadie and Ernest.

John D. Aldridge, M. D., was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1860. He received his literary education at Mt. Union College, and began the study of medicine under the tuition of T. H. Wilson, of Dennison, Ohio. He graduated with honor from the Starling Medical in 1883, and in the same year established himself in the practice of his profession in Sarahsville, where he has built up a successful and remunerative practice. He is a member of the County Medical Society. The doctor was married in 1882, to Miss Alice Sheppley, of Blue Bell, Guernsey County, Ohio.

The first settled physician in Sharon was Dr. John Kirkpatrick, who came about 1835 from Guernsey County. In 1837 he located on a farm near Sharon, from which he removed about a year later. He was considered a good doctor. Next came Dr. Joseph V. Allison, from Washington County, who remained eight or nine years, leaving in 1847. He had a good practice and was a most worthy citizen. Dr. Jesse M. Stone came to Sharon soon after Dr. Allison. He was a successful doctor and a man of good intelligence. He was one of the associate judges of Morgan County, chosen to that position just before the adoption of the new Constitution of Ohio. Dr. John Hardy was located in Sharon at the same time with Drs. Allison and Stone, and remained several years. Later physicians have been quite numerous, many young physicians

having located here, each of whom remained but a short time. The present medical practitioner is Dr. Felix O. Neptune, son of Wesley Neptune, of Middleburg.

Dr. CHARLES SHRAEBER was a German who located in Sharon prior to the formation of the county and practiced there several years.

Dr. HOWELLS practiced in Sharon several years prior to the war. He went out with the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a surgeon. He was killed in a steamboat disaster after the war.

Dr. FRANCIS SLATER, a native of England and an Edinburgh graduate, settled at Sharon in 1855. Though a man of unquestioned ability, he obtained but a small practice here. At the beginning of the war he was appointed by Governor Dennison assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and his ability and skill soon brought him into prominence. He served as surgeon-in-chief, Kanawha division, department of Ohio; medical director, post of Chattanooga; medical director, fourteenth army corps; medical director, cavalry corps, and finally as medical director, department of Alabama. From 1868 to 1874 he was medical referee in the U. S. Pension Office. He died at Washington, D. C., in 1879.

Dr. JESSE M. STONE, a native of Harrison County, began practicing at Hirambsburg, and prior to 1848 located in Sharon, where he remained some years. He afterwards practiced in other parts of the county. He removed to Tennessee and died there. Dr. Stone was a prominent politician

of the Democratic party, and was once an aspirant for member of Congress from this district. He was elected associate judge of Morgan County, under the old constitution, while Sharon was a part of Morgan County. He was moderately successful as a doctor.

DR. JOSHUA CRAIG, who was born and educated in Ireland, came to Marion Township when the country was new, and for many years was the only medical adviser in that section of the county. He had an extensive practice, and was considered a good and useful member of his profession.

The first resident physician of Summerfield was Dr. David Frame. He came in 1880 from Guernsey County, and after about three years' practice returned to that county. Dr. John Banford came next, and first engaged in school teaching. He was unmarried, and lived with James W. Shankland. He took up the study of medicine without a preceptor, and after acquiring some knowledge of the art, began practicing. From Summerfield he removed to Cincinnati. Next came Dr. John Waterman, from Waterford, Washington County, who remained a year or two. Dr. Nathan Johns, a "steam doctor," or an adherent to the Thomsonian system, was here several years and bore an excellent reputation, though his school generally was held in no great favor. He died in Summerfield. About the same time came Dr. Foreman, and later, Dr. Graham. Dr. William Hare, Dr. Williams and Dr. Mechem

also practiced here a short time each. Dr. Carder, a professed cancer doctor, was also in Summerfield several years. Dr. Robert Stephenson, an Englishman, formerly a traveling Methodist preacher, came here from Somerton about 1846, and remained in the town and vicinity until about 1866, when he removed to Centerville, Iowa, where he died later. He was a competent physician and quite successful in his practice.

DR. R. B. TAYLOR, who was brought up in the vicinity of Summerfield, studied medicine in McConnellsville, and practiced in Carlisle and Summerfield. He was a useful member of his profession. For a time he was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but he joined the Free Methodists before leaving Summerfield. He went to Kansas. Dr. Taylor was the son of Rev. Edward H. Taylor, a well-known Methodist circuit preacher of pioneer days. His mother, Lydia (Brewster) Taylor, was a lady of remarkable intelligence and agreeable manners. She was a teacher among the Indians in the early years of Ohio. Both she and her husband are buried at Summerfield.

DR. WILLIAM HORTON, son of Moses Horton, was reared and educated at Summerfield, and practiced his profession here for several years at different periods. He studied under Dr. Graham, who married his sister and practiced some years in the town. Dr. Graham removed to Kansas and was in the "border war." Dr. Horton removed to Southern Indiana about 1871, and now lives near Cincinnati.

Dr. A. A. Staats is now the oldest resident physician of Summerfield. He has practiced here about eighteen years. Dr. W. R. Taylor has practiced in the town several years and is a competent physician. His brother, Dr. David Taylor, formerly practiced here. Dr. R. S. Brown is in the drug business in Summerfield.

DR. REUBEN P. SUMMERS was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1818. In 1822 he came to Ohio with his parents. His father was a prominent farmer in Harrison County, where he died in 1856. He reared a family of four children. Reuben P. Summers passed his early life on the farm, receiving a good common-school education. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine under Dr. Enoch Thomas, of New Athens. On removing to Summerfield he began the practice of his profession, in which he was highly successful; but owing to ill-health he abandoned his practice and began the mercantile business. During the war he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. From 1865 to 1871 he was a tobacco merchant. In 1871 he came to Caldwell, and engaged in the boot, shoe and leather trade which he still follows. He married Violet A., daughter of Alexander Franklin. He is the father of five sons and six daughters. He is a Republican in politics, and in early years was connected with the Underground Railroad movement.

DR. JOHN BELTON SPARLING, son of Wyndham Sparling, of Sparling, of Marion Township, was born in Ire-

land, and graduated as a surgeon in that city. On obtaining his diploma in 1851, he went as surgeon of Her Majesty's vessel, carrying Sir John McDonald as governor to Sierra Leon. He landed at Charleston, S. C., and came thence to his father's, where he soon had a large practice. Falling into the temptation of drink, a career that might have been useful and brilliant was ruined. He was probably the best read physician ever in this county. He died in April, 1868, leaving a family of five young children.

DR. A. A. STAATS, of Summerfield, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1838. He attended school in Sarahsville, and was for a time a student at Marietta College. In 1864 he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out July 3, 1865. In 1866 he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. C. Downey, now of Caldwell. He attended medical lectures at the Starling Medical College one term, and in 1868 graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. After a short residence in Sarahsville, he located at Summerfield in 1869, where he is still in practice.

Robert Stephenson, M. D., a prominent practitioner of Centreville, Iowa, was born in Ohio September 16, 1841. He studied medicine with his father and graduated from the Iowa State University in 1867. September 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company D., Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment made famous by its gallant commander,

General James A. Garfield. He served with credit until his discharge from the service as first sergeant, September 30, 1864. The following year he removed to Iowa, where he married Miss Ruth E. Pennington, a native of West Virginia. The doctor is in possession of an extensive and lucrative practice, and, although a young man, has attained an enviable position among the physicians of the State. In 1883 he was elected to the chair of demonstrator of anatomy and gynecology, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines, Iowa. He is now making a specialty of surgery and gynecology, his practice taking him to all portions of the State. He is local surgeon for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and the Kansas and Missouri Railroads. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the Masonic order occupies the position of Captain General of St. John's Commandery, No. 21. He is a member of the State Medical Society, also the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, and the Appanoose County Medical Society. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is prominently connected with that organization. In his religious affiliations he is a Presbyterian. He has four children, Ralph O., Robert, Glenn and Bessie B.

DR. WILLIAM ROSS TAYLOR.—The subject of this notice was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, in 1850, and was reared on a farm. He served two years as County Super-

intendent of schools in his native county, and in 1874 entered Urbana, (Ohio), University; from which he graduated in 1878. He then taught school and read medicine for three years. In 1881 he came to Summerfield where he continued his studies under the tuition of his brother, Dr. D. H. Taylor; attended the Miami University of Medicine in 1881-2, and in 1882 began practice in Summerfield. In 1883-4 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, graduating March 4, 1884. He returned to Summerfield, bought his brother's practice and is now successfully engaged in his profession. Few doctors in the county have a larger practice. Dr. Taylor was married in 1885 to Jenola Kean, of Summerfield, and they have one child—Glen B.

DR. ROBERT SAMUEL BROWN is a native of Noble County, born in Marion Township in 1856. He was brought up on the farm of his parents, attending the common schools and two terms of normal school at Summerfield. In 1878 he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. D. H. Taylor; attended the Columbus Medical College in 1879-80; was granted a certificate by the Noble County Medical Society in 1880, and began practice in that year; attended Columbus Medical College in 1882-3, and graduated in March, 1883. He then located in Middleburg, where he remained until 1884, when he came to Summerfield and bought the drug store of Taylor Bros. He has since followed the drug business.

Dr. David Frame, a physician in Beaver Township, was taxed \$4 on the Guernsey County tax duplicate for 1830.

The first physician who settled in Batesville was Dr. Joseph Wilcox. He came in the infancy of the town, 1833, remained many years and had a large practice. Dr. Wilcox studied medicine in Uniontown, Belmont County. Dr. William B. Stotler, from Knox County came next. He read medicine in Barnesville. After some years practice in Batesville, his house was burned and he removed to Missouri, where he was still living at last accounts. Dr. John Stotler, his brother, also practiced in Batesville a few years. Dr. Hoops, a competent and skillful physician practiced several years and died in Batesville. Dr. John Taylor, Dr. Grimes, Dr. Moore and others have been among the later physicians. Dr. C. A. Moore remained several years, removing about 1880. Dr. J. H. Tilton practiced about two years, and in 1883 went west. The present physicians of Batesville are Dr. T. S. Rosengrant and Dr. Frank James. Dr. James came in 1886. Dr. Rosengrant settled in the town in 1883. He is a native of Guernsey County, and came from Fairview. He is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College, and stands well professionally and socially.

DR. FRANK JAMES, of Batesville, is the son of Rufus P. James, of Sharon Township. He was born in Noble County, July 16, 1855. He worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, then engaged in school teaching

and the study of medicine. Dr. Bolen, of Cumberland, Ohio, was his medical preceptor. He attended medical lectures at Columbus and Baltimore, graduating from the college of physicians and surgeons in the latter city. He is now engaged in practicing his profession in Batesville.

In Caldwell, probably the first settled physician was Dr. Atkinson Martin, whose biography appears elsewhere. He came to the town in 1859, and for a time served as deputy auditor. Dr. J. M. Moorehead came to Caldwell about 1862 and remained two or three years. Dr. Ernest Gibbs also located here during the war. Dr. Hopkins, now of Macksburg, came from Monroe County, and was among the early physicians. Dr. J. W. Kraps, now of Dexter City, practiced in Caldwell from 1865 until about 1871. Dr. John Martin came in 1864. Dr. J. W. Hull (deceased) practiced here a few years.

DR. JOHN MCGARRY was born in Olive Township in 1820. He studied medicine under his father's tuition, and for over twenty years was engaged in practice in this county. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Walters, and reared five children—William G., Henry B., John B., James H. and Mary B. (deceased). The sons all reside in Noble County except one.

DR. ERWIN GIBBS was an accomplished gentleman, and an able, skillful physician. He was the son of Dennis Gibbs, and was born in Olive Township in 1819. After receiving a common-school education he began the study of medicine, under Dr.

David McGarry. He then pursued a course at the Cincinnati Medical College, and graduated from that institution when about twenty-four years of age. He began practice in Summerfield and remained there about one year. He married Susan Lund, of Washington County, and removed to Beverly. There he soon gained a large practice, which he attended to until the death of his wife, after which he returned to Olive Township. Here also he had an extensive practice, and was highly esteemed. He died in 1865, at the age of forty-six. Prior to his death he located in the town of Caldwell, where he practiced for some time. In his death Noble County lost a first-class medical man.

DR. JOHN MARTIN, a prominent physician of Caldwell, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, May 1, 1832. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education and afterwards attended Monroe Academy at Woodsfield. He began the study of medicine under Dr. W. T. Sinclair, of Woodsfield, remaining with him four years, assisting him in his practice during the last year. He next attended the Forest City Medical College at Cleveland, and on his return practiced in Woodsfield for two years. He then removed to Monmouth, Ill., where he remained farming, practicing medicine and following the drug business until 1861. In October of that year he was appointed by Governor Yates assistant surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Illinois (fractional) Regiment. In February, 1862, the Regiment was consolidated

with the Fifty-seventh Illinois, and he returned to Ohio soon after volunteering as surgeon in the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until November, when he left the regiment on account of ill health. In 1864 he came to Caldwell and engaged in practice. In 1868-9 he attended the Miami Medical College where he graduated in March, 1869, and has since practiced in Caldwell. In the spring of 1865 he was commissioned surgeon for drafted soldiers with the rank of major. Has been government pensioner examiner since 1873. Dr. Martin has served as school examiner of the county, and is at present president of the board of education in Caldwell. He was married in 1856 to Charlotte C., daughter of Judge Kirkbride, of Woodsfield. His children are Walter C., station agent at Mount Gilead, O.; Frank M., editor *Caldwell Journal*; Willis K. (deceased), and Carl Otto.

ROBERT C. DOWNEY, M. D.—The grandparents of the subject of this notice were born near Winchester, Va.; his father, who was the seventh son, was named Doctor. He came to Ohio and settled in Noble Township about 1820. There Robert C. Downey was born in 1834. In early life he farmed and taught school. He studied medicine in Guernsey County and in Indiana, and graduated from the Starling Medical College. In 1863 he became assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry and served until the close of the war, being

present in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. Since the war he has practiced his profession in Noble County. He has been married four times and is the father of three children. Dr. Downey served as county coroner four years. He is a Republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Masons and Odd Fellows.

CHARLES PERRY SIMONS, M. D., was born in Zanesville, Ohio, January 26, 1842. His father, John White Simons, was one of the early settlers of Muskingum County, and was born near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819. He followed the vocation of an iron worker, and removed to Zanesville in 1830. He died in Cambridge in 1871. Dr. Simons received an academical education, and studied medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Andrew Wall, of Cambridge. Completing his preparatory course he attended the Michigan Medical College, graduating, however, from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1864. In the spring of 1862 he entered the army as assistant surgeon in the general hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio. After passing an examination before the State board of medical officers, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His division joined Sherman's command, and he followed the fortunes of this army from "Atlanta to the Sea." At the close of the war he was mustered out with his regiment at Cleveland, in 1865. Flattering offers were made him to accept a position in the regular army which

he declined. Returning to Cambridge he established himself in practice, making a specialty of surgery and diseases of the eye and ear. In his practice the doctor was highly successful, and soon attained an enviable position among his professional brethren. Aside from his professional duties he gave some attention to political matters, and in 1881 received the nomination for State senator. In 1883 he came to Caldwell, and engaged in the drug business. Since this time he has not been in active practice, giving his attention to special cases only. In 1884 the doctor was married to Mrs. Arrena Kells, daughter of Henry Teener, of Caldwell.

Dr. G. A. WAY has practiced his profession in Caldwell since 1869. He is thoroughly well-read and a very competent medical adviser. He was born in Marietta in 1844. His parents removed to a farm in Monroe County in 1857 but he continued to attend school and college in Marietta. In 1861 he entered the service as a private in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served through the war and at its close was mustered out as second lieutenant. This, considering the youthful age at which he entered the army, is a remarkably good record. Before entering the army he began the study of medicine under Dr. Joshua Way, of Monroe County. He afterward attended the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated March 2, 1869. In 1870 he married Miss Maria Skinner of Meigs County. Two children

have been born of this union. Dr. Way is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Noble County Medical Society. He was one of the original members of the latter in 1869 and has served continuously as its secretary ever since.

DR. W. S. BEBOUT, a prominent young physician, is a native of Athens County, born in 1852. He was educated at Beverly College, Washington County; studied medicine under Dr. P. H. Kelly of Waterford; attended the Columbus Medical College and graduated with the class of 1880. He began his professional career in Caldwell where he has a large practice. Dr. Bebout is a Republican and has served one term as coroner of the county. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1878 to Miss M. A. Keever of Washington County and they have three children.

Corwin E. Bugher, M. D., was born in Blue Bells, Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1860. He received a collegiate education and studied medicine under the tutelage of Joseph Runsoheff, M. D., F. R. C. S., who occupies the chair of descriptive anatomy and clinical surgery in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. He took one course at the Michigan Medical College at Ann Arbor, thence to the Ohio Medical College where he graduated in the class of 1887. In April of the same year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Caldwell.

The first physician at Hirambsburgh was Dr. George who located there prior to 1836 and remained two or

three years. He came from Washington, Guernsey County. Dr. Ramsey, a competent and scholarly physician practiced in this place about eight years and was highly esteemed.

DR. NATHAN P. COPE was for several years engaged in medical practice at Hirambsburgh. He was born in Harrison County, July 15, 1815, and was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1841 he married Jane Black, who is still living, near Hirambsburgh. They reared a family of eight children. Dr. Cope settled at Hirambsburgh in 1847 and remained until his death, in March, 1868.

A number of young physicians have been brief residents of Hirambsburgh.

DR. JOHN FINLEY, of Hirambsburgh, is a native of this county, where his parents were early settlers. He was born in 1845, and received his medical education at Baltimore and Cincinnati, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Hirambsburgh since 1877, and has been very successful. He has been twice married and has one child. Dr. Finley is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic order.

The first physician to locate in Mount Ephraim, was Dr. Edmund Mechem from Belmont County, who settled about 1842, and remained a few years. About a year after he came he was joined by his brother, Dr. Jesse E. Mechem, who remained about ten years. Dr. Edmund Mechem went West; his brother followed him in 1853, and is now living

in Kansas. They were both well-read physicians. Dr. Jesse had a large practice and was very successful.

DR. JOHN KELLER, of Mount Ephraim, was born in what is now Center Township, Noble County, December 26, 1822, and is a son of Levi Keller, an early settler of the county. After receiving a common school education he studied medicine under Dr. Jesse E. Mechem, whom he succeeded in practice in 1853. He was the contemporary of Drs. David and Samuel McGarry, James F. Capell and other physicians of the county. He is probably the oldest physician now in the county. His practice was large for many years. Of late he has partially retired from practice. Dr. Keller is a pronounced temperance man and bears an unsullied reputation. He was married in 1851 to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Miley, an early settler of the county, and is the father of Elizabeth J. (deceased), Margaret E., Franklin V., Jefferson J., Arithela B., John W., Hester A. and Mary D. Dr. Keller has served in all the township offices, including that of justice of the peace. He is a Democrat and has been a candidate for the offices of county auditor and representative to the legislature, but was defeated, his party being as usual in the minority in the county.

DR. MICHAEL H. NEVILLE, one of the old medical practitioners of Noble County, is a native of Virginia. Born in that State in 1812, at the age of nineteen he began his business life as a clerk in a store. After about three years he engaged in buy-

ing and selling live stock. In 1838 he married Miss Harriet Black. Their children are Mary C. (Morris), Kansas; Malvina J., deceased; and Mary E. (Uhlrich). He read medicine under Dr. William H. Dew, of Randolph County, Va., and began its practice in 1845. In 1855 he came to Ohio, locating near Sarahsville, whence he removed to Mount Ephraim, his present home, in 1862. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has served as coroner and justice of the peace.

The first settled physician in Harriettsville was Dr. Baldridge, who came prior to 1849 and was only a brief resident.

DR. FRANK M. MASON came to Harriettsville soon after Dr. Baldridge. He went to California in 1849 and remained there a short time. Returning to Noble County he was elected sheriff, removed to Sarahsville, and held that office until 1855. He sold out to Dr. Wilson. In 1857-8 he again practiced in Harriettsville, as a partner of Dr. Martin, to whom he sold out in 1858. Dr. Mason then went west and is now in Oregon. He was accounted a good physician.

Dr. Wilson, who succeeded to Dr. Mason's practice while the latter was sheriff, was of the eclectic school. He returned to his former home in Belmont County after a few years. Dr. Patterson was here a short time, among the early physicians. Dr. Curtis was here for a brief time, later. Dr. Nelson Walters came to Harriettsville prior to 1857 and re-

mained several years. He was reared in Sharon Township and studied medicine under Dr. John McGarry. He now lives on a farm near Elba.

DR WILLIAM G. MARTIN practiced in Harriettsville from 1860 until his death, April 8, 1882. He was born in Monroe County, February 23, 1838. He passed his boyhood on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He studied medicine under Dr. George Mason of Stafford, and began its practice in Harriettsville. He was kind, charitable and much esteemed both professionally and socially. He was married in 1861 to Margaret Pryor, of Elk Township, who bore him two sons. Dr. Martin was a prominent Odd Fellow and served as district deputy grand marshal. Dr. J. W. Brock succeeded him in practice and is still in Harriettsville.

DR. ATKINSON MARTIN was born in Monroe County in 1832; brought up on a farm; attended the common schools and Woodsfield academy; read medicine under Dr. W. T. Sinclair, of Woodsfield; went to Kansas in 1855 and began practice there. In 1856-7 he attended the Cleveland, Ohio, medical college, and in 1857 settled at Harriettsville, where he remained three years. He then went to Caldwell, where he served as deputy auditor under George Bell, and at the same time practiced medicine. He was also in the mercantile business in Caldwell for two years. In 1866 he went to Omaha, returning to Caldwell in 1870 and remaining until 1878. He afterwards resided in Sharon and Dexter,

and in 1882 returned to Harriettsville, his present residence. In 1861 he married Martha Dudley, of Olive Township. Two of his children are living—Erwin J. and Elizabeth.

DR. J. W. BROCK has resided and practiced in Harriettsville since March, 1882. He was born at Antioch, Monroe County, in 1850; educated in the common schools and at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; studied medicine under Dr. G. W. Mason, of Stafford, Ohio. He attended medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; began practice at Calais, Monroe County, in 1877; moved thence to Elba, Washington County, and from Elba to Harriettsville. Dr. Brock was married in 1881 to Minnie Seidler, of Elba, Washington County. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and of the Noble County Medical Society.

DR. J. H. WILLIAMS has practiced medicine in Harriettsville since June, 1885. His boyhood was spent chiefly on a farm. He was educated at Summerfield and studied medicine under his father, Dr. J. B. Williams, of Monroe County. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in the spring of 1883, and entered upon active practice in 1885. He is the partner of Dr. J. W. Brock.

The first physician in Carlisle was Dr. L. S. Cummins, who came in 1839 and remained until 1850, when he removed to California. He was a competent physician and had a large practice. Dr. McPherson, from Guernsey County, followed Dr. Cummins and remained six or seven years.

Dr. John McGarry, son of Dr. David McGarry, one of the pioneer physicians of the county, next practiced here. Dr. Richard H. Kean, from Monroe County, resided in Carlisle a number of years. He was a successful doctor. Several other physicians have been brief residents of the place. Dr. A. L. Dorr is the present resident physician.

The early medical practice of the southeastern part of the county was largely attended to by Dr. Brown, of Macksburgh, and Doctors McKee and McGarry, of Olive. Dr. Miles Ogle, who now resides near Dudley, was the first settled physician of Middleburg, where he had a good practice. He remained about fifteen years. He was reared in the county. Dr. J. H. Tilton was in Middleburg a number of years. He came from Belmont County. After leaving Middleburg he practiced in Sharon, Caldwell and Batesville, finally moving to Illinois. Dr. Felix O. Neptune, now of Sharon, practiced in Middleburg several years and was successful. Several physicians have practiced here at different dates, each remaining but a short time. Dr. A. Andrus, of Columbus, Ohio, is a young graduate who settled in Middleburg in 1886, is the present resident physician.

DR. MILES OGLE, who now lives on a farm near Dudley, practiced medicine for some years in Middleburg. He was succeeded in 1867 by Dr. James T. Brown, who remained four years.

At East Union Dr. Samuel McGarry was the first practicing physician. Next came Dr. J. H. Hilton. Each

of these remained but a short time. Dr. Daugherty practiced several years with good success. Dr. D. H. Taylor, a competent physician, practiced two years, then removed to Wheeling, his present location. Dr. Amos Day was here longer than any other physician. He came from Watertown, Washington County. He went to Senecaville and thence to Olive, where he died. Other doctors have practiced here for brief periods. Dr. G. T. Tingle is the present physician.

The medical men of Sharon, Olive, Beverly and Macksburgh attended to the wants of Jackson Township in early years. Dr. Bowen of Waterford, Dr. McGarry of Olive, and Dr. Brown of Macksburgh, each had considerable practice in this Township. About 1850 Dr. Jacob Shaub located at Jacksonville (Crooked Tree), but he was only a brief resident. Then came William Boyd, who was a good physician and had a large practice. He also carried on the mercantile business for several years. Dr. Boyd died in the West. Dr. Black came later and was the last settled physician at Crooked Tree.

JOHN W. KRAPS, M. D., is among the oldest physicians of Noble County, and occupies a foremost position among the leading practitioners in this section of the State. His family are of German extraction.

John Kraps, the progenitor of the family in this country, and the pater-grand father of the doctor, was a soldier of the Revolution and at the close of that great struggle settled in Maryland, where he married and

where Jacob Kraps, the father of John W., was born. From Maryland the family removed to Ohio, taking their residence in Jefferson County, where John W. was born in 1826. His father was an itinerant Methodist minister and unable to give to his son the educational advantages he so much desired, but by precept and example he instilled in his mind those principles which have since been the controlling factors in his career. His mother *nee* Elizabeth Beal, an estimable lady, was of German parentage but born in Maryland, her grandfather, Alexander Clancy, was a revolutionary soldier. But little is known of his history further than that he was an early settler of Ohio, where he died at an advanced age. The early life of Doctor Kraps was not unlike that of most boys of that day. He acquired largely through his own efforts a good English education, and was extremely anxious to enter the Military Academy at West Point, thinking a military life would be congenial to his tastes, but in deference to the wishes of his father he abandoned his project and chose the practice of medicine as his life's vocation. In 1849 he became the student of an eminent physician of Zanesville, Ohio, completing his preparatory course he entered the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated with honor in the spring of 1853, and soon after established himself in the practice of his profession at Gaysport, Ohio, where in a short time he found himself in the possession of a large practice. Thence he removed to Rural

Dale, Ohio, where he was in active practice until 1863, when he entered the service as Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry with the rank of major. With this organization he remained about four months, when he was assigned to the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The doctor soon attained an enviable reputation as a surgeon, and was detailed for the more intricate and difficult branches of the science. He was at the battles of Monocacy, Monticello, Red Mountain, Columbia, Selma, Ala., Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga. After the close of the war he located in Caldwell, where for twelve years he had a large and lucrative practice. In 1878 he removed to Dexter City where he now is engaged. He is an acknowledged authority on everything pertaining to surgical science especially surgical gynecology, while in the general practice none have attained a greater degree of success, and in all matters involving a thorough knowledge of medical science he is considered an oracle. Dr. Kraps is a gentleman to whom the Latin phrase "*Faber suæ fortunæ*" is eminently applicable. In early life he was dependent upon his own resources, and through his own efforts he has won success in all departments of life. In 1848, he was married to Miss Martha E. McNabb of Zanesville. By this union, there were five children, Jacob, Francis, Charles W. Sarah E., John H. and Lois P.; the three last are deceased. In 1870, Mrs. Kraps died, and in 1873 the doc-



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tor was again married to Miss Susan L., daughter of Doctor Erwin N. Gibbs, an eminent physician of Caldwell, Ohio. The doctor is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic.

SAMUEL G. WISHARD, M. D., is the son of John R. and Eliza J. (Adair) Wishard, and was born in Winchester, Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1843. In early life he followed teaching. He entered the army in June, 1861, in Company F, Twenty sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as first sergeant in December, 1865. He was in the battles at Pittsburgh Landing, Perryville, Laverne, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. After the close of the war his regiment was sent to Texas in the Fourth Army Corps. In 1865 he married Miss Susie Gray, of Washington County. Two children, Proctor and Nellie, were born of this union; the latter died in 1884 at the age of ten months. Mrs. Wishard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Wishard graduated at the old Cleveland Medical College in 1874. He is a member of the Noble County Medical Society; is located at Dexter City where he has a large practice. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and holds the office of surgeon in the Grand Army of the Republic post at Dexter City.

DR. P. M. McVAY was born in Franklin Township, Monroe County,

Ohio, in 1842. At the age of thirteen his mother died, and from that time he was dependent upon his own resources; he acquired a good common-school education, taught school, and at the age of twenty began the study of medicine in the office of W. G. Martin, of Harriettsville. He passed a creditable examination before the censors of Monroe County, and in 1865 established himself in the practice of his profession in Dexter City where he remained until 1879 at which time he was elected to the office of county treasurer, which position he filled creditably for two terms. In the autumn of 1885 he formed a co-partnership with W. H. Bush, and the firm established the Caldwell woolen mills. In 1864 the doctor was married to Miss Lovina Pryor; they have five children living.

DR. G. T. TINGLE was born in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1842. His father, Dr. J. P. Tingle, is one of the oldest practitioners of Guernsey County, having been in continuous practice since 1838. Both father and son were born in the same house and in the same room. This house has quite a remarkable history. During the War of 1812 it was a recruiting office, and the first court held in Guernsey County was held in it. The Tingle family were originally from Virginia. George R. Tingle, the progenitor of the family in the State, came to Cambridge in 1806 and built the third house in the village. During the War of 1812 he held a captain's commission. The doctor studied medicine with his father, and attended Starling Medical College, Columbus,

Ohio. In spring of 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Company A, of which his father was acting surgeon. In October of 1864 he was discharged in order to enter the hospital department. He began practice in 1866 at Otsego, Muskingum County, Ohio, and in 1881 came to East Union, Noble County, Ohio. In 1867 the doctor was married to Miss Amanda Shrigley, of Adamsville, Muskingum County, Ohio; they have four children, George, Bertie, Walter and Lina. The doctor is a successful practitioner and has a large and lucrative practice, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic, and a staunch Republican.

DR. JAMES H. ABBOTT began the practice of medicine at Kennonsburgh in 1872, and has since resided there. He was born in Beverly, Ohio, in 1844, and in early life taught school and gave instruction in music. He began the study of medicine in 1866, and in 1872 graduated from the Miami

Medical College, Cincinnati. He married Lydia A. Law in 1874, and is the father of three children. Dr. Abbott served in the late war from May, 1864, until the close.

DR. W. R. BOGGS, of Keiths, is a native of Noble County, where his parents reared a family of eight children. He was born at Sharon, March 23, 1854. He followed teaching, and in 1883 graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He settled at Keiths, where he is now in successful practice. Dr. Boggs is an Odd Fellow and a Democrat. He was married in 1876 to Sarah A. Barkley, of this county, and they have one child, Ola.

DR. JAMES T. BROWN, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., settled in Fulda in 1874 and was the first physician in the place. He still resides in Fulda, having a good practice. Dr. Brown came to Middleburg, in this county in 1867, and practiced until 1871, when he returned to Pittsburgh and remained three years.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

GROWTH AND INFLUENCE OF MODERN JOURNALISM—CONTRAST BETWEEN COUNTRY PAPERS OF THE PAST AND OF THE PRESENT—HISTORY OF THE WHIG AND REPUBLICAN PAPERS IN NOBLE COUNTY—"THE INVESTIGATOR" PUBLISHED AT OLIVE IN 1851—ITS PART IN THE COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY—DESCRIPTION OF AN EARLY COPY—ADVERTISERS AND ITEMS—CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP—"THE NOBLE COUNTY PATRIOT" AT SARAHSVILLE—"THE CHRISTIAN HARBINGER"—"THE REPUBLICAN" AND THE "CONSOLIDATED REPUBLICAN"—"THE NOBLE COUNTY REPUBLICAN" AT CALDWELL—SUCCESSIVE OWNERS—ITS PRESENT CONDITION—THE "CALDWELL JOURNAL," A NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER FOUNDED IN 1883—DEMOCRATIC PAPERS OF THE COUNTY—THE DEMOCRATIC COURIER AT SARAHSVILLE IN 1851—CHANGES IN NAME AND OWNERSHIP—REMOVAL TO CALDWELL—SUSPENSION—"THE SPECTATOR"—"THE CITIZENS' PRESS"—"THE CALDWELL PRESS" ITS PRESENT MANAGEMENT—"THE NOBLE COUNTY DEMOCRAT"—BRIEF NOTICES OF FORMER EDITORS.

AS an adjunct of modern civilization there is no more potent factor than the newspaper press. In nothing evincing the spirit of progress has there been greater advancement during the last half century than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property; the metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger journals in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. The weekly newspaper whose support and circulation are confined to a single county no longer ambitiously apes the city daily. It has

found its place as the chronicler of local news, the protector and defender of home interests; and recognizes the fact that its mission and that of the great journals of the day are totally distinct, separated by well-defined lines. This change has caused the country papers to be more liberally patronized, and given them a degree of influence which they never could have attained under the old method.

The first county paper published by Whigs was the Noble County *Investigator*, begun at Olive in July, 1851, by Oliver P. Wharton and Richard H. Tancychill. The *Investigator*, though both its proprietors were Whigs, claimed to be independent in politics, and devoted itself to the all-absorbing question of the removal of the county seat from Sarahsville, strongly antagonizing the Sarahsville interest and advocating the election of the "people's" county

ticket, made up from both parties. An early copy of the paper—No. 12 of the first volume—has been examined by the writer, and as a brief summary of its contents may be interesting to modern readers, we present it here.

The *Investigator* was a well-printed six-column folio, bearing the motto, "Our principles embody the right." The copy to which reference has been made bears the date, "Olive, Ohio, Monday, October 6, 1851." The first column of the first page is headed by a cut of a pair of balances beneath which is the legend, "justice knows not friends." This column contains an editorial on the subject, "Is Noble County entitled to separate representation?" This question the writer answers affirmatively, then proceeds to demolish the arguments of the *Ohio Statesman* which has expressed a contrary opinion. The article is a scathing and well-worded argument. The remainder of the first page (which contains no advertisements) is made up of miscellaneous selections, including a "poet's corner." A column and a half of the second page and two columns of the last page are occupied by "laws of Ohio," passed at the last session of the general assembly. The second page also contains market reports and an editorial notice, announcing the death of Dr. David McGarry, sen., who is spoken of in the highest terms. Election day (October 14) was then near at hand and local politics were evidently the all-engrossing topic. The *Investigator* denounces the *Democratic Courier*

and the Democratic county officers unsparingly in the editorials and communications which fill the remainder of the second page and nearly a column of the third. The advertising rates were low and the patronage fair. The terms were \$1 per square of fourteen lines or less for three insertions and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; a card of four to seven lines, including a copy of the paper, one year for \$4; mercantile advertisements, not exceeding one-fourth of a column, \$8 per year. Among the advertisements are several notices of sheriff's sales, signed by J. C. Schofield, sheriff; Henry Wolf, R. McKee and James McCune, call on the creditors to settle; D. McKee makes a similar request and adds the following quaint rhymes:

"Here for help is my petition;
Judge ye, my friends, my condition;
I owe for goods I've bought and sold,
And now I've run quite out of gold."

"To those who owe I must now say,
I need your help without delay;
And if I get a part that's due,
I may not be compelled to sue."

Among other advertisers, nearly all of whom are now dead, are J. J. Parker, manufacturer of straw-cutters, Olive; George Windors, blacksmith, Olive; Levi Devolld, tanner, harnessmaker and shoemaker, Centre Township; Thomas Stockwell, stone-cutter, Olive; Benjamin Headley, boot and shoemaker; G. W. Anderson, forwarding and commission merchant, Bridgeport; Abner Morris, wagonmaker, Olive; A. Judd, jr., proprietor of Lowell mills; McCarthy & Paxton, Sharon, announce

their goods for sale at cost, being about to move west. Hotel cards: John Harlan, D. J. Drake, Summerfield; William Parish, Sharon; B. Thorla, W. Thorla, Olive. Lawyers: Green & Taneyhill, Davis Green of Marietta, and R. H. Taneyhill of Olive; Cochran & McIntosh, S. W. P. Cochran and John McIntosh, Sarahsville; Jabez Belford, William M. Kain, Sharon; E. A. Bratton, Sarahsville. Physicians: Dr. J. Y. Hopkins, Sarahsville; Dr. John McGarry, Carlisle. A feature, which happily finds no counterpart in a modern newspaper, was a "Bank-note list," corrected weekly, showing the discounts and values of various State bank-notes. A number of the advertisements are repeated on different pages, doubtless for the purpose of filling space. On the whole the paper was much better than the average country weekly of that day.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Taneyhill, sold his interest in the *Investigator* to Dennis S. Gibbs, who continued its publication in partnership with Mr. Wharton, for a short time. In August, 1852, we find Oliver P. Wharton and James F. Capell publishing *The People's Organ*, in Sarahsville. The chief purpose of the paper seems to have been to secure the removal of the county seat from Sarahsville. The *Organ* was a live local paper for those days. Dr. James F. Capell, the junior editor of the paper, was one of the ablest and most gifted men of Noble County. He was an able and eloquent speaker, and a brilliant and accomplished writer.

The People's Organ was succeeded by the *Noble County Patriot*. The latter was started in 1854, mainly through the instrumentality of Samuel McGarry. Its main object seems to have been the advocacy of a vote on the county-seat question. No. 38 of the first volume of the *Patriot*, dated October 28, 1854, shows that Robert Barkley was its editor, and James Mowatt its publisher. The *Patriot* was of the same size as the *Investigator*, and the issue shown to the writer contained two pages of reading matter and two of advertisements. The amount of editorial matter was very slight. Among the local advertisers were H. J. Rownd, James Stevens, William Van Meter and S. McGarry, merchants, Sarahsville; William M. Kain, lawyer, Sharon; William C. Okey, lawyer, Sarahsville; O. L. Borton, jeweler, Sarahsville; R. P. Summers, proprietor of Union Mill, Marion Township. Advertising patronage was not all that was desired, as is shown by the fact that nearly every advertisement appears on both sides of the paper.

How long the *Patriot* survived is not definitely known, John Stevens and William M. Kain (better known as Marcus Kain) converted it into a religious paper, published weekly, and styled the *Christian Harbinger*, which was short lived and unprofitable.

In 1856 Dennis S. Gibbs and A. B. Clark, with J. C. Schofield manager, established the *Republican* at Sarahsville, the first political journal of the then newly-formed party in the county. Shortly after, this paper was merged with the *Christian Har-*

binge, the new paper being styled the *Consolidated Republican* and issued under the management of Randall Ross and William H. Phipps. About a year later, Ross became sole owner of the paper, moving it to Caldwell. He conducted it until 1859, when John L. Shaw became part owner, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Noble County Republican*, which it still bears. Ross retired from the firm in 1860, and Shaw continued sole editor and proprietor until 1866—his editorial career of seven years being much longer than that of any of his predecessors. The paper remained of the same size, and there was no perceptible improvement in its style and contents. Little attention was given to local news, and oftentimes the editorial notes were few and brief. March 29, 1866, Mr. Shaw published his valedictory address, introducing Charles H. Goodrich, the new proprietor. Col. Wilbert B. Teters was at once taken into partnership by Goodrich, and the *Republican* was published under the joint management of Goodrich & Teters.

In July, 1869, John W. Bell and Wallace H. Cooley succeeded Goodrich & Teters as editors and proprietors. In November, 1870, Bell retired, and Mr. Cooley became sole owner of the *Republican*. He enlarged the paper to seven columns, introduced more local matter, improved its appearance and added greatly to its value. By untiring effort he raised the subscription list from 430 names to a living patronage, and made a paying property of

a newspaper which had encountered innumerable vicissitudes and bankrupted many of its former owners. He is still at the helm doing earnest work for the Republican party and striving for the interest and welfare of the people of Noble County. The *Republican*, by successive enlargements, has grown to a nine-column folio, and its subscribers number over 1,500. The paper has had a continual existence since the year in which Noble County was formed. Mr. Cooley's long and successful career as editor and proprietor of the *Republican* entitles him to an exceptionally high rank as a successful newspaper man.

Wallace H. Cooley was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1844. At the age of thirteen he began learning the printer's trade, and in the spring of 1859, at the age of fifteen, he came to Caldwell and began work for John L. Shaw in the office of the *Republican*. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he served three years. Enlisting in Hancock's Veterans at the expiration of this term, he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he returned to Caldwell where he was principally engaged in working at his trade until 1869 when he became connected with the management of the *Republican*. In 1872 he was married to Miss Miranda E. Reed, of Noble County. They have two children living and three deceased. Mr. Cooley has always voted the Republican ticket. He belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fel-

lows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Caldwell *Journal* was established in 1883 and its first number issued on the 23d of August by Frank M. Martin, editor and proprietor. It is a Republican paper, and ably supports the principles of its party. It has had an unusually successful career, all things considered, and is now on a permanent and prosperous basis, with a circulation of about 1,000. In size the *Journal* is a six-column quarto. April 1, 1886, Mr. Martin sold a half interest to J. F. Knouff, and the paper was conducted by Martin & Knouff until December of the same year when Mr. Martin again became sole proprietor. The *Journal* is well edited, and some of its editorials on current topics bear the impress of deep thought and of a high order of talent.

Frank M. Martin, the founder of the paper, was born in Warren County, Illinois, June 28, 1859, but came to Noble County when five years old. He learned the printing business in the office of the Noble County *Republican*. He was foreman in the office of the Woodsfield *Gazette* four years and edited that paper one year. In 1883 he came to Caldwell and started the *Journal*. Mr. Martin was married in 1885 to Miss Kate Mooney, of Woodsfield, Ohio, and is the father of one child, Edmund M.

Noble County with its Democratic majority of about one thousand, in 1851 offered an encouraging field for a Democratic newspaper. Therefore the county had not long been estab-

lished before the *Democratic Courier* made its appearance, published at Sarahsville. The first number was issued in May, 1851. William H. Gill and Robert Leech* were the publishers and proprietors. The *Courier* was a typical country paper of that day—a six-column folio, not always neatly printed but always containing a large number of typographical errors. In addition to its political teachings it took a firm stand in favor of the retention of the county seat at Sarahsville.

Gill & Leech soon sold the *Courier* to Samuel McGarry and William Tracy, who were its publishers in the latter part of 1852, Mr. McGarry being the editor. About this time Charles Otis became the editor for a short time.

A copy of the *Courier* dated August 23, 1852, has been examined by the writer. This is the twelfth number of the second volume. The paper bears the motto, "The Right is always Expedient." The price was \$1.50 per year. The first page is mainly made up of miscellaneous selections, including three poems. An original contribution, amounting to half a column, describes alleged spiritual manifestations in a Sarahsville household. There are no advertisements on either the first or the second page. Nearly two columns of "Laws of Ohio" are found on the second page. At the head of the editorial column are the names of Samuel McGarry, editor; General Frank

* Gill and Leech were both members of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, and the former was secretary of that convention.

Pierce and William R. King, Democratic candidates for president and vice-president, and the candidates for presidential electors. A call for a Democratic county convention is published, signed by J. M. Stone, Elias Kackley and Samuel McGarry. The editorial comments are few in number but well-worded. Among the political articles are selections relating to Franklin Pierce and James K. Polk. A tribute to the memory of Henry Frazier, deceased, is published by members of the Noble County bar. A short article recounts a meeting at Point Pleasant, August 20, for the purpose of organizing a company to build a plank road from Sarahsville to Point Pleasant and thence to Cambridge. The meeting adjourned to meet at Sarahsville August 30. The report is signed by Charles Otis, president, and C. J. Albright and George Brown, secretaries. Two ordinances of the town of Carlisle are published, both for the suppression of intemperance, signed by George W. Shacklee, mayor, and R. H. Cain, recorder. An obituary of Joseph Salladay is published, copied from the *Organ*, the rival paper of Sarahsville. Four columns of the third page are made up of advertisements. Jesse M. Stone, of Noble County, and William Okey, of Monroe County, are announced as candidates for Congress, subject to the action of the district convention; John K. Booher, Jonathan R. Baker, James W. Shankland, Eliab Matheny, Frederick Roach, J. L. Bevan and Adam Weimer are announced as candidates for assessor in various parts of

the county. K. P. Morrison, cabinet-maker, Sarahsville; Joseph H. Hunter, wagonmaker, Mount Ephraim; D. W. Patterson, John Fowler, H. J. Rownd and John B. Heaton, merchants, of Sarahsville; B. M. Leland, merchant, Jackson Township; Hendershot & Co., merchants, Williamsburg; Pool & Baird, tanners, Sarahsville; William Tracy, "Tracy House," Sarahsville; Joseph Johnson, jeweler, Sarahsville; Lemmax & Franklin, merchants, Freedom; Isaac Q. Morris, merchant, Mount Ephraim; Charles Otis, Wm. C. Okey, Belford & Parrish, E. A. Brattan, Samuel W. P. Cochran and Daniel Pettay, lawyers, Sarahsville; and J. Y. Hopkins, J. F. Capell and Samuel McGarry, physicians, Sarahsville, are among the local advertisers. Half of the fourth page is occupied by "Laws of Ohio," and the remainder by advertisements.

William Tracy soon became sole proprietor and continued the publication of the paper with Benjamin F. Spriggs as editor until some time in 1855, when William M. Kain, then a Sarahsville lawyer, succeeded to the management of the office and the editorship of the paper.

In 1857 the *Democratic Courier* passed into the hands of William H. Ijams, who changed the name to the *Democratic Star*. In 1858 the paper followed the county seat to Caldwell and under the management of Louis Baker and James H. Odell became the *Noble County Democrat*. After the presidential campaign of 1860 the paper suspended publication; but in the following year it was revived

for a short time by George McClelland. He sold out and the press and material were moved out of the county.

In 1863, the Democrats of the county, feeling desirous of representation by a local organ, persuaded Robert Hutchinson to purchase the material of the *Woodsfield Herald*, with which he started the *Democratic News* in Caldwell. Soon after Nathaniel Capell became his associate, but the business proved unprofitable and publication was suspended. Robert J. Smith was the next proprietor and the paper was continued by him until some time in the year 1865. Then Cyrus McGlashan and William Clymer took hold of the business. Clymer retired shortly after, but McGlashan stuck to it bravely and kept the paper going under the name of the *Noble County News* until 1869, when he turned it over to William A. Wallace. The latter moved the office to Summerfield, published a few numbers of a paper called the *Cottage Visitor*, and then quit, for financial reasons. In 1871 Cyrus McGlashan bought back the material and started the *Weekly Spectator* in Caldwell. It was a small paper, poorly printed and poorly patronized.

In 1873 the paper passed into the hands of John M. Amos and Frederick W. Moore, who changed its name to the *Citizens' Press*, improved its appearance and secured a better patronage. In March 1874, Moore sold his interest on account of failing health, and John M. Amos became sole proprietor. Under his

editorship the paper was well conducted and prosperous. In April 1884, Mr. Amos sold out to A. P. Jennings & Son, who changed the name to the *Caldwell Press* and are the present proprietors.

Mr. D. A. Jennings, editor and manager of the *Press*, assumed his present position May 1, 1884. He moved the office to its present location, and changed the form of the paper from an eight-column folio to a six-column quarto. In January, 1886, he discarded the "patent" side, thus giving space for more local matter than was formerly possible. The *Press* is edited with ability and always contains a large amount of original matter, both of local and general interest. An interesting feature of the paper is its educational department, in which the interests of teachers and schools are ably and candidly discussed. The *Press* is constantly improving. Its circulation is now 1,500, and it is by far the most successful Democratic newspaper ever published in Noble County.

D. A. Jennings was born in Noble County, June 22, 1855. After attending the common and normal schools, he entered Adrian College, Michigan, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-one, receiving two degrees—bachelor of arts and bachelor of science—on the same day, an honor never before conferred upon any student of the institution. He next traveled and studied in Europe for about two years. After returning to his native county, he went west, and in 1880 edited the *Independent* of Castle Rock, Colo-

rado, for one year. During that time he was admitted to the bar of Denver, Colorado. He afterwards taught school for some time, but was compelled to abandon that profession on account of failing health. Since 1884 he has edited the *Press* and practiced law in Caldwell. Mr. Jennings was married in 1880, at Boulder, Col., to Miss Bell Zora King, of Castle Rock. They have one child—Myra.

The Noble County *Democrat*, a new candidate for popular favor, made its appearance July 29, 1886, and apparently has "come to stay." It is edited and published by C. W. Evans, a young man of energy and enterprise, who is thoroughly familiar with every department of newspaper work. Its typographical appearance is unexceptionable, while its local page contains a large quantity and a great variety of items of interest to every citizen. The *Democrat* is devoted to the interests of Noble County and of the party whose name it bears. It is an eight-column folio, and its subscription price is one dollar per year. It already has a good circulation, and its patronage is rapidly increasing.

Charles Wesley Evans was born in Barnesville, O., Nov. 23, 1855, and is the son of Robert R. Evans, an old resident of that place, who was born in Sussex County, Va., in 1812. He quit school at the age of fourteen and entered the office of the Barnesville *Enterprise* to learn the printers' trade. The *Enterprise* was then under the editorship of George McClelland and W. T. Evans, (brother of C. W.), was foreman in the office.

After learning his trade, young Evans followed it in Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, and Bellaire, until February, 1882, when he came to Caldwell and became foreman in the *Press* office, then owned by John M. Amos. He remained in that position until June 1, 1886, when he resigned, and in the following month started the *Democrat*.

Mr. Evans was married in 1879 to Miss Hattie A. Cline, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and has one child—Lulu Estella. Mr. Evans comes of a family of printers, and his wife is also a practical printer.

Having brought the history of Noble County Journalism down to the year of grace, 1887, the question arises, where are those who withstood the trials and vicissitudes incident to country newspaper work in former years? Many are still living, and an attempt will be made to specify their whereabouts, as well as to tell what is known of those that are dead.

William Tracy went west, became a successful lawyer, and died in Guthrie Centre, Iowa. Oliver P. Wharton became the successful publisher of the Rock Island (Ill.) *Advertiser*. He is still in the newspaper business, and is at present located in Youngstown, Ohio. Harrison Gray Otis and Charles Otis were connected with one of the early Noble County papers for a short time. Charles Otis is now publishing a paper at Los Angeles, Cal.

R. H. Taneyhill is a lawyer and horticulturist at Barnesville, Ohio. Judge Samuel McGarry went to

Missouri, where he was a successful farmer. He died recently. Rev. Randall Ross was at one time President of Sharon College, in this County. He became president of a similar institution in Lincoln, Mo., and is now dead. Rev. William M. Kain is a Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania. Louis Baker published the *Wheeling Register* until recently. He is now publishing a daily paper in St. Paul, Minnesota. George McClellan is now the publisher of an excellent paper—the *Barnesville Enterprise*. Charles H. Goodrich became proprietor of the *Woodsfield Democrat* and is now the publisher of the *Chronicle*, at Troy, Ohio.

W. H. Ijams is Clerk of Courts at Omaha, Nebraska. J. H. Odell became engaged in the printing business in Columbus, afterwards went west. He committed suicide in

Omaha. Rev. R. J. Smith, formerly President of the College at Beverly, Ohio, resides at that place. B. F. Spriggs, now deceased, became a prominent lawyer of Noble County. Cyrus McGlashan resides at Windsor, Morgan County, and is a teacher. John M. Amos is editor of the Cambridge *Jeffersonian*, one of the leading Democratic papers of this Congressional district.

D. S. Gibbs, ex-Probate Judge, is a lawyer in Caldwell. John L. Shaw holds a Government office at Washington. John W. Bell is a practising lawyer in the same city. Colonel W. B. Teters is at Boulder City, Colo., engaged in mining. William H. Gill, Robert Leech, W. H. Phipps, James F. and Nathaniel Capell, Robert Hutchinson, J. C. Schofield, George Allen, Fred W. Moore and others, once in the Journalistic ranks in this county, are dead.

CHAPTER XV.

NOBLE COUNTY IN THE WAR.

INTRODUCTORY—OLD-TIME MUSTERS—THE "CORNSTALK MILITIA"—THE FIRST RESPONSE FROM NOBLE COUNTY—COMPANY I, OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, RAISED AT SUMMERFIELD—THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—TWENTIETH REGIMENT (REORGANIZED)—FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—GARFIELD'S OLD COMMAND—SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT—SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT—SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—MISCELLANEOUS LIST—THE HOSKINSVILLE REBELLION—BOTH SIDES OF THE MATTER—BIOGRAPHIES OF MILITARY MEN FROM NOBLE COUNTY—SOLDIERS' RE-UNIONS.

IN the early history of the State of Ohio, before military ardor had decayed under the ridicule that was heaped upon the "cornstalk militia," the men and youth of the territory now forming the County of Noble were accustomed to take part in trainings and musters in obedience to a State law, and were organized into regiments and companies in the counties to which they respectively belonged. It is known that as far back as 1825 Colonel Erastus Hoskins commanded the second regiment of the then Morgan County militia, and no doubt at later dates the region now known as Noble County had other military commanders of equally high rank. But their day is past and gone and now their positions seem to have been of trivial importance. Yet there is no doubt that the old-time military organizations served a good purpose, and gave to their members a crude but useful knowledge of military tactics. But before the County of Noble came into being the old-fashioned training days

and general musters had ceased to evoke enthusiasm, and the militia no longer indulged in brave displays and sham battles.

But the military spirit, though dormant, was not dead, and the year 1861 found the fires of patriotism blazing brightly. In a brief time after the receipt of the news that Sumpter had been fired upon in April, 1861, companies were forming in Noble County in response to the proclamations of the president and governor. Thenceforth, until the close of the war, the soldiers of Noble County were always found in their place, doing their duties bravely and well. To recount fully their toils and sufferings, their marches and battles, would be to write a history of the war; and the story would require volumes instead of pages. Therefore we make mention of only some of the most important events in which the soldiers of the county participated, by giving briefly an account of each regiment in which any considerable number of Noble County

men were included. On this subject "Ohio in the War" has been our authority, and from its pages have been condensed a great part of the memoranda of regimental movements which follow.

25TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

Summerfield, then the chief town of Noble County, had the honor of organizing and sending forth to battle for the Union the first company of soldiers raised for the rebellion in the County of Noble.

Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio, was raised in Noble County, and composed of parts of three companies who organized for the three months service, but were not accepted. When Gov. Dennison organized the first three regiments for three years service, twenty third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, one company was assigned to Noble County, and made up of the materials as above. It left Summerfield June 22, 1861, under the command of John M. Mosely, and entered the service at Camp Chase June 24th. It served with its regiment until 1863, when it re-enlisted for three years longer, and was finally mustered out June 19th, 1866, having served, lacking a few days, five years. This company with its regiment engaged the enemy at Cheat Mountain, Virginia, September 12, 1861; Greenbrier, October 3rd; Allegheny Mountain, December 12th; Huntersville, January 2, 1862; Monterey, April 22d; Bull Pasture Mountain, May 8th; Franklin, May 10th; Strasburg, June 4th;

Cross Keys, June 8th; Cedar Mountain, August 10th; Freeman's Ford, August 22nd; Waterloo Bridge, August 24th; Bull Run, August 29th and 30th; Burnside's attack on Fredericksburgh, but in the reserve; Chancellorsville, May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th; Hagerstown, July 12th; Siege of Morris Island, South Carolina, August 23d, and lasting three weeks; Honey Hill, November 30th, 1864; Devaux Neck, December 6th; Indian Hill, December 9th; Cockle Creek, February 10, 1865; Combahee Ferry, February 12th; Ashapoo Ferry, February 14th; Dingle's Mill, April 9th; Red Hill, April 15th; Deep Swamp, April 16th; Beach Run, April 17th; Swift Creek, April 18th; and Statesburg April 19th. Several of these latter engagements, were after the Appomattox surrender. After the surrender the regiment did patrol duty in the Edgefield, Hamburg, Columbia and other South Carolina Districts, until it was mustered out. In the engagements the company had 15 men killed outright, 78 wounded, one third of whom died from their injuries; 21 names are carried on the rolls as missing, one-half of whom were never heard of, and presumably died on battlefield or in prison pen; thirty-five died from various diseases, and five are carried on the rolls as deserters. The company was recruited up from time to time, and during its existence as an organization had three captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, twenty-eight sergeants, thirty-four corporals, and 167 rank

and file. The roster below shows some names in rank and file among the officers. When this occurs it was in promotion within the company. There were many promotions from the ranks to other companies and regiments, including three colonels from the ranks.

COMPANY B.*

Rutherford, Robert, 19, e. June 10, 1861; trans. Co. E. June 13, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Pierce, John, 19, e. June 10, 1861, in Co. C, 25th; corpl., Nov. 19, 1861; sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Lovall, Joe. H., 20, e. June 10, 1863; m. o. c.; vet.

Master, John, 19, e. Feb. 15, 1864; wd. Dec. 6, 1864, in battle of Devraux Neck; m. o. c.

Yoho, Peter, 18, e. Jan. 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 2, 1864, on s. c. d.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in June 26, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio, by John C. Robinson, Captain Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., for three years. Mustered out June 18, 1866, at Columbus, Ohio, by H. Doyle, Captain Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

OFFICERS.

Captain John M. Mosely, 27, e. June 4, 1861. Died Sept. 27, 1861, at Cheat Mt., Va.

First Lieutenant James H. Petty, 30, e. June 4, 1861; res. Dec. 31, 1861.

Lieutenant John D. Merryman, 23, e. June 10, 1861; pro. second lieutenant. Co. B, Jan. 9, 1862, to first lieutenant; dis. Sept. 29, 1862, for wounds received at battle of Bull Run.

*The following abbreviations have been used in the compilation of these rosters: e., enlisted; m. o., mustered out; m. o. c., mustered out with company; pro., promoted; e. t. s., expiration of term of service; wd., wounded; appd., appointed; vet., veteran; o. w. d., by order war department; v. r. c., veteran reserve corps; dis., discharged; hospl., hospital; sergt., sergeant; s. c. d., surgeon's certificate of disability; rec., received; U. S. c. troops, United States colored troops. The numbers following names indicate the age at time of enlistment.

Lieutenant John S. Dunn, 19, e. June 26, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. H, Sept. 4, 1865; m. o. June 18, 1866; vet.

Isaac M. Kirk, 23, e. June 26, 1861, as private; appd. corpl. Jan. 1, 1862, sergt. June 20, 1862, pro. second lieutenant. Co. B, June 30, 1862; first lieutenant. March 20, 1863. (Discharged.)

Second Lieutenant, Joseph L. Ball, 29, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Oct. 6, 1862, by o. w. d.

Joseph S. Perry, 24, e. June 26, 1861 as corpl.; appd. first sergt. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. June 8, 1862, in battle of Cross Keys, Va.; pro. second lieutenant. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. April 22, 1863, on s. c. d.

Samuel W. Houston, 21, e. June 26, 1861, as private; appd. corpl. Jan. 1, 1862, wd. June 8, 1862, in battle of McDowell, Va.; pro. second lieutenant. June 3, 1863, m. o. July 16, 1864, on e. t. s.

Thomas H. Ferril, 21, e. June 5, 1861, as sergt. Co. A, appd. hospl. stewd. June 12, 1864; pro. second lieutenant. Nov., 1864, capt. 104 U. S. c. troops, June 15, 1865.

First Sergeant, Edward Ellis, 40, e. June 26, 1861, appd. hospl. stewd. July 18, 1861; died Oct. 30, 1861.

Henry H. Mosley, 24, e. June 26, 1861, as private; appd. first sergt. July 26, 1861, pro. second lieutenant. Co. H, Jan. 9, 1862, first lieutenant. June 30, 1862, capt. March 15, 1864, but never mustered; dis. March 20, 1865 by o. w. d.

John S. Snyder, 22, e. June 26, 1861, as sergt., appd. first sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; pro. second lieutenant. Co. E, May 25, 1864, m. o. July 16, 1864, on e. t. s.

Samuel J. Brooks, 18, e. June 26, 1861, as sergt., wd. May 8, 1862, in battle of McDowell, Va., and July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa., appd. first sergt. Aug. 2, 1864, pro. second lieutenant. Co. F, Feb. 10, 1865, first lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Samuel G. Shirk, 20, e. June 26, 1861, as corpl.; wd. Aug. 29, 1862, in battle Bull Run, Va., July 1, 1863, in battle Gettysburg, Pa.; appd. sergt. June 20, 1864, wd. Nov. 30, 1864, in battle Honey Hill, S. C.; appd. first sergt. April 1, 1865; pro. second lieutenant, m. o. c.; vet.

SERGEANTS.

James W. McWilliams, 18, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. April, 1864, sergt. Oct. 1865, m. o. c.; vet.

James W. Calvert, 25, e. June 26, 1861;



Archibald Wilev

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B

L

appd. corpl. April 1, 1864, sergt. Oct. 1, 1865, m. o. c.; vet.

William F. Wiley, 21, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; appd. corpl. Feb. 1, 1865; sergt. Jan. 1, 1866; m. o. c.; vet.

William H. Beymer, 21, e. Feb. 17, 1862; appd. corpl. Nov. 5, 1864, sergt. Jan. 1, 1866, m. o. c.; vet.

Thomas H. Timberlake, 33, e. June 26, 1861; dis. June 20, 1862, on s. c. d.

William A. Allen, 25, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Aug. 8, 1862, on s. c. d.

Wilbert B. Teeters, 24, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Feb. 15, 1862; wd. May 8, 1862, in battle of McDowell, Va.; appd. sergt. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. capt. Co. H, 116th, O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862.

Jacob L. Barnette, 25, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; appd. sergt. Sept. 30, 1863; m. o. July 16, 1864, on e. t. s.

Howard Hallett, 19, e. June 26, 1861; appd. sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; wd. May 8, 1862, in battle of McDowell, Va.; m. o. July 16, 1864, on e. t. s.

John H. Johnston, 25, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Jan. 31, 1863; wd. July 12, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; m. o. July 16, 1864, on e. t. s.

Wesley H. Cooper, 19, e. Sept. 14, 1864; appd. sergt. April 1, 1865; dis. Oct. 1, 1865 by o. w. d.

Joseph H. Wilson, 23, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Sept. 30, 1862; sergt. Nov. 5, 1864; wd. Nov. 30, 1864, in battle of Honey Hill, S. C.; dis. March 11, 1866, on s. c. d.; vet.

Archelus Lingo, 21, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; appd. corpl. April 1, 1864; sergt. Aug. 1, 1865; dis. March 13, 1866, on s. c. d.; vet.

Jehu M. Rhodes, 22, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. June 1, 1862; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; appd. sergt.-maj. Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. r.; vet.

Zachariah M. Dailey, 21, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Feb. 20, 1863; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; sergt. April 1, 1865; quar.-master sergt. Oct. 1, 1865; m. o. r.; vet.

CORPORALS.

Harrison Shaw, 18, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; appd. corpl. April 1, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Alfred Weinstine, 27, e. Feb. 26, 1864; appd. corpl. Aug. 1, 1865; m. o. c.

William F. Wire, corpl., 19, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. c., June 18, 1866.

Benjamin F. Brown, 20, e. Feb. 26, 1864; wd. Nov. 30, 1864, in battle of Honey Hill, S. C.; appd. corpl. Oct. 1, 1865, m. o. c.

John Creene, 25, e. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. from 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865; appd. corpl. Oct. 1, 1865; m. o. c.

Seneca C. Rogers, 22, e. June 26, 1861; wd. June 8, 1862, in the battle of Cross Keys, Va.; m. o. c.

William S. West, 22, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. July 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 28, 1862, on s. c. d.

Francis M. Shacklee, 31, e. June 26, 1861; pro. capt. Co. I, 20th O. V. I., Feb. 15, 1862.

Harrison Wilson, 21, e. June 26, 1861; pro. first lieut. Co. I, 20th O. V. I., Feb. 11, 1862.

William C. Barlow, 21, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Nov. 1, 1861; dis. June 6, 1862, on s. c. d.

Emanuel Denoon, 20, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. June 11, 1862; dis. Oct. 1, 1862, for wound received Aug. 29, 1862, in battle of Bull Run, Va.

John S. Rhodes, 20, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Aug. 1, 1865; dis. March 1, 1865, on s. c. d.; vet.

Joseph W. Cunningham, 21, e. June 26, 1861; died July 28, 1863, of wound received July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

William H. Shaw, 21, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Dec. 1, 1863; died Nov. 28, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.; vet.

Benjamin Barlow, 19, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. April 1, 1864; died July 23, 1865, at Beaufort, S. C.; vet.

Friend P. Wilson, 20, e. June 26, 1861; killed June 8, 1862, in battle of Cross Keys, Va.

Edward T. Lovette, 19, e. June 26, 1861; killed July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

John W. Bunting, 21, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. Feb. 1, 1863; m. o. c.; vet.

McDonald Thorla, 18, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. June 1, 1866; m. o. c.; vet.

MUSICIAN.

Thomas Stevenson, 25, e. July 8, 1861; appd. prin. musc. July 26, 1861; dis. Oct. 1, 1862, on s. c. d.

PRIVATES.

- Atherton, Howard F., 20, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Alltops, George W., 22, e. June 26, 1861; prisoner; drowned on steamer Sultana.
- Ashfield, John M., 26, e. June 26, 1861; dis. April 15, 1862 on s. c. d.
- Brown, William H., 20, e. June 26, 1861; wd. May 8, 1862, in battle McDowell, Va.; dis. Sept. 16, 1862, on s. c. d.
- Bassford, James C., 19 e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Breach James, 20, e. June 26, 1861; wd. Dec. 13, 1861, in battle Camp Allegheny, W. Va.; dis. Oct. 1, 1862, on s. c. d.
- Beall, John W., 22, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Brown, William J., 21, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Barnes, William T., 40, e. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. Dec. 12, 1865, on s. c. d.
- Barlow, William C., 23, e. June 26, 1861; wd. Dec. 13, 1861, in battle of Camp Allegheny, W. Va.; m. o. c.; vet.
- Bates, Daniel, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. c.
- Barnes, Thomas, 25, e. June 26, 1861; killed Dec. 1, 1861, at Grafton, W. Va.
- Bunting, Thomas H., 19, e. June 26, 1861; vet.
- Baker, Charles A., 20, e. Feb. 21, 1861; m. o. c. June 18, 1866; vet.
- Bickford, James C., 24, e. Oct. 7, 1862; draft.; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; m. o. e. t. s.
- Cooley, Wallace H., 17, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Calland, Samuel F., 19, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Cullund, Samuel T., 19, e. June 26, 1861; wd. at battle of Cross Keyes, June , 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; dis. July 13, 1865, on s. c. d.; vet.
- Cleary Samuel 30, e. June 26, 1861; dis. March 1, 1863, on s. c. d.
- Craig, Joshua B., 37, e. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. c.
- Crow, Robert, 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. c.
- Clark, George, 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. c.
- Cleary, David, 39, e. Feb. 27, 1864; died Aug. 8, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.
- Collins, Andrew J., 30, e. June 20, 1861; reduced from corpl.
- Daniel, Samuel J., 25, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Davis, Kinsey, 22, e. June 26, 1861; reduced from corpl. Feb. 2, 1864, by request; m. o. c.; vet.
- Dobbins, George W., 21, e. June 26, 1861; died Aug. 14, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.
- Dunn, Elisha, 25, e. June 26, 1861; died April 8, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.
- Dale, Samuel, 27, e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. 1865, by o. w. d.
- Donnelly, Zachariah, 18, e. Feb. 18, 1864; died at Hilton Head, S. C.
- Elsworth, George, 25, e. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. from 107th O. V. I. July 13, 1865; m. o. c.
- Engle, Lewis, 27, e. Sept. 30, 1864; wd. at battle of Devaux Neck, S. C.; dis. July, 1865, by o. w. d.
- Floyd, Maurice T., 21, e. June 26, 1861; died May 24, 1862, at Staunton, Va.
- Gant, William, 22, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; m. o. e. t. s.
- Gill, Frank H., 19, e. Sept. 9, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.
- Garrette, Joseph G., 18 e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. c.
- Grandon, Enoch, 18, e. Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. c.
- Garner, Alfred K., 18, e. March 1, 1864; trans. from Co. H. 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865; m. o. c.
- Gant, Robert F., 25, e. June 26, 1861; died June 12, 1862, of wd. rec. in battle of Cross Keys, Va.
- Gant, Reuben E. 21, e. June 26, 1861; vet.
- Houston, John W. 18, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Harper, Isaac N., 25, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; m. o. e. t. s.
- Hill, Lorenzo D., 32, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; m. o. e. t. s.
- Hendrickson, George, 18, e. Oct. 1, 1864; m. o., 1865, by e. t. s.
- Harlan, John, 35, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.
- Hamilton, James W., 20, e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. c.
- Hayden, Jonathan, 35, e. June 26, 1861; killed Dec. 13, 1861, in battle Camp Allegheny, W. Va.

Hutchins, Hollis, Jr., 19, e. June 26, 1861. Died Dec. 27, 1864, of wds. rec. Dec. 9, 1864, in battle Honey Hill, S. C.

Johnston, William A. 21, e. June 26, 1861, m. o. e. t. s.

Jones, Philip M., 19, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Feb. 20, 1863, on s. c. d.

Lovall, Stephen, 20, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Sept. 9, 1863, for wds. rec. July 1, 1863, in battle Gettysburg, Pa.

Lovette, Nelson C. 21, e. June 26, 1861; wd. Dec. 13, 1861, in battle Camp Allegheny, W. Va., and Aug. 29, 1862, in battle Bull Run, Va.; dis. Dec. 16, 1862, on s. c. d.

Logan, David, 22, e. June 26, 1861; dis. March 20, 1863, on s. c. d.

Lee, Jason, 18, e. Oct. 3, 1864; m. o. 1865, on e. t. s.

Lindsey, Noah H., 33, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. c.

Loomis, Charles, 18, e. Oct. 3, 1864; m. o. 1865, on e. t. s.

McBride, James H., 18, e. July 26, 1861; appd. princ. musc. July 15, 1865; m. o. r.; vet.

Miracle, Adam S., 20, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

McCulloch, David, 19, e. June 26, 1861; wd. May 18, 1862, at battle of McDowell; dis. Sept. 19, 1862, on s. c. d.

McDonald, David, 19, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Miller, John W., 28, e. Oct. 21, 1864; m. o. Sept. 29, 1865, on e. t. s.

McKittrick, James, 22, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Moore, James B., 27, e. Sept. 26, 1864; wd. Nov. 20, 1864, at Honey Hill; dis. 1865, by o. w. d.

McBride, William H., e. 19, June 26, 1861; wd. May 8, 1862, in battle McDowell, Va.; dis. July 18, 1862, on s. c. d.

McConnell, Wesley, 30, e. June 18, 1861; dis. Jan. 25, 1862, on s. c. d.

Moreland, Joseph W. 26, e. Aug. 28, 1861, m. o. e. t. s.

Miller, Henry, 20, e. June 26, 1861.

McMunn, Daniel, 18, e. Feb. 21, 1864; wd. Nov. 30, 1864, at Honey Hill, S. C.; m. o. 1866.

Miller, Francis, 41, e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. c.

Neels, Joshua B. 20, e. Feb. 20, 1864; died April 8, 1864, at Camp Dennison.

Needs, William, 22, e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Oliver, Joseph, B., 18, e. June 26, 1861.

Rich, W. H., 19, e. Sept. 9, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Powell, Isaac, 28, e. June 26, 1861; dis. March 18, 1863, on s. c. d.; re-e. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Pfister, Samuel, 18, e. Dec. 31, 1863; m. o. c.

Rickey, Benjamin F., 20, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Oct. 21, 1862, for wds. rec. Aug. 29, 1862, in battle Bull Run, Va.

Rucker, John W., 20, e. June 26, 1861; died June 24, 1862, at Lynchburg, Va.

Rutherford, James H., 20, e. June 26, 1861; killed at battle of Olustee, Fla., 1865.

Smith, William S., 21, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Sullivan, Wm. A., 24, e. June 26, 1861; died Oct. 4, 1861, at Cheat Mt., W. Va.

Smith, John J., 32, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Swartwood, Thomas, 23, e. June 26, 1861; wd. May 8, 1862, in battle McDowell, Va.; dis. Oct. 26, 1862, on s. c. d.

Shafer, Geo. W., 22, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Still, Chester T., 24, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Stephens, Asbury C., 21, e. June 26, 1861; wd. May 8, 1862, in battle of McDowell, Va.; dis. July 10, 1862, on s. c. d.

Shackle, Lorenzo, 18, e. June 26, 1861; killed Dec. 13, 1861, in battle of Camp Allegheny, W. Va.

Thompson, Chas. R., 18, e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

True, Henson W., 20, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; m. o. e. t. s.

Talbot, George W., 21, e. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Weinstine, Charles, 18, e. June 26, 1861; wd. Aug. 29, 1862, in battle Bull Run, Va.; dis. April 27, 1863, on s. c. d.

Wilson, Isaac, 21, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Wharton, George, 20, e. Jan. 21, 1862; died June 8, 1862, at Staunton, Va.

Wilson, Robert S., 18, e. Feb. 26, 1864; died June 28, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.

Wharton, Wm. H., 21, e. June 26, 1861; wd. June 8, 1862, in battle Cross Keys, Va.; dis. Sept. 16, 1862, on s. c. d.

Wharton, Arthur, 19, e. June 26, 1861; wd. Nov. 30, 1864, in battle Honey Hill, S. C.; dis. to re-e. as vet.

Wiley, Archibald, 25, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 1, 1863, in battle Gettysburg, Pa., m. o. e. t. s.

COMPANY H, 25TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

PRIVATES.

Archibald, Wilson S., 22, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted; m. o. July 19, 1863, on e. t. s.

Coffee, James M., 24, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted; m. o. July 9, 1863 on e. t. s.

Davis, Ezra L., 22, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted; m. o. July 19, 1863, on e. t. s.

Marquis, Samuel B., 26, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 19, 1863, on e. t. s.

Marquis, Reuben B., 24, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 19, 1863, on e. t. s.

Timberlake, Wm. H., 21, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 19, 1863, on e. t. s.

Wheeler, Orin, 22, e. June 26, 1861; died Nov. 6, 1861, at Hilton Head, Va.

Sutton, W. H., 32, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. c. 1866; vet

Smoot, W. L., 21, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Willey, James S., 21, e. June 26, 1861; wd. at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; m. o. July, 1884.

McLaughlin, Levi, 21, e. June 26, 1861; wd. July 2, 1862, at Gettysburg; dis. 1865, by o. w. d.

Mills, W. N., 18, e. June 27, 1861; wd. May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville; dis. June 4, 1864.

Danford, Michael F., 32, e. June 26, 1861; wd. May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg; m. o. e. t. s.

Gordon, Samuel M., 21, e. June 26, 1861; trans. to Battery G., 5th U. S. Art.

Kean, W. J., 21, e. July 9, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 75th, Jan. 18, 1864; m. o. e. t. s.

Burlingame, Alonzo M., 21, e. June 26, 1861; killed at Bull Run, June, 1862.

Cooper, Thos. J., 19, e. June 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 75, O. V. I., Jan. 16, 1864; m. o. e. t. s.

Davis, Veno F., 18, e. July 26, 1861; wd. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va., m. o. e. t. s.

Swift, James W., 18, e. Dec. 4, 1863; prom. to segt. m. o. c.

Cox, John L., 23, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Dec. 8, 1862, at Washington, D. C., on s. c. d.

Timberlake, Theo., 18, e. June 26, 1861; appd. corpl. April 8, 1864; died Sept. 9, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C., of wds. rec. at battle of Honey Hill; vet.

Timberlake, John A., 22, e. June 26, 1861; wd. May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.; m. o. e. t. s.

COMPANY K.

OFFICERS.

Lewis E. Wilson, e. June 10, 1861; prom. from sergt. to second lieut. Sept. .9. 1862; to first lieut. July 1, 1863; killed July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg.

PRIVATES.

Delaney, Levi, 44, e. March 9, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, Dec. 7, 1862, on e. t. s.

Hutchins, Shubal, 31, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, wd. May 3, 1864, in battle of Chancellorsville, Va., m. o. July 7, 1863, on e. t. s.

Harmon, Nathan, 37, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 7, 1863, on e. t. s.

Harmon, Conrad, 19, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted; m. o. July 7, 1863, on e. t. s.

McLaughlin, James, 20, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 7, 1863, on e. t. s.

Rainey, Jonathan, 28, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 7, 1863, on e. t. s.

Thompson, John A., 21, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 7, 1863, on e. t. s.

Yarnall, Jonathan H., 19, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 mo.; drafted, m. o. July 7, 1863, on e. t. s.

COMPANY F.

OFFICERS.

Second Lieutenant, Samuel P. Houston, 22, e. June 13, 1861, as corpl., pro. com. sergt. July 26, 1861; pro. second lieut. April 17, 1862; res. March 6, 1863.

26TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The Twenty-sixth Ohio was organized at Camp Chase, in July, 1861, and was recruited from the counties of Butler, Ross, Delaware, Guernsey, Noble, Mahoning, Champaign, Sciota and Madison. Edward P. Fyffe was made colonel of the regiment. It performed its first service in the upper Kanawha Valley, where it

remained until January, chiefly engaged in scouting duty. Transferred soon after to the Department of the Ohio (soon named the Department of the Cumberland), it was placed in Brigadier-General T. J. Wood's division, of which it continued a part until October, 1863, when it became a part of Wagner's Brigade, of Sheridan's division of the Fourth Corps.

The regiment formed a part of the column of advance on Nashville, and shared the hardships of General Buell's army in its advance to relieve General Grant at Pittsburgh Landing. From the Tennessee to the Ohio, and thence to Cumberland Gap, in the Fall of 1862, the regiment did its whole duty in the forced marches of Buell and Bragg. It participated in the engagements of Murfreesboro, Stone River (where it lost one-third of its men), Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga (where nearly three-fifths of its men engaged were either killed or wounded), Mission Ridge and Look-out Mountain, and the siege of Knoxville. "This (Knoxville) campaign proved to be the most severe of any yet experienced. They marched barefooted over frozen ground, and bivouacked without shelter in midwinter, clad in summer dress, with half rations, on the desolate and dreary hillsides of east Tennessee. Yet, even then, with elbows out, pants worn half way to the knees, socks and shirts gone to shreds, hungry and shivering, in the bitter cold of January 1, 1864, the

Twenty-sixth, almost to a man, re-enlisted for three years more."

After its furlough, the regiment rejoined the Fourth Corps at Bridgeport, Tenn., and thence took part in Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, participating in the battles at Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach-Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and others less important. At Franklin and Nashville it maintained its well-won reputation for valor. Sent south to Texas, it was mustered out of the service Oct. 21, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in June 28, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for three years. Mustered out, Oct. 21, 1865, at Victoria, Texas.

Samuel G. Wishard, 19, e. June 17, 1861; appd. corpl. June 30, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; first sergt. March 27, 1865; m. o. Oct. 1865; vet.

John W. Richey, 23, e. June 17, 1861; appd. sergt. from corpl. Dec. 19, 1862; dis. March 6, 1863, on s. c. d.

Robert J. Brown, 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. sergt. from corpl. Dec. 19, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1864, in hospl. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mathias W. Smith, 19, e. June 17, 1861; appd. corpl. December 19, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. c.; vet.

Michael W. Jackson, 19, e. June 17, 1861; appd. corpl. Dec. 19, 1862; m. o. c.; vet.

Charles Osborn, 20, e. June 17, 1861; dis. March 25, 1862, on s. c. d.

Alexander C. Moore, 27, e. June 17, 1861; dis. June 6, 1862, on s. c. d.

Augustus C. Tillett, 29, e. June 17, 1861; appd. corpl. June 28, 1861; m. o. June 30, 1864, e. t. s.

Joseph F. Scarborough, 21, e. June 17, 1861; appd. corpl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. March 23, 1863, on s. c. d.

MUSICIAN.

George R. Hall, 18, e. Sept. 12, 1862; dis. June 16, 1865, by o. w. d.

PRIVATES.

Barlow, John J., 19, e. June 17, 1861; dis. Jan. 31, 1863, to enlist in U. S. cavalry.

Brill, Emanuel, 21, e. March 10, 1862; m. o. March 14, 1865, e. t. s.

Brill, Francis M., 22, e. July 30, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Brill, George W., 18, e. June 17, 1861; wd. May 29, 1864, in battle of Dallas, Ga.; m. o. Aug. 24, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O.; vet.

Brill, James B., 19, e. March 10, 1862; died July 16, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Brindley, Henry, 19, e. July 17, 1861; x.

Burlingame, Fortunatis, 22, e. June 17, 1861; dis. Nov. 4, 1863, to enlist in U. S. cavalry.

Burlingame, Ferdinand, 21, e. June 17, 1861; dis. March 20, 1863, s. c. d.

Burlingame, Justus M., 18, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Canady, Jacob C., 32, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. July 25, 1864, e. t. s.

Craft, William H., 21, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Craig, Robert F., 18, e. July 10, 1861; dis. Jan. 6, 1863, on s. c. d.

Engle, Moses F., 20, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. July 27, 1864, e. t. s.

Fulton, William, 21, e. June 17, 1861; dis. April 19, 1862, on s. c. d.

Johnson, Philander, 19, e. June 17, 1861; dis. June 16, 1862, s. c. d.

Long, Isaac, 26, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Sept. 9, 1862, s. c. d.

Morrison, Perry A., 18, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. July 25, 1864, e. t. s.

McPeak, Joshua, 24, e. June 17, 1861.

McPeak, Mordicai, 44, e. June 17, 1861; dis. June 18, 1863, on s. c. d.

Rimer, William W., 23, e. June 17, 1861; sick in hospl., at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1865; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865, on d.; vet.

Robinson, Samuel F., 17, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Robinson, G. W., 19, e. June 17, 1861; dis. July 1864, on s. c. d.

Steele, William, 34, e. June 17, 1861; killed Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.

Stewart, David, 28, e. Feb. 2, 1862; dis. Dec. 9, 1864, on s. c. d.

Tillett, John W., 26, e. July 20, 1861; dis. May 26, 1862, on s. c. d.

Thomas, Randolph, 18, e. June 17, 1861; dis. June 4, 1863, on s. c. d.

Thompson, Alva H., 18, e. June 17, 1861; died Aug. 10, 1861, at Crafton, W. Va.

Weaver, William, 44, e. June 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 1, 1861, on s. c. d.

COMPANY D.

Mustered in Aug. 3, 1861, at Camp Chase, O., for three years.

Mustered out July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

George W. Young, 22, e. July 20, 1861; pro. to second lieut. Co. G March 31, 1862; first lieut. Oct. 4, 1862; to maj. 7th Reg. U. S. c. troops Dec. 8, 1863.

Stephen Allison, 23, e. July 20, 1861; appd. first sergt. March —, 1862; pro. first lieut. of Co. E Jan. 28, 1865; to capt. Co. H May 11, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Thomas A. Walker, 25, e. Aug. 13, 1861, as private of Co. H; pro. second lieut. Co. D July 16, 1862; to capt. 63d regt. U. S. c. troops Nov. 15, 1863.

Daniel C. Petty, 23, e. July 20, 1861; appd. from corpl. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. c.; vet.

Shadrach M. Bottomfield, 27, e. July 20, 1861; appd. corpl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. c.; vet.

Reuben L. Caldwell, 25, e. Aug. 19, 1861; appd. corpl. Sept. 1, 1864; sergt. April 1, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

John Brooks, 23, e. July 20, 1861; apd. from corpl., m. o. Aug. 18, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., e. t. s.

James F. Horton, 22, e. July 20, 1861; m. o. Aug. 18, 1864, e. t. s.

John Marsh, 22, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Jan. 1, 1862, at Quincy, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Henry Chambers, 21, e. July 20, 1861; appd. corpl. April 1, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

John Bingham, 22, e. July 20, 1861.

Hiram J. Danford, 21, e. July 20, 1861; appd. corpl., m. o. Aug. 18, 1864, e. t. s.

Thomas T. Forshey, 22 e. July 20, 1861; appd. coopl., died March 12, 1865, at Fayetteville, N. C., of wds. recd. March 3, 1865, in battle of Cheraw, S. C.; vet.

George C. Horton, 20, e. July 20, 1861; died Dec. 17, 1861, at Sedalia, Mo.

Andrew J. Sutton, 33, e. Aug. 14, 1861; appd. corpl., m. o. Aug. 18, 1864, on e. t. s.

William T. Williams, 23, e. July 20, 1861;

apptd. corpt.; dis. June 15, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O., for wds. recd. July 22, 1864, in battle of Atlanta, Ga.

MUSICIANS.

Nathanial M. Capell, 20, e. July 20, 1861; dis. July 17, 1862.

Cornelius Cline, 33, July 20, 1861; m. o. Aug. 18, 1864, e. t. s.

WAGONER.

Edward Starkey, 33, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Oct. 18, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Ahrendts, Henry, July 20, 1861; dis. Jan. 7, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., on s. c. d.

Brown George, 21, e. July 20, 1861.

Chentham, Michael, 44, e. July 20, 1861; dis. March 26, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo., on s. c. d.

Cline Roseberry, 20, e. July 20, 1861; dis. March 16, 1862, at Quincy, Ill., on s. c. d.

Davis, William, 24, e. July 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Franklin, John, 26, e. July 20, 1861.

Gordon, Silas, J., 31, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 21, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo., on s. c. d.

Heidleson, Joseph, 22, e. Aug. 20, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1864, in hospl. at Atlanta, Ga., of wds. rec. July 22, 1864, in battle of Atlanta, Ga.; vet.

Hupp, William W., 21, e. Feb. 15, 1864; died Sep. 21, 1864, in hospl. at Atlanta, Ga., wds. rec. July 4, 1864, in battle of Ruffs Mills, Ga.

Kenney, Joseph, 39, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Jan. 9, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo., on s. c. d.

Kelley, Benjamin F., 23, e. July 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Knox, George, 25, e. Nov. 28, 1864; m. o. c.

Lanam, Hiram, 20, e. July 20, 1861; killed July 22, 1864, in battle of Atlanta, Ga.

Lackard, Andrew, J., 22, e. Feb. 15, 1864; killed March 3, 1865, in battle of Cheraw, S. C.

McElfresh, Wm. A., 23, e. Feb. 15, 1864; m. o. c.

McFadden, James, 24, e. July 20, 1861; killed Oct. 4, 1862, in battle of Corinth, Miss.

McKitrick, John W., 18, e. July 1861; dis. Jan. 16, 1863, at St. Louis Mo., s. c. d.

Marsh, Samuel W., 19, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Jan. 29, 1863, at Keokuk, Iowa, on s. c. d.

Meeks, George, 22, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Aug. 4, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio, on s. c. d.

Merritt, David, 40, e. July 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 21, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo. on s. c. d.

Neptune, Washington, 22, e. July 20, 1861; prs. war; dis. Dec. 22, 1861, at Sedalia, Mo.

Neptune, William, H., 19, e. July 20, 1861; m. o. Aug. 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on e. t. s.

Norman, Milton, 33, e. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. c.

Owen, Vincent B., 19, e. July 20, 1861; m. o. Aug. 18, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on e. t. s.

Patton, Francis, 38, e. Oct. 9, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Sands, James, 24, e. July 20, 1861.

Sears, Cornelius, 19, e. July 21, 1861; m. o. Aug. 18, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on e. t. s.

Sears, Richard W., —, e. Aug. 20, 1861; died Aug. 1, 1862, at Camp Clear Creek, Miss.

Snider, John, 27, e. July 20, 1861.

Stoffal, Philip, 19, e. Feb. 15, 1864; m. o. c.

Sprague, James F., —, Aug. 20, 1861; dis. Nov. 19, 1861, at Sedalia, Mo., on s. c. d.

Sutton, Geo. W., 20, e. July 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Sutton, Henry, 29, e. Aug. 14, 1861; dis. July 8, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on s. c. d.

Turner, John R., 18, e. Feb. 13, 1864; m. o. c.

Turner, Samuel, 21, e. Feb. 13, 1864; died April 17, 1864, at Decatur, Ala.

Tripps, James S., 18, e. July 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

30TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The Thirtieth Regiment, Colonel Moses B. Walker, was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, Aug 28, 1861, and on the 30th was ordered to the field. The regiment proceeded into Virginia and on the 2nd of September reached Clarksburg. Joining the Forty-seventh Ohio at Weston, on the 6th it joined General Rosecranz command at Sutton Heights. Here companies D, F, G and I were ordered to remain and the rest of the

regiment proceeded to Summerville. Two companies (C and E) were left at Big Birch Bottoms; the remainder moved on to Carnifex Ferry and there had an encounter with the enemy. A few days later the regiment moved to Sewell Mountain, and Nov. 14 entered Fayetteville and took up quarters in the deserted houses. Meantime the Sutton detachment had several skirmishes with bushrangers and horse thieves, in which three men were killed and several wounded. This detachment joined the regiment at Fayetteville, Dec. 23.

During the winter the regiment was employed upon fortifications and in detached duty. April 17, it moved to Raleigh and, on the 5th of May, to Princeton. Marching toward Giles Court House on the 10th, one company (H, the first in the regiment under artillery fire) attracted the fire of the enemies' batteries in the narrows of East and New Rivers. For eight days the daily allowance of each man was one cracker, a little sugar and a small quantity of coffee, beans and rice. May 17 the first brigade of Cox's division, consisting of the Twelfth, Twenty-third and Thirtieth Ohio, and McMullen's battery, fell back to Princeton and obtained supplies. On the 19th the Thirtieth encamped on Great Flat-top mountain, and two companies were sent forward to Green Meadows, which was occupied as an out-post. August 19th the regiment moved from the mountains to join the army in eastern Virginia. In three days and a half it reached

Brownstown, having marched ninety-five miles. Proceeding by transports on the Kanawha to Parkersburg, it took the cars for the East, and August 23, encamped at Warrenton Junction, Va. At the battle of Centreville the Thirtieth was in the left wing and exposed to artillery fire. Marching on the 7th of September from Upton Hills, on the 9th it entered Frederick City; on the 14th, arrived at South Mountain, encountered the enemy and lost eighteen killed and forty-eight wounded; on the 16th reached Antietam bridge, and the next day, in an encounter with Gen. A. P. Hill's division, lost two officers killed and two wounded, eight men killed and thirty seven wounded. Moving to West Virginia in October, the regiment had no part in any noted engagement the remainder of the year. Marching to Brownstown in December, it proceeded with General Ewing's brigade by water to Louisville, Ky., arriving Jan. 3, 1863, and thence to Helena, Ark., where the brigade became the second brigade of the second division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. During the winter and spring the regiment was at Young's Point and in the vicinity of Vicksburg. At the latter place, from May 20 until the surrender of the city, the regiment was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy and in fatigue and picket duty, and sustained heavy losses. Marching from Vicksburg to Jackson, after the evacuation of the latter place it went into Camp at Black River July 23, remaining until September 26.

Proceeding by boats to Memphis,

arriving there October 2, it left two days later, and November 20 encamped at Brown's Ferry, ten miles from Chattanooga. It participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, and on the 26th of November joined in pursuit of the rebels, returning to Bridgeport, Ala., December 19. Later it encamped at Larkin's Ferry, moving thence to Cleveland, Tenn., where a part of the regiment re-enlisted. Being ordered North, the regiment arrived at Columbus April 8, 1864, and were given veteran furloughs. May 10th the Thirtieth again started South arriving at Kingston, Ga., on the 20th. Marching on the 23rd, it reached the foot of Kenesaw Mountain June 19, having been almost continually under fire during the march. In an attack on the rebel works June 27 the regiment lost thirty-five killed and wounded. In July it advanced to Atlanta and in the ensuing engagements on the 22d and 28th sustained heavy losses. August 5 the regiment was transferred to the first brigade, and on the 29th those who were not veterans were mustered out. August 31, it engaged with the enemy near Jonesboro; October 5, started into Alabama; November 13, encamped at Atlanta; December 13, took part in the assault on Fort McAllister, where it remained until January 1, 1865, then marched for Savannah.

From the beginning of the year until the latter part of April, the Thirtieth was campaigning in the Carolinas, without taking part in any notable battle. It then moved to Washington city, whence, June 2, it

departed for Louisville, Ky. On the 13th it left for Little Rock, Ark., where it remained until mustered out August 13, 1865. The regiment traveled, during its term of service, over 13,200 miles and experienced the most trying hardships.

COMPANY K, 30TH O. V. I.

Mustered in August 26, 1862, at Camp Chase, O., for three years.

Mustered out August 13, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.

OFFICERS.

Capt. William H. Ijams, 25, e. Aug. 23, 1861; resigned July 15, 1863.

Thomas Isaac, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1861; prom. to sergt. Oct. 7, 1861; to first sergt. July 16, 1862; to second lieut. April 23, 1863; to capt. 1864.

Emerson P. Brooks, 26, e. Aug. 30, 1861; m. o. r. as lieut. col. Aug. 15, 1865.

Daniel Forney, 19, e. Aug. 22, 1861; m. o. c. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Reese R. Furbay, 34, e. Aug. 23, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862, in battle of Antietam, Md.

Hiram J. Davis, 28, e. Aug. 23, 1861; pro. first lieut. Sept. 17, 1862; died June 4, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., of wds. rec. before Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

James H. Odell, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to second lieut. Sept. 17, 1862; to first lieut. June 4, 1863; appd. adj. Nov. 6, 1863.

Orris Parrish, 23, e. Aug. 22, 1861; pro. first lieut. Co. C Nov. 18, 1864; trans. from Co. C Jan. 28, 1865; resigned June 18, 1865; vet.

Hiram V. Dempster, 25, e. Aug. 23, 1861; dis. June 12, 1862, at Wheeling, Va., on s. c. d.

Richard L. Allbritain, 22, e. Aug. 4, 1861; appd. first sergt. Jan. 12, 1865; pro. to first lieut. and R. Q. M. May 11, 1865; vet.; wd. at Vicksburg.

Martin Lanam, 23, e. Aug. 15, 1861; appd. first sergt. May 20, 1865; m. o. c. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas L. Hamer, 43, e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. Nov. 22, 1862, on s. c. d.

Lorenzo Powell, 30, e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. April 3, 1865, on s. c. d.

Parley C. Mugrage, 23, e. Aug. 8, 1861, m. o. Aug. 29, 1864, on e. t. s.

Elihu Wheeler, 21, e. Dec. 12, 1861; appd. sergt. March 12, 1865; m. o. c. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

Joseph C. Harris, 28, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died Jan. 26, 1862.

John J. Butler, 22, e. Aug. 8, 1861; dis. Sept. 1, 1863.

Philip Jackson, 21, e. Aug. 11, 1861; dis. —, at Frederick, Md.

Benjamin B. Waller, 37, e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. Feb. 5, 1863, at Frederick, Md.

John B. Nickerson, 22, e. Aug. 19, 1861; m. o. Aug. 29, 1864, on e. t. s.

Levi D. Webber, 26, e. Aug. 22, 1861; m. o. Aug. 29, 1864, on e. t. s.

George B. Lyons, 28, e. Aug. 11, 1861; died July 3, 1863, at Camp Sherman, Miss.

Mahlon Snyder, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1861; died Jan. 26, 1864, of wds. rec. in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

Willard Still, 23, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died Jan. 30, 1862, at Olive, O.

Joseph S. Harris, 18, e. Aug. 8, 1861; m. o. c. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

Spencer K. Hill, 18, e. Aug. 27, 1861; m. o. c. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

PRIVATE.—DISCHARGED.

Atherton, John T., 23, e. Dec. 12, 1861; dis. July 18, 1863, at Cincinnati, O.

Armstrong, John, 25, e. Dec. 12, 1861; dis. April 24, 1863, at Frederick, Md.

Brown, Jeremiah C., 23, e. Aug. 4, 1861; dis. March 29, 1862, at Charleston, W. Va.

Butler, James S., 23, e. Aug. 4, 1861; dis. Oct. 17, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Clark, John, 22, e. Dec. 12, 1861; dis. June 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; vet.

Coffield, John, 18, e. Aug. 7, 1861; dis. Dec. 20, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Dobbins, William J., 24, e. Aug. 7, 1861; dis. March 4, 1863, at Middletown, Md.

Fast, Daniel, 43, e. Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Sept. 1, 1863, at Camp Sherman, Miss.

Foster David, 18, e. Aug. 8, 1861; dis. Dec. 17, 1862, at Baltimore, Md.

Gant, Alfred M., 18, e. Aug. 8, 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

Hall, Josiah W., 42, e. Aug. 9, 1861; dis. April 5, 1863, at Columbus, O.

Harris, David W., 28, e. March 17, 1862; dis. Dec. 17, 1862, at Frederick, Md.

Holster, John F., 18, e. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. April 3, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.

McIntyre, Jefferson H., 18, e. Aug. 25, 1861; dis. Jan. 6, 1863, at Frederick, Md.

Mugrage, Frederick, N., 33, e. Feb. 5, 1862; dis. Oct. 23, 1863, at Cincinnati, O.

Shilling, William, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. Dec. 5, 1862, at Middletown, Md.

Still, John, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. April 28, 1862, at Raleigh, Va.

Yearrian, John C., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. Dec. 20, 1862, at Wheeling, Va.

DIED.

Anderson, Martin V., 23, e. April 2, 1862; died March 30, 1863, at Sarahsville, Ohio.

Archer, Edward, 18, e. March 17, 1862; died July 30, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; wd. battle Atlanta, Ga.; vet.

Barton, Charles W., 20, e. Aug. 7, 1861; missing in battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Chessire, Lemuel B., 18, e. Dec. 12, 1861; killed July 28, 1864, action; Atlanta, Ga.; vet.

Campbell, John, 24, e. Oct. 7, 1862; drafted; died Feb. 28, 1863, at Young's Point, La.

Denoon, Adam, 30, e. Dec. 14, 1861; died Jan. 30, 1865, at Sarahsville, Ohio.

Farley, Henry W., 19, e. Aug. 8, 1861; died —, at Wheeling, W. Va.

Hayes, David, 26, e. Aug. 6, 1861; killed Sept. 14, 1862, battle South Mt., Md.

Harris, Ezra, 25, e. Aug. 9, 1861; died March 31, 1862, Olive, Ohio.

Hughey, Joseph W., 19, e. Aug. 9, 1861; died June 2, 1863, wd. received at Vicksburg, Miss.

Hupp, John, 25, e. Dec. 12, 1861; died March 19, 1863, Columbus, Ohio.

James, Thomas J., 29, e. Aug. 9, 1861; killed Sept. 14, 1862, battle South Mt., Md.

James Perry J., 20, e. Aug. 9, 1861; died Aug. 27, 1865, Mound City, Ill.

James, Alfred, 40, e. Aug. 15, 1861; died March 23, 1863, Milliken's Bend, La.

Johnson, Salathiel, 18, e. Aug. 9, 1861; died March 15, 1862, Fayetteville, W. Va.

Larrick, John H., 26, e. Dec. 29, 1861; killed Sept. 14, 1862, at South Mt., Md.

McKittrick, William, 24, e. Aug. 15, 1861; killed Sept. 14, 1862, South Mt., Md.

McGuire, John, 21, e. Dec. 4, 1861; died Aug. 19, 1862, Charleston, W. Va.

McCann, James, 33, e. Oct. 7, 1862; drafted, died May 25, 1863, wd. received battle Vicksburg, Miss.

Perrin, William, 30, e. Aug. 22, 1861; died Jan. 17, 1862, Fayetteville, W. Va.

Poling, Richard, 42, e. Oct. 7, 1862; draft., died May 22, 1863, Milliken's Bend, La.

Rossiter, Thomas, 24, e. Dec. 14, 1861; died March 18, 1863, Young's Point, La.

Rucker, Owen, 40, e. Aug. 22, 1861; died March 5, 1862, Raleigh, Va.

Semmons, Richard, 28, e. Dec. 18, 1861; missing Sept. 17, 1862, battle Antietam, Md.

Schofield, James T., 21, e. Dec. 23, 1861; died March 30, 1863, Young's Point, Va.

Schofield, Joseph C., 45, e. Oct. 7, 1862; draft., died Feb. 17, 1862, Young's Point, La.

Young, George, 27, e. Dec. 21, 1861; killed Nov. 25, 1863, battle Mission Ridge, Tenn.

ABSENT.

Ball, John, 18, e. Aug. 7, 1861.

Crooks, David, 22, e. Aug. 7, 1861.

Farley, Melville G., 18, e. Aug. 8, 1861.

Harper, Lemuel D., 18, e. Aug. 8, 1861.

Racey, Samuel, 21, e. Dec. 12, 1861.

Walker, Amos J., 38, e. Aug. 8, 1861.

White, Cyrus B., 21, e. Aug. 22, 1861.

MUSTERED OUT.

Alltop, Benjamin, 24, e. Aug. 4, 1861, m. o. c.; vet.

Archer, Thomas, 32, e. Nov. 19, 1862; draft., m. o. e. t. s.

Anderson, Joseph G., 23, e. Aug. 4, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Ball, Jonas, 24, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Beymer, William E., 24, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Ball, Enoch, 26, e. Nov. 19, 1862; draft., m. o. e. t. s.

Blake, William A., 22, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Cunningham, George W., 18, e. Dec. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Flanders, Joseph, 19, e. Dec. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Grimes, Martin L., 18, e. Aug. 8, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Heskett, John F., 22, e. Aug. 9, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Hughey, Andrew H., 24, e. Aug. 9, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Hardin, John, 26, e. Nov. 19, 1862; draft.; m. o. e. t. s.

Hupp, Jackson, 26, e. Nov. 19, 1862; draft.; m. o. e. t. s.

Harris, Sampson, 20, e. Aug. 8, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Hamilton, Joseph B., 22, e. Aug. 9, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Hipsley, Andrew H., 23, e. Aug. 9, 1861; to v. r. c.

Jones, William R., 22, e. Aug. 11, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

McCall, William, 22, e. Aug. 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

McCleary, John W., 22, e. Aug. 14, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

McKain, John B., 20, e. Aug. 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

McGeary, Henry, 33, e. Nov. 19, 1862; draft.; m. o. e. t. s.

Miller, Jacob, 18, e. Aug. 10, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

McIntyre, J. H., 18, e. Aug. 25, 1861; dis. Jan. 6, 1863, on s. c. d.

Nye, Samuel, 23, e. Aug. 13, 1862; to brigade band.

Nash, George W., 18, e. Aug. 26, 1861, captured July 22, 1864, battle Atlanta, Ga.; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Nelson, August, 25, e. Dec. 6, 1861; wd. June 27, 1864, battle Kenesaw Mt., Ga.; m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.

Poling, Francis M., 23, e. Aug. 22, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Roberts, John W., 21, e. Aug. 22, 1861; m. e. t. s.; vet.

Rutherford, Samuel, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1861; no record.

Sampson, William, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Stipp, Erastus G., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1861; wd. July 28, 1864, battle Atlanta, Ga.; m. o. June 25, 1865.

Shannon, Murray, 26, e. Aug. 22, 1861, m. o. e. t. s.

Stires, Abraham D., 28, e. Aug. 22, 1861; m. o. e. t. s.

Shoemaker, Otis B., 31, e. Aug. 13, 1862; to brigade band.

Trescott, William D., 41, e. Dec. 12, 1861; m. o. May 12, 1865.

Van Fossen, John M., 21, e. Nov. 19, 1862; drafted, m. o. e. t. s.

Wheeler, Jonathan, 24, e. Nov. 19, 1862; drafted, m. o. e. t. s.

Wheeler, Alden, 25, e. Nov. 19, 1862; drafted, m. o. e. t. c.

COMPANY F.

CORPORAL.

Harris, Samuel, 22, e. Aug. 21, 1861; appd. June 17, 1863; died Jan. 13, 1864, at Bellefonte, Ala.

Shankland, Thomas, 20, e. Aug. 21, 1861; appd. Sept. 1, 1864, m. o. c.; vet.

PRIVATE.

Foster, Demetrius A., 20, e. Aug. 21, 1861; m. o. July 11, 1865, Columbus, Ohio; vet.

Travis, Ezra, 18, Aug. 21, 1861; prisoner of war; m. o. June 15, 1865; vet.

36TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

The Thirty-sixth Ohio was organized at Camp Putnam, Marietta, in August, 1861. Its first officers were Melvin Clarke, Esq., of Marietta, lieutenant-colonel, and Prof. E. B. Andrews, major. For colonel, an effort was made to secure a man of extensive military knowledge, and such an officer was at last secured in George Crook, then a captain in the regular army. He assumed command September 12, 1861. Prior to that time six companies in charge of Major A. J. Slemmer, then of General Rosecrans' staff, had marched through several counties of Western Virginia to stop the depredations of guerrillas. The other four companies remained at Parkersburg, uniting with the rest under Colonel Crook, at Summerville. There the regiment remained and drilled through the winter, and during their expeditions had several skirmishes with the guerrillas. The regiment suffered much from sickness during this period.

May 12, 1862, the regiment

started for Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, and was there brigaded with the Forty-fourth Ohio and a battalion of the Second West Virginia cavalry. From Lewisburg, Colonel Crook and his brigade made an expedition through, returning to Lewisburg. Then on the 23d General Heth, with from two thousand five hundred to three thousand men attacked the brigade, shelling their camp. The Thirty-sixth and the Forty-fourth, containing in the aggregate not more than one thousand two hundred effective men, were ordered to repel the attack, and did so so successfully that the rebels left upon the field sixty killed, one hundred and seventy-five prisoners, four pieces of artillery and three hundred stand of small arms. The Thirty-sixth lost seven killed, forty-four wounded and five captured on picket. This victory, won without artillery or the aid of the cavalry, was quickly and gloriously won. Moving back to Meadow Bluffs on the 29th of May, the brigade was there joined by the Forty-seventh Ohio, and went in pursuit of General Heth, but did not find him. The regiment remained with the brigade in Western and Eastern Virginia until September. On the 12th of that month it reached Frederick, Md., in advance of the rest of McClellan's army, had a skirmish with Stewart's cavalry and on the 14th the brigade was actively engaged at South Mountain, making a memorable bayonet charge, scattering and routing the enemy from that part of the field. The Thirty-sixth lost several men, being for a

time exposed to an enfilading fire. Three days later the regiment was in the battle of Antietam, forming a part of Burnside's force on the left. Here Colonel Clarke was instantly killed by a ten-pound shell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews succeeded in command.

After the battle the regiment remained in Maryland for a time, and in October was ordered with the brigade to West Virginia. Encamping at Charleston November 16, it remained there nearly three months. Jan. 23, 1863, the Thirty-sixth embarked for Nashville, to join the army of Gen. Rosecrans. A few days after its arrival, the Thirty-sixth, together with the Eleventh and Ninety-second Ohio, all under Gen. Crook, was ordered up the Cumberland River to Carthage. In June the brigade marched for Murfreesboro, and was there attached to Major-General Reynold's division. Proceeding South with the army, it was in the fight at Chickamauga, where the Thirty-sixth sustained the loss of seventy gallant soldiers, among them Colonel W. G. Jones, who had succeeded Colonel Andrews in command. The regiment was concerned in the operations about Chattanooga, including the capture of Brown's Ferry, and on the 25th of November was in the battle of Mission Ridge, when it lost eighty-three men.

Re-enlisting in March, 1864, after the expiration of the furlough, the Thirty-sixth returned to its old camping ground at Charleston, W. Va. Thence the brigade, in command of General Crook, made a successful raid to Dublin Depot, during which

occurred an engagement at Cloyd's Mountain. After destroying a large amount of railroad and rebel government property, the expedition turned back to Meadow Bluff, and soon after arriving there was ordered to join General Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley. In the ensuing months the regiment experienced a good deal of hard marching, did some skirmishing, and burned and destroyed much rebel property. Retreating from Lynchburg before Early, the expedition arrived back at Charleston on the Kanawha in July, in a badly demoralized condition—half starved and broken down. From Charleston to Parkersburg by boat and thence by rail the troops again returned to the Shenandoah Valley. July 19th at Kernstown, near Winchester, the division encountered the enemy and lost one hundred and fifty men. Then, for the first and only time in its history, the Thirty-sixth turned its back to the enemy, and, with the rest of the division, retreated in disorder. It had retreated before, but always in good order. Subsequent operations in the Valley in which the Thirty-sixth had a conspicuous part were engagements at Berryville, September 3; Opequon, September 19; and a surprise at Cedar Creek in which the Nationals were first routed, then the Confederates. The Thirty-sixth remained in the Valley until December. It was then ordered to Cumberland, Md., and there consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Ohio. In April, 1865, the consolidated regiment was ordered back to Winchester, and thence to Staunton.

In June it proceeded to Cumberland, thence to Wheeling, where it was mustered out of the service July 27, 1865.

COMPANY E, 36TH O. V. I.

Mustered in Aug. 21, 1861, at Marietta, Ohio, for three years. Mustered out July 27, 1865, at Wheeling, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

Isaac C. Phillips, 26, e. Aug. 26, 1861; as. first sergt.; pro. second lieut. Co. F, Jan. 18, 1863; wd. Sept. 3, 1864, in battle of Berryville, Va.; pro. first lieut. Dec. 30, 1864; capt. Jan. 20, 1865; dis. Jan. 23, 1865, by o. w. d.

Stephen Spencer, 19, e. Aug. 13, 1861, as private; appl. first sergt.; died Aug. 12, 1864, of wds. received July 24, 1864, in battle of Kernstown, Va.

SERGEANT.

Alfred R. Phillips, 22, e. Sept. 12, 1861; m. o. Oct. 20, 1864, on e. t. s.

CORPORAL.

Henry McElroy, 28, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. Sept. 4, 1864, on e. t. s.

Edward McElroy, 21, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. Sept. 4, 1864, on e. t. s.

PRIVATES.

Bell, Benjamin F., 24, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Barker, William, 18, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Bass, Henry, 28, e. Aug. 13, 1861; killed July 24, 1864, in battle of Kernstown, Va.; vet.

Dolman, John W., 20, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Hiddleston, William, 21, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Hiddleston, Liberty, 18, e. Oct. 1, 1861; died March 13, 1862, at Summerville, W. Va.

Hesson, John, 35, e. Aug. 13, 1861; dis. Dec. 19, 1864, at Gallipolis, O., on s. c. d.

Hupp, Elijah, 26, e. Sept. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept. 18, 1864, on e. t. s.

Holland, Thomas G., 24, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. Nov. 10, 1864, on e. t. s.

King, Joseph H., 25, e. Sept. 2, 1861; m. o. Sept. 16, 1864, on e. t. s.

King, Shepard P., 20, e. Aug. 13, 1861.

Kirkman, Nicholas, 28, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

McCoy, Robert, 23, e. Aug. 13, 1861; dis. Sept. 13, 1863, on s. c. d.

McCarty, Henry, 19, e. Aug. 13, 1861; dis. June 19, 1865, by o. w. d.; vet.

Phillips, James, 20, e. Aug. 13, 1861; dis. Jan. 24, 1863, by o. w. d.

White, ———, 18, e. Sept. 12, 1861; died Summerville, W. Va., January, 1862, in reg. hospl.

20TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.—RE-ORGANIZATION.

The Twentieth Regiment, first organized as a three months' regiment, contained after its re-organization a company (Captain Shacklee's) composed principally of Noble County men. The re-organization took place at Camp King, near Covington, Ky., October 21, 1861, under the command of Colonel Charles Whittlesey, a graduate of West Point. During the following winter the regiment was employed in guarding batteries near Covington and Newport. During this time four companies were sent to the vicinity of Warsaw, Ky., and February 11, 1862, all of the regiment, except Co. K, embarked for the Cumberland River. Fort Donelson was the first battle in which it participated. After the surrender of the fort, the Twentieth was sent north in charge of prisoners. By March 16, seven companies had been brought together, and were sent up the Tennessee River. In April it participated in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, at which place it remained, suffering much from sickness, during the advance on Corinth. Subsequently the regiment served at Bolivar and Inka, and December 4, entered Ox-

ford, Miss., in the second brigade of Logan's division. After the capture of Holly Springs, it turned north, arriving at Memphis, January 28, 1863, where it received 200 recruits and drafted men. Next serving in Louisiana and Mississippi, May 12th, it took part in an engagement at Raymond, Miss., in which it lost twelve killed and fifty-two wounded. At Champion Hills it was in the thickest of the fight. It was next employed about Vicksburg, in the Yazoo Valley, at Jackson, etc. In January, 1864, two-thirds of the men present re-enlisted, and in February they joined the Meridian expedition, returning to Vicksburg, March 4. The regiment went north on a veteran furlough, rendezvoused at Camp Dennison, May 1, and proceeded to Cairo, Ill., thence to Clifton, Tenn. Marching thence, it joined General Sherman at Ackworth, June 9th. Thenceforth it was with Sherman's army in the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns, and July 18, 1865, was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio.

COMPANY I, 20TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

OFFICERS.

Francis M. Shacklee, capt., 32, e. Nov. 27, 1861; prom. to second lieut., Nov. 27, 1861, to capt. Feb. 11, 1862, to major April 22, 1864, and assigned to field and staff, and afterward pro. to lieut. col.

Harrison Wilson, first lieut., 21, e. Dec. 7, 1861; pro. to second lieut. Dec. 7, 1861, to first lieut. Feb. 11, 1862; pro. to capt. and assigned to Co. E Feb. 16, 1863; pro. to major, Jan. 6, 1865, afterward to lieut. col., Jan. 11, 1865, and to col. June 21, 1865.

David L. Way, sergt., 30, e. Dec. 25, 1861; died May 4, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn.

Enoch Fuller, sergt., 18, e. Feb. 6, 1862;

prom. to corpl. Nov 10, 1864; sergt. Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, vet.; wd. May 12 near Raymond, Miss.; wd. at Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas F. Morrow, corpl., 18, e. Feb. 2, 1862; pro. to corpl. Dec. 21, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865; vet.

Andrew J. Lucas, corpl., 18, e. Feb. 8, 1862; pro. to corpl. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865; vet.

Nelson D. Warfield, corpl. 21, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; m. o. Jan. 27, 1865.

Martin McBride, corpl., 25, e. Dec. 25, 1861; pro. to corpl.; m. o. Dec. 27, 1864, e. t. s.

Samuel McBride, corpl., 21, e. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. to corpl.; m. o. Dec. 19, 1864, e. t. s.

Jacob Crow, corpl., 27, e. Feb. 6, 1862; pro. to corpl.; captured in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; died April 10, 1865, at Baltimore, Md.; vet.

PRIVATES.

Archer, George, 21, e. Dec. 25, 1861; died May 23, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn.

Archer, Cephus, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Archer, Weeden, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Archer, Annias, 23, e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Amon, Philip, 25, e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.; substitute.

Anderson, Ezekiel, 18, e. Dec. 25, 1861; trans. to 8th Mich. Battery June 10, 1864.

Barnes, John H., 18, e. Dec. 28, 1861; absent at m. o.; vet.; m. o. by o. w. d. Aug. 23, 1865.

Ball, Leaward, 19, e. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Burford, John, 18, e. Feb. 24, 1864; dis.

Barnes, James W., 18, e. Feb. 8, 1862; vet.

Curry, George, 25, e. Dec. 3, 1861; dis. Aug. 2, 1862, on s. c. d.

Cleveland, Franklin G.

Caldwell, John.

Crow, Frederick, 18, e. Feb. 6, 1862; m. o. June 15, 1865, by o. w. d.; was twice wd.

Garrette, John W., 19, e. Dec. 11, 1861; died May 26, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn.

Gildow, Daniel, 21, e. Feb. 21, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Houston, John W., 52, e. Dec. 25, 1861; dis. May 16, 1862, on s. c. d.

Harbin, Joseph E., 18, e. Nov. 18, 1861;

died March 25, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio; buried at Freedom, Ohio.

Hupp, George W., 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; wd. in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Hupp, Marion, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Harbin, Harvey J., 44, e. Feb. 24, 1864; died Aug. 12, 1864, at Rome, Ga.

King, Jacob, 25, e. Feb. 8, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1862, in Noble Co., Ohio.

Kilbaugh, Joseph, 18, e. Feb. 2, 1862; m. o. c. July 15, 1865; vet.

Kinney, Joseph, 41, e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. Jan. 22, 1865, on s. c. d.

McGovern, Terrence, 24, e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, and remained in prison several months.

McBride Peter, 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; killed in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Moran, Jesse, 18, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. May 5, 1862, on s. c. d.

Miracle, Isaac C., killed in action near Ramona, Miss., May 12, 1863.

Mitten, David, 18, e. Jan. 25, 1862; died May 20, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn.

Moore, Ferdinand, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Morris, Albert, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, m. o. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Moore, Thomas, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864; last seen in battle July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.

Newlan, Joseph W., 18, e. Dec. 11, 1861; died —.

Newlan, William H., 22, e. Dec. 11, 1861; died March 24, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo.

Northstine, Abram, 19, e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Nieun, John, 18, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Palmer, Harrison J., 21, e. Feb. 8, 1862; dis. Dec. 11, 1862, on s. c. d.

Palmer, Harrison, 24, e. Feb. 8, 1862; died —.

Palmer, Robert, 18, e. Feb. 8, 1862; captured in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; absent, sick, m. o. July 15, 1865, by circular No. 36, wd. May 2, 1864.

Reed, Horace O., 19, e. Dec. 2, 1861; dis. Dec. 18, 1862; on s. c. d.

Riley, John, 36, e. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Rose, William, 19, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Reed, Horace O., 21, e. Feb. 20, 1864; killed in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Swaney, James, 19, e. Dec. 25, 1861; dis. July 3, 1862, on s. c. d.

Smith, George W., 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Smith, William, 22, e. Dec. 20, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Smith, John W., 18, e. Feb. 18, 1865; absent, sick, m. o. July 22, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Sawards, Griffin S., 29, e. Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., drafted.

Sawards, David W., 23, e. Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., drafted.

Sturtz, John, 17, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Tuttle, Cryus A., 17, e. Nov. 24, 1861; dis. Jany. 22, 1862, by civil authority.

Tucker, James, 38, e. Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., drafted.

Tidd, Henry, 19, e. Feb. 19, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Van Fossen, John N., 19, e. Feb. 22, 1864; captured in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; absent, sick, m. o. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Wickham Wieden, 18, e. Jan. 25, 1862; dis. Aug. 4, 1862, on s. c. d.

Wickham, James M. F., 30, e. Feb. 5, 1862; died March 9, 1862, at Evansville, Ind.

Wells, William S., 21, e. Dec. 11, 1861; died March 29, 1862, at Savannah, Tenn.

Way, Milton, 20, e. Jan. 20, 1862; m. o. c. July 15, 1865; vet.

White, James, 19, e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d.

Wise, John, 26, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c. July 15, 1865, by o. w. d., substitute.

Williams, Amon A., 19, e. Feb. 29, 1864; died Sept. 1864, at camp hospital, near Atlanta, Ga., from wound received at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Wickham, Weiden H., 19, e. Feb. 29, 1864; died at East Point, Ga., from wd. rec. in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Wild, George, 25, e. Dec. 10, 1864; substitute.

Wilson, Thomas, 26 e. Feb. 16, 1865; substitute.

Youngblue, Frederick, 52, e. Dec. 25, 1861; dis. Sept. 20, 1862, on s. c. d.

Youngblue, Jesse R., 18, e. Dec. 11, 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1862, on s. c. d.

Young, Clark, 18, e. Feb. 29, 1864; died May 1, 1864, at Mound City, Ill.

62D REGIMENT O. V. I.

The Sixty-second Ohio, Colonel Francis B. Pond, was organized at Camp Goddard, Zanesville, Ohio, in November, 1861, and remained in camp until the latter part of January, 1862. It was then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, commanding in Western Virginia. February 3 the regiment encamped at Great Cacapon Creek; March 10, moved thence to Martinsburg, and thence to Winchester. It took part in the battle at the latter place, and in the pursuit of the flying enemy as far as Strasburg. In April and May it was encamped at Edinburgh and Newmarket. May 12 the regiment began a toilsome march through the mountains, *via* Swift's Gap, Cheat Gap, and Warrenton, to Falmouth. At the latter place, May 25, it was reviewed by the President and Generals Shields and McDowell. Ordered thence to Western Virginia again, the regiment marched through Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction, Haymarket, Rectortown, Front Royal, Luray and Columbia Bridge, where it arrived June 5. The same day the Sixty-second made a forced march to a point within five miles of Port Republic, where the advance brigades met the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, and after a fierce struggle of several hours, were compelled to retreat and return to Columbia

Bridge and Luray. June 16 it marched to Front Royal, and on the 20th resumed the march through the mountains *via* Manassas Gap, arriving at Alexandria June 28. Sailing for Fortress Monroe June 30, it was taken thence to Harrison's Landing and set to picket duty, which it continued to perform until August 15.

The Sixty-second saw some skirmishing meantime but no heavy fighting. It moved down the peninsula in the retreat of Yorktown and Fortress Monroe and thence to Suffolk, remaining in that vicinity until December 31. The regiment moved thence to Norfolk, and January 4, 1863, by transports, to Beaufort, N. C., and by rail to Newbern. It was next at Port Royal, St. Helena's Island, Coal Island and Folly Island, successively; April 7, at Morris Island, where the enemy were driven into their entrenchments, with great loss. July 18, 1863, in the assault on Fort Wagner the Sixty-second lost one hundred and fifty men killed, wounded and missing, including several of its gallant officers. The regiment behaved very gallantly. It also took part in the siege of Charleston, from July 10 to October 31, then returned to Folly Island. November 5, it moved to Hilton Head. In January 1864, the troops re-enlisted and were given a veteran furlough. March 3, 1864, the Sixty-second was at Washington, D. C., whence it was immediately sent to the front near Petersburg, Va. From this time onward the Sixty-second was concerned in the operations that raged about the lines

of the rebel capital. May 9 and 10 it was hotly engaged and lost heavily. May 20, a portion of the lines having fallen into the hands of the enemy, the Sixty-second was delegated to retake the ground; a desperate charge ensued and the regiment lost heavily, but gained possession of the enemy's rifle pits. During the spring, summer and fall of 1864, the Sixty-second was almost constantly encountering the enemy and drawing his fire. For weeks at a time the men dared not throw off their accoutrements. In the spring of 1865, the Sixty-second took part in the operations below Petersburg. April 2, it was one of the foremost regiments in the assault on Fort Gregg. It also took part at Appomattox. About the first of September, 1865, it was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh Ohio, which was mustered out in December.

COMPANY II, 62D O. V. I.

Jacob L. Gregg, 21, e. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.

Isaac M. Yoho, 20, e. Oct. 1, 1862; dis. Oct. 7, 1865.

COMPANY K, 62D O. V. I.

John R. Brokaw, 20, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. Aug. 31, 1865, at Richmond Va.

Israel Hitchcock, 22, e. Nov. 30, 1861; m. o. c.

John H. Phelps, 28, e. Oct. 1, 1862; m. o. c.

James Wilson, 20, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. Aug. 31, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

COMPANY I, 62D O. V. I.

Mustered in Dec. 28, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for three years. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864, on e. t. s.

Veterans and recruits consolidated

with the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865.

OFFICERS.

William Hedges, 24, e. Nov. 18, 1861, as sergt.; appd. 1st sergt. Sept. 2, 1863; pro. first lieut., Nov. 18, 1864; capt. Dec. 9, 1864; wd. and captured July, 1863, in assault on Ft. Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.; exchanged Nov. 1, 1863; trans. to the 67th O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Henry S. Williams, 36, e. Oct. 14, 1861, as first sergt.; pro. sergt.-major, Dec. 19, 1861; pro. second lieut. May 26, 1862; first lieut. Sept. 17, 1862; to capt. July 18, 1863; died Aug. 26, 1864, in hospl. at Hampton, Va., of wds. rec. Aug. 16, 1864, in action at Deep Bottom, Va.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Robert Davison, 31, e. Oct. 12, 1861 as, sergt.; wd. Oct. 13, 1864, in action at Chaffin Farm, Va.; pro. first lieut. Dec. 9, 1864; trans. to 67th O. V. I. Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

SERGEANT.

Joseph W. Rowland, 21, e. Oct. 8, 1861, as corpl.; appd. sergt. Oct. 24, 1864.

Robert W. Bain, 21, e. Nov. 1861; appd. sergt.; dis. Nov. 17, 1864, o. w. d.

CORPORAL.

Milton James, 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; appd. corpl. July 18, 1865.

Morgan J. Dye, 24, e. Nov. 16, 1861; appd.; corpl.; m. o. Nov. 13, 1864, on e. t. s.

John S. Harris, 20, e. Feb. 20, 1864; appd. corpl.; dis. May 17, 1865, at Richmond, Va., s. c. d.

John Harden, 24, e. Feb. 26, 1864; appd. corpl. Nov. 23, 1864; (drafted Oct. 8, 1862; served nine mos. in Co. K; dis. Aug. 5, 1863); m. o. c.

Joseph O. Hutchins, 24, e. Feb. 27, 1864; appd. corpl.; wd. July 18, 1863, in assault on Ft. Wagner, S. C.; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865, o. w. d.

Harrison Burlingame, 21, e. Nov. 12, 1861; appd. corpl.; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865, o. w. d.; vet.

William Weekly, 18, e. Dec. 9, 1861; appd. corpl., m. o. Sept. 1, 1865, o. w. d.; vet.

PRIVATES.

Ackley, Coalton, 21, e. Oct. 12, 1861; died Oct. 20, 1862, at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., of wds. rec. July 18, 1862, in assault on Ft. Wagner, S. C.

Alltop, William, 31, e. Oct. 9, 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va., on s. c. d.

Ball, Elisha, 27, e. Feb. 27, 1864; dis. Sept. 27, 1864, on s. c. d.

Ball, James, 40, e. Feb. 20, 1864; died Oct. 23, 1864, in hospl. at Richmond, Va.

Ball, William, 18, e. Feb. 27, 1864; captured April 9, 1864, at battle of Appomattox C. H., Va.; m. o. Jan. 16, 1865, at Columbus, O., by o. w. d.

Bell, John B., 34, e. Oct. 7, 1862; Ms. drafted; m. o. July 7, 1863, at Hilton Head, S. C., e. t. s.

Bell, Leander, 25, e. Oct. 7, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863, o. w. d.

Barnhouse, John, 19, e. Feb. 3, 1864; wd. in action at Ft. Gregg, Va.

Bartlette, George, 18, e. Feb. 18, 1864; died Aug. 22, 1865.

Britton, Joseph, 22, e. Feb. 26, 1864; killed Oct. 13, 1864, in action in front of Richmond, Va.

Chesshire, Samuel P., 26, e. Oct. 7, 1861; dis. Sept. 28, 1862, at Columbus, O., on s. c. d.

Clark, William E., 19, e. Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. c.

Combs, Thomas D., 19, e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. c.

Corner, Edwin M., 21, e. Oct. 31, 1861; wd. in battle of Winchester, Va.; dis. Sept. 29, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O.; o. w. d.; vet.

Cunningham, Nehemiah, 22, e. Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. c.

Davis, Adam, 20, e. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. c.

Davis, George R., 18, e. Feb. 9, 1864; m. o. c.

Davis Hiram, 18, e. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. c.

Davis, Jenkin, 42, e. Oct. 8, 1861; m. o. c.

Davis, Thomas J., 18, e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. c.

Donovan, Andrew J., 18, e. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Durnall, Elijah, 19, e. Nov. 15, 1861; dis. June 14, 1864, on s. c. d.

Dye, Arius N., 22, e. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Dye, Elza A., 22, e. Nov. 8, 1861; m. o. Nov. 18, 1864, e. t. s.

Dye, Samuel, 19, e. Oct. 25, 1862; m. o. c. Elliott, William, 25, e. Oct. 25, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865, at Hampton, Va., on s. c. d.

Everly, Henry, e. Oct. 9, 1862; drafted; m. o. July 9, 1863, e. t. s.

Flanders, Joseph, 18, e. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. July 22, 1865, on s. c. d.

Flanders, William T., 18, e. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. July 22, 1865, at Fortress Monroe, Va., on s. c. d.

Flowers, Adam H., 20, e. Oct. 7, 1861; m. o. Oct. 20, 1864, e. t. s.

Frakes George, 35, e. Nov. 15, 1861.

Frakes, Morley, 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. c.

Frakes, Reece, 15, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

Gilpin, Manly, 18, e. Oct. 14, 1861; m. o. Oct. 20, 1864, e. t. s.

Goodwell, Albert, 21, e. Oct. 8, 1861; killed April 1, 1865, in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.

Goodwell, Ira, 19, e. Nov. 6, 1861; wd. July 18, 1863, in assault on Ft. Wagner, S. C.

Grandstaff, Andrew, 19, Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. c.; vet.

Gregg, William J., e. Oct. 7, 1862; drafted; m. o. July 7, 1863, e. t. s.

Hardin, John, e. Feb. 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Hastings, Adam, B., 18, e. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. c.

Hendershot, Jackson D., 28, e. Oct. 31, 1861; dis. June 1, 1863, on s. c. d.

Harold, William, 18, e. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Hupp, James F. B., 19, e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. c.

Hupp, Lewis S., 27, e. Nov. 13, 1861; m. o. c.

Hutchins, Hallis, e. Oct. 9, 1861; dis. July 9, 1862, on s. c. d.

Karns, Alexander, 18, e. June 3, 1864; m. o. c.

Lincicome, Levi, 24, e. March 9, 1864; dis. June 14, 1865, at Baltimore, Md., on s. c. d.

Love, Robert, 21, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. Aug. 8, 1865, by o. w. d.

McLaughlin, Samuel, 18, e. Oct. 9, 1862; dis. Aug. 2, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C., on s. c. d.

Martin, John W., 28, e. Feb. 28, 1864; m. o. c.

Matheny, Isaiah, 25, e. Oct. 27, 1862; m. o. c.

Matheny, Theodore J., 18, e. Feb. 27, 1864; wd. April 2, 1865, in battle Ft. Gregg, Va.; dis. June 15, 1865, at Ft. Monroe, Va., on s. c. d.

Matheny, Thomas J., 31, e. Oct. 28, 1861; m. o. Nov. 15, 1864, e. t. s.

Moore, Gilhead 31, e. Dec. 11, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Moore, Philip, 18, e. March 9, 1864; deserter.

Morgariedge, Chas. L., 24, e. Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. c.

Murdock, Greenbery, 30, e. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. c.

Morton, William, 18, e. Feb. 20, 1864; died Aug. 28, 1864, in hosp. at Ft. Monroe, Va.

Nichols, Eli, 28, e. Nov. 13, 1861; m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, e. t. s.

Norman, Joseph, 19, e. Dec. 2, 1861; dis. Sept. 16, 1863, s. c. d.

Norris, Marquis L., 21, e. Oct. 9, 1861; died April 2, 1862, at Winchester, Va.

Oliver, Samuel, 19, e. Feb. 11, 1864; died Sept. 2, 1864, in hosp. at Petersburg, Va., of disease.

Parker, Charles R., 22, e. Oct. 15, 1861; m. o. Oct. 20, 1864, e. t. s.

Ross, Randall, e. Oct. 16, 1862; pro. chaplain 15th O. V. I., Aug. 27, 1863; m. o. r.

Roy, Alexander, 23, e. Nov. 15, 1861; m. o. Nov. 15, 1864, e. t. s.

Severs, Abram, 18, e. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Sears, John W., 23, e. Nov. 13, 1861; m. o. Nov. 13, 1864, e. t. s.

Shatto, Andrew, 25, e. March 9, 1864; died Aug. 16, 1864, of wd. rec. at Malvern Hill, Va.

Shirk, Edward H., 19, e. Oct. 16, 1861; died Sept. 2, 1863, of wd. rec. July 18, 1863, at Ft. Wagner, S. C.

Simmons, Thomas, 30, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died in hosp. at Ft. Monroe, April 2, 1865, of wd.

Smith Joseph L., 28, e. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. June 7, 1865, at Richmond, Va., o. w. d.

Snyder, Thomas H., 21, e. Sept. 8, 1862; killed Sept. 22, 1864, in action near Petersburg, Va.

Spear, David, 23, e. Feb. 26, 1864; died Aug. 16, 1864, of wd. rec. at Malvern Hill, Va.

Starkey, Minor, 18, Feb. 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Stevens, Ezra, 23, e. Oct. 23, 1861; m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, e. t. s.

Stewart, George, 18, e. Nov. 13, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Thorla, Isaac H., 26, e. Oct. 5, 1861; m. o. Dec. 5, 1864, e. t. s.

Wagner, Isaac, 21, e. Aug. 18, 1862; m. o. Aug. 8, 1865; o. w. d.

Wagner, Theodore, 28, e. Oct. 7, 1864; drafted, m. o. c.

Weekley, Levi, 18, e. Feb. 14, 1864; wd. at Deep Bottom Run, Va.; m. o. July 8, 1865, at Richmond, Va., o. w. d.

Wheeler, Alden, 24, Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. c.

Wheeler Samuel, 19, e. Feb. 26, 1864; captured April 9, 1865, at Appomattox, C. H, Va.; m. o. c.

Williams, Elisha, 18, e. June 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Weekley, Benjamin, Oct. 9, 1862; drafted; dis. March 1, 1863, s. c. d.

42D REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus. Companies A, B, C and D were mustered into the service September 25, 1861; the remaining companies at different dates later, the regimental organization being completed November 26. James A. Garfield was the first colonel of the regiment, and was succeeded in March, 1862, by Colonel L. A. Sheldon.

Company D, of the Forty-second, was raised in Noble County. The following history of the company was written by Dr. R. Stephenson:

"The company was raised at Sumnerfield, in September, 1861; joined the Forty-second Regiment as Company D, September 25, commanded by James A. Garfield. Went up the Sandy Valley and met the enemy at Middle Creek, January 10, 1862, drove him from the field, inflicting heavy loss and clearing the valley of rebels; fought the battle of Pound Gap, March 15,

1862, ridding the valley of the last of the guerrillas that had infested this locality for some time. We then marched back to Piketown, from thence by foot to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; took boats there for Louisville, Ky., and thence by rail to Lexington, marched to Cumberland Ford, where we found it impossible to attack Cumberland Gap from that side, and so marched over into Powell's Valley in rear of the Gap, which place we captured June 18, 1862. During the summer we garrisoned this place and fortified it fully, having often to go out on scouting expeditions to suppress the bushwackers that infested that region. While out foraging near Tazewell we had a severe engagement with the advance of Bragg and Kirby Smith's army, August 3 and 4, 1862, but succeeded in bringing in 200 wagons loaded with the much-needed provisions for our starving army, which was compelled to evacuate Cumberland Gap in September, and marched to the Ohio River, near Greensburg, Ky., arriving October 3, the hungriest and raggedest set of Yankees loose in Dixie. This was the most severe service that we had. After getting rested we then went up the Big Kanawha River, and assisted in driving the Johnnies out of the valley, marched down to Point Pleasant, took the boats for Memphis, where we joined the fleet and arrived at Chickasaw Bluffs, on the Yazoo River, Christmas day, proceeded to get the worst drubbing we ever got. In the charge on the Bluffs, one brigade, Colonel DeCouray's, was al-

most annihilated, and the Forty-second covered the retreat gallantly, General Sherman to the contrary, notwithstanding.

"We got out though, and went to Arkansas Post, where we surrounded and took in the Johnnies, officers, mules, and all, about 9,000 of them, then to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, where we 'muddled' it until spring, and then started on the campaign in rear of Vicksburg. Fought the battle of Grand Gulf, April 29, marched down opposite Bruinsburg, crossed the river, marched to Thompson's Hill, where we fought on May 1, and won the first score in rear of Vicksburg. Next, at Fourteen-Mile Creek, we had a set-to with the Johnnies, but on May 10, at Champion Hill, was fought one of the closely contested battles of the war; next day we climbed their works, at Black River bridge, and on the 19th invested the city of Vicksburg, and opened our cracker line to our great relief, as our five days' rations got mighty thin by this time; here we played Gopher, and swapped lead until the 4th day of July, when the Johnnies cried enough; then we marched to Jackson, and after a week's fighting there, Joe Johnston, like the Arab, folded his tent and silently stole away. The Thirteenth Army Corps then went to New Orleans, where we took in the advance to Texas, by way of the Teche Country, having several slight skirmishes with the enemy back to the town of Plaquemine, which we garrisoned that winter; this was the only soft snap

the boys got during their term of service. In the spring we went to Baton Rouge, where on May 1 and 2 we fought the battle of Cornite River, thence to Sims' Port, where we helped Banks let the rebels go, and saved his summer's speculation, viz., trading cotton for wool. We then marched down on the Mississippi to Morganza Bend, where we spent the time in scouting and fighting the old-fashioned Gallinippers, in which battles we lost more gore than with the Johnnies. We were ordered up White River, and fortified St. Charles; did some scouting and lots of digging, until ordered down to the mouth of White River, where we lay until ordered home, in September, 1864, to be discharged. While here we had several brushes with the enemy, though mostly with bands of guerrillas that infested the river. We were sent to Todd's Barracks, where they proposed to put us down on our good behavior, but we did not have any, and the boys broke all the red tape rules, and not wishing to mix their bed bugs with our own well-beloved graybacks, we marched out and went to camp, close where we were mustered out, on September 30, 1864; arrived at Summerfield on Sunday night, where the whole county turned out to meet us, and there was only one thought to mar our happiness: the brave boys left behind. But we may feel that the result was worthy of the sacrifice, and that at the grand reunion God will so bless and keep us that every member of Company D, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will answer at roll-call, 'Present.'"

COMPANY D, 42D O. V. I.

Mustered in September 25, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio, by John R. Edie, major Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, for three years. Mustered out September 30, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, by J. V. Small, second lieutenant First Ohio Cavalry, A. C. M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James H. Riggs, 28, e. Sept. 17, 1861; resigned Dec. 31, 1863.

First Lieutenant Herman Swaberdish, 40, e. Sept. 17, 1861; resigned April 3, 1862.

First Lieutenant William S. Wilson, 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861, as second lieutenant; pro. first lieutenant May 28, 1863; m. o. c.

First Lieutenant Edward S. Saunders, 26, e. July 1, 1863; pro. captain and a. a. g. Sept. 4, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph C. Clark, 33, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died Feb. 28, 1864, at Ashland, Ky.

First Sergeant Matthias D. Rodecker, 26, e. Sept. 7, 1861; appd. sergeant from corporal Oct. 28, 1861; first sergeant March 4, 1862; pro. first lieutenant Co. A, June 3, 1864; m. o. c.

First Sergeant Robert Stephenson, 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. sergeant from corporal March 4, 1862; first sergeant July 1, 1863; m. o. c.

Sergeant W. J. Nicholson, 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Sergeant Wm. C. Frost, 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Sergeant Richard B. David, 29, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Sergeant Samuel Gregg, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died Nov. 6, 1861 at Camp Chase, O.

Sergeant Robert P. Wilson, 33, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. sergeant from corporal July 1, 1862; m. o. c.

Sergeant Gideon O. Pringle, 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corporal April 2, 1862; sergeant July 1, 1863; m. o. c.

Sergeant George W. Wiley, 31, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. sergeant from corporal Oct. 1, 1863; m. o. c.

Sergeant William H. Summers, 27, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. sergeant from corporal April 28,

1863; wd. May 19, 1863, in battle of Vicksburg, Miss.; dis. Aug. 23, 1863, on s. c. d.

Corporal Bethel B. D. Rucker, 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Corporal Charles W. Farley, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corpl. Oct. 1, 1863; m. o. c.

Corporal Hugh M. Shipman, 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corpl. Oct. 28, 1861; m. o. c.

Corporal John A. McCarty, 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corpl. July 1, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal William Brandt, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corpl. July 2, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal Thomas R. Henthorn, 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corpl. June 5, 1863; m. o. c.

Corporal James Lindsey, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corpl. July 1, 1863; m. o. c.

Corporal H. B. Newton, —, e. March 10, 1862; appd. corpl. June 15, 1863; trans. to Co. I, Sept. 17, 1864; to 96th O. V. I. Nov. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Corporal Thomas G. Buckingham, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; appd. corpl. July 2, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal Edward T. Petty, 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Musician Samuel B. Clemmer, 30, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Wagoner Joseph T. Eagler, 24, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

PRIVATEES.

Archer, Enoch, 50, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Oct. 26, 1862; on s. c. d.

Bates, Patrick, 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Brothers, Gustave A., 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Bates, Lewis, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Brooks, Nelson B., 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; captured May 16, 1863, at battle Champion Hills, Miss.; prisoner of war till Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. c.

Browning, Aaron J., 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861; prisoner of war; m. o. c.

Buckingham, James W., 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Balis, Cyrus, 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Brown, George C., 19, e. Sept. 17, 1863; died May 3, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.

Bates, Barna, 40, e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. April 25, 1864, on s. c. d.

Carter, William T., 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Curry, James W., 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Calland, Robert H., 19, Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Cooper, Azariah, C., 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Davis, John B., 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Dickenson, Isaac, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died March 6, 1862, at Ashland, Ky.

Daugherty, Michael, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died June 19, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.

Daugherty, James, 24, e. Aug. 5, 1862; died Oct. 1, 1864, at Berwick City, La.

Davis, Joshua M., 23, e. Nov. 7, 1861; died May 15, 1862, at Ashland, Ky.

Fogle, George, 2, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Forbes, Edward, 42, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died Feb. 11, 1862, at Youngs Pt., La.

Farley, Ezekiel, 43, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1862, on s. c. d.

Glassner, John L., 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Gebhart, Nicholas, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died Sept. 10, 1862, at Cumberland Gap, Ky.

Grant, John H., 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died July 23, 1863, at Black River, Miss.

Gee, Edmund, 43, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died June 30, 1864, at Morganza, La.

Groves, Smith, 21, e. Oct. 14, 1861; died Aug. 14, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Glassner, Hiram D., 18, e. Nov. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. I Sept. 7, 1864; to 96th O. V. I. Nov. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Horton, John, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Hickman, Henry, 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Harrison, William H., 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Hagins, Edward, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Hanson, John, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died Feb. 27, 1862, at Barnesville, Ohio.

Hickman, Wesley, 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died April 21, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.

Haney, Charles, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Hickle, Isaac N., 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Oct. 2, 1862, on s. c. d.

Hiddlesbach, John H., 50, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Feb. 2, 1864, on s. c. d.

Johnson, Samuel, 15, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died March 6, 1862, at Ashland, Ky.

Kent, Abram, 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Kent, Israel A., 23, e. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.

Kennon Josiah P., 29, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to 96th O. V. I. Nov. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Kays, William M., 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Larrick, Isaac, 24, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Lowe, David, 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died April 18, 1864, at Cairo, Ill.

Moore, John, 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Morris, Shanegar, 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Matheny, James F., 19, e. Sept. 19, 1861; killed May 16, 1862, in battle Champion Hills, Miss.

McConnell, Abraham, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died June 5, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

McDonald, Hugh, 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Oct. 12, 1861, by civil authority.

McIntire, Stephen D., 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. ——— 1862, on s. c. d.

Marlow, Isaac, 21, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Sept. 1864; to 96th O. V. I., Nov. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Milligan, John, 19, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Sept. 1864; to 96th O. V. I., Nov. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Nicholas, Harrison, 27, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Nowall, James T., 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Onkey, Benjamin, 18, e. Sept. 27, 1861; dis. May 23, 1862; on s. c. d.

Poulton, Marion, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; wd. July 12, 1863, at Jacksonville, Miss.; m. o. c.

Pennington, Otho, 4, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Pringle, William, 28, e. Sept. 17, 1861; killed May 16, 1862, in battle of Champion Hills, Miss.

Piper, John W., 19, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died May 28, 1862, at home, in Noble Co., Ohio.

Porter, Samuel, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. March 13, 1863, on s. c. d.

Rosenbush, William, 28, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Ruby, John W., 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Robinson, James W., 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Nov. 4, 1862, on s. c. d.

Rucker, Timothy B., 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. May 1, 1863, on s. c. d.

Rucker, Warren, 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Sheppard, Michael, 21, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Scott, Benjamin F., 21, e. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. c.

Shipman, David H., 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died March 3, 1862, at home, in Belmont Co., Ohio.

Stiers, Joseph H., 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Oct. 10, 1861, by civil authority.

Stevens, Nathan, 21, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Sept., 1864, to 96, O. V. I., Nov. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Turner, David, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Willis, John W., 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Whitman, Benjamin F., 18, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Willis, Cyrus, 36, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Wise, James, 20, e. Sept. 17, 1861; m. o. c.

Wilson, Benjamin, 23, e. Sept. 17, 1861; died July 6, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

Yoho, James, 23, e. Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I, Sept. 17, 1864; to Co. E, Oct. 29, 1864; m. o. c.

63RD REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was formed by the consolidation of two battalions, known as the Twenty-second and Sixty-third Regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The battalion of the Twenty-second was recruited at Chillicothe; that of the Sixty-third at Marietta. The order for consolidation was issued January 18, 1862, and the organization was completed on the 23rd of the same month, with John W. Sprague as Colonel.

February 18th the regiment moved from Marietta toward Paducah, Ky. February 23rd it joined the Army of the Mississippi, at Commerce, Mo. It was put in a brigade with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Forty-third Ohio Regi-

Smith, William C., 18, e. March 10, 1865; m. o. c.

Stokes, Zachariah, 21, e. Jan. 5, 1862; dis. Jan. 3, 1863.

Smith, James K. P., 18, e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. c.

Smith, Isaac, 32, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. c.

Smith, Samuel W., 19, e. Dec. 1, 1861; appd. corpl. July 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Taylor, William, 27, e. Jan. 12, 1862; m. o. c.; vet.

Vansickle, Andrew, 38, e. Jan. 3, 1862; died March 18, 1862, at Commerce, Mo.

Winders David, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1863, at Corinth, Miss.

Wilson, Thomas C., 18, e. Jan. 8, 1862; dis. Jan. 3, 1863, from wounds received in battle of Corinth, Miss.

Wilson, Howard C., —, e. Dec. 30, 1861; dis. Sept. 12, 1862, on s. c. d.

Ziler, Joseph B., 23, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Bell, Hiram, 20, e. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. c.

COMPANY F, 63D O. V. I.

Mustered in February 1862, at Marietta, O., for three years. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

Caldwell, John, 24, e. Nov. 11, 1861; m. o. Nov. 11, 1864, e. t. s.

Davis, D. W., 30, e. Nov. 20, 1861; died May 16, 1864, at home in Noble Co., O., of chronic diarrhœa.

Eicher, John, 52, e. Nov. 28, 1861; trans. O. V. R. C. April 28, 1864, by o. w. d.

78TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The Seventy-eighth was raised by M. D. Leggett, Esq., of Zanesville (who became its first colonel), under special authority from Governor Dennison. The organization was completed January 11, 1862, and February 11 the regiment left by rail for Cincinnati, whence it took passage on special steamers for Fort Donelson. It arrived too late to take part in the action, but was as-

signed to the duty of caring for the rebel prisoners and stores. March 1 it marched to Metal Landing, on the Tennessee River, and about ten days later moved with the National forces to Crump's Landing, thence to Adamsville, to guard an exposed flank of the army at Pittsburgh Landing. April 7 it was under fire at the latter place with only slight losses. It took part in the movement on Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place was sent with the Thirtieth Illinois to Jackson, Tenn. There it was transferred from Wallace's to Logan's division and sent to Grand Junction. Remaining a month, it moved then to Bolivar, where it made several reconnoissances and had several sharp skirmishes. Its next engagement was at Spring Creek, six miles from Bolivar. It marched to Iuka, but did not take part in the battle. Joining Grant's forces in the movement on Granada, Miss., and afterward accompanying them to Memphis, it marched with the army toward Vicksburg, taking part *en route* in the battles of Raymond, May 12, 1863, and Champion Hills, May 16, losing heavily at both places.

By the 19th of May the investment of Vicksburg was completed. On the 22d the Seventy-eighth participated in the general charge on the enemy's works with but slight loss. About the 25th it was sent with other troops up the Yazoo River, under General Frank P. Blair, to look after the reported movement of a rebel force on Vicksburg under General Johnston. The latter hav-

ing changed his line, the command returned to Vicksburg and resumed its place before the city. It was next sent to Bovina, where it remained until the surrender of Vicksburg. July 4 the regiment joined Sherman in his march upon Jackson, Miss. It was left at Clinton, and on the 7th repulsed an attack of the rebel cavalry. Returning with the army at Vicksburg, it remained there until the latter part of August, after which it was sent out with an expedition to Canton. It was next sent from Vicksburg, with Logan's division, to Monroeville, La.

January 5, 1864, the Seventy-eighth re-enlisted, and after marching with Sherman on his Meridian expedition, was given a veteran furlough. May 1, the regiment returned and rendezvoused at Cairo, Ill. Thence it proceeded by boat to Clifton, Tenn., and marched to join General Sherman at Ackworth, Ga. June 17 it took part in the attack on and capture of Bushy Mountain. It took part in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 27 and in several skirmishes immediately after. At Atlanta, July 21, the regiment participated in a gallant attack, capturing Bald Knob, a commanding position. Here it lost two hundred and three men and officers, killed and wounded. It participated in the subsequent movements of the army of the Tennessee until the fall of Atlanta. It then went into camp near that city until about October 15, when it was sent up the railroad to the vicinity of Chattanooga to guard that line of supply against Hood.

The Seventy-eighth returned to Atlanta November 13, and on the 15th started with Sherman on the famous "march to the sea." After the taking of Savannah, and the march through the Carolinas, up to the surrender of Johnston, the regiment accompanied the National forces through Richmond to Washington and there participated in the grand review. It was next sent to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service July 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.

OFFICERS.

Captain Peter Gebhart, 52, e. Nov. 13, 1861; res. Sept. 3, 1862.

Captain John W. A. Gillespie, 29, e. Dec. 7, 1861; pro. from first lieut., Oct. 6, 1862; m. o. on e. t. s.

Captain Iret Rhinehart, 34, e. Dec. 9, 1861; appd. sergt. Feb. 28, 1862; pro. second lieut. Sept. 3, 1862; first lieut. Dec. 19, 1863; capt. May 10, 1865; m. o. c.

First Lieutenant Joseph Miller, 19, e. Nov. 28, 1861; appd. first sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. first lieut. April 5, 1865; m. o. c.

First Lieutenant Jesse Patterson, 34, e. Nov. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt.; dismissed April 3, 1862.

First Lieutenant Alfred Wymer, 30, e. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. second lieut. March 23, 1865; first lieut. May 27, 1865; m. o. c.

Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Jenkins, 25, e. Nov. 18, 1861; dismissed Sept. 11, 1862.

Second Lieutenant John R. Edgar, 32, e. Oct. 29, 1861; pro. second lieut. March 23, 1865, to first lieut. Co. F, May 10, 1865; m. o. c.

Second Lieutenant Cyrus H. Gardner, 20, e. Dec. 9, 1861; appd. sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. second lieut. May 10, 1865; m. o. c.

First Sergeant John R. Hunt, 22, e. Jan. 1, 1862; appd. sergt. Jan. 1, 1864, first sergt. April 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Sergeant James S. Van Meter, 18, e. Nov. 28, 1861; appd. sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. c.; vet.

Sergeant Immer Fowler, 18, e. Dec. 24, 1861; appd. corpl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. July 23, 1864; m. o. c.; vet.

Sergeant Robert A. David, 18, e. Dec. 3, 1861; appd. corpl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Sergeant David B. Mercer, 17, e. Dec. 3, 1861; appd. corpl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. May 10, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Corporal David Wheeler, 20, e. Dec. 20, 1861; appd. corpl. June 2, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Corporal Kelsey Little, 19, e. Dec. 8, 1861; appd. June 2, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Corporal Charles W. Lindsay, 17, e. Dec. 13, 1861; appd. June 2, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Corporal Aaron S. Purkey, 16, e. Dec. 30, 1861; appd. June 2, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

Corporal John A. Gibson, 13, e. Dec. 13, 1861; appd. June 2, 1865; m. o. c.; vet.

PRIVATEs.

Bond, Ezra, 19, e. Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; m. o. c.

Barry, Asa, 18, e. Feb. 6, 1864; m. o. c.

Bate, Harmon, 18, e. Jan. 16, 1864; m. o. c.

Bigford, Doran, 29, e. Jan. 13, 1864; m. o. c.

Beach, Benjamin, 37, e. Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; m. o. c.

Carney, Thomas, 19, e. Oct. 18, 1864; substitute; m. o. c.

Dixon, Joseph, 19, e. Nov. 21, 1861; absent for wd. rec. June 27, 1864, in battle of Kennesaw Mt., Ga.; m. o. July 14, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio; vet.

Fry, William F., 18, e. Dec. 11, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Fogle, Hiram, 26, e. Dec. 11, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Fenton, John H., 16, e. Jan. 16, 1862; m. o. c.; vet.

Gatchel, Joseph, 22, e. Nov. 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Humphrey Alexander W., 19, e. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. c.

Harmon, Conrad, 21, e. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. c.

Hart Israel, 28, e. Oct. 6, 1864; m. o. c.

Kent, William, 18, e. Jan. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

Kells, James, 20, e. Feb. 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Mercer, Caleb M., 39, e. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Marlow, Leonard, 19, e. Jan. 25, 1864; m. o. c.

Miller, William S., 16, e. March 31, 1864; m. o. c.

Mackey, James W., 21, e. Jan. 8, 1864; m. o. c.

Robinson, John W., 18, e. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Rockwell, William, 26, e. Oct. 11, 1864; substitute; m. o. c.

Roach, Henry M., 18, e. Nov. 28, 1861; prisoner of war since Sept. 4, 1864; vet.

Starr, Benjamin F., 18, e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. c.

Stewart, John R., 18, e. Feb. 16, 1864; absent sick at Mound City, Ill., May 11, 1865.

Shaw, James W., 24, e. Oct. 11, 1864; substitute; m. o. c.

Schwab, Adam, 42, e. Oct. 15, 1864; substitute; m. o. c.

Trout, Samuel E., 22, e. Jan. 3, 1862; m. o. c.; vet.

Tilton, Shubal, 31, e. Feb. 26, 1864; absent sick; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Voxer, Martin, 16, e. Nov. 9, 1861; m. o.; vet.

Willoughby, Nathan, 31, e. Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; m. o. c.

SERGEANTS.

Died.

James Stitts, 34, e. Aug. 20, 1862; killed May 16, 1863, in battle Champion Hills, Miss.

Frank Porter, 19, e. Nov. 9, 1861; killed July 22, 1864, in battle Atlanta, Ga.; vet.

CORPORALS.

Joseph P. Cowen, 29, e. Dec. 30, 1861; killed Feb. 5, 1864, in action at Baker's Creek, Miss.; vet.

Robert Peacock, 22, e. Dec. 30, 1861; killed June 26, 1864, in skirmish at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.; vet.

PRIVATEs.

Baley, Lewis, 22, e. Sept. 12, 1862; killed May 16, 1863, in battle of Champion Hills, Miss.

Dennis, John, 27, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died March 2, 1863, at Lake Providence La., of disease.

Dennis David, 20, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died Feb. 15, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn. of typhoid fever.

Dudley, Israel, 19, e. Jan. 1, 1864; killed July 22, 1864, in battle of Atlanta, Ga.

Geary, Taylor, 18, e. Sept. 16, 1862; killed Feb. 5, 1864, in skirmish at Baker's Creek, Miss.

Henten, James F., 18, e. Jan. 28, 1864; died Sept. 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Johnson, Lyman J. 25, e. Feb. 25, 1864; died March 21, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss.; disease.

Knight, Arius, 19, e. Sept. 12, 1862; died Dec. 28, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn. of disease.

Little, William, 18, e. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., of brain fever.

Mendinhall, William S., 37, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died 1863, of typhoid fever.

Morris, Simon, 23, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died April 14, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo.

Moore, James A., 21, e. Jan. 8, 1864; died April 14, 1864, at Mound City, Ill.

Richeson, Daniel, 21, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died April 11, 1864, at Columbus O.

Rucker, William, 19, e. Feb. 13, 1864; died March 24, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss.

St. Clair, Samuel, 20, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died May 31, 1863, of wds. rec. May 16, 1863, in battle Champion Hills, Miss.

Stout, Enoch M., 21, e. Feb. 24, 1864; died April 2, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Williams, Aaron W., 19, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died Jan. 20, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

Wheeler, James, 19, e. Sept. 15, 1862; died June 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

ABSENT.

Butts, Geo. W., 35, e. Aug. 20, 1862.

Coe, Joab, 33, e. Oct. 12, 1864; substitute.

Halley, William, 19, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

CORPORALS.

Discharged.

Alfred Lippitt, 37, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Barnett Johnson, 35, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

John Geary, 42, e. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Amor Wilcox, 27, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Jacob Yoho, 19, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

George P. Stoneburner, 23, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Abraham Stitts, 24, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Eden St. Clair, 24, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Atkinson, Hiram, 31, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Bond, James F., 18, e. Sept. 12, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Brenton, Henry, 27, e. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Brill, David, 26, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Carter, Henry, 33, e. Sept. 29, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Davis, William R., 43, e. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Davis, Samuel, 44, e. Sept. 29, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Dennis, Adam, 22, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Dennis, Solomon F., 18, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Dickson, Isaac, 30, e. Sept. 12, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Earehart, Alonzo C., 27, e. Sept. 29, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Finley, Solomon F., 27, e. Jan. 19, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Fry, John H., 34, e. Sept. 24, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Fannaugh, Josiah, 35, e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Graham, James, 30, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Hagen, Jacob, 26, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Heskett, Salomon F., 19, e. Au. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Heath, Wheeler W., 31, e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Knepper, Jonas, 25, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Long, Isaac H., 21, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Long, Wm. B., 18, e. Sept. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Looker, Jacob, 40, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

McGinitty, Cairy I., 44, e. Sept. 29, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Peppers, Sampson, 38, e. Sept. 28, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Pierce, David W., 30, e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Robinson, William, 25, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Rhinehart, Joseph, 21, e. Aug. 19, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Rayburn, Nelson, 24, e. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

St. Clair, Reason, 26, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Spiker, Chas. W., 25, e. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

Smith, Ramsey, 38, e. Sept. 21, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Sutterfield, Chas. W., 37, e. Sept. 30, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Vandyke, Jacob, 18, e. Sept. 12, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Vandyke, Peter, 20, e. Aug. 20, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Williams, Samuel, 29, e. Aug. 30, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Williams, Linley, 21, e. Aug. 30, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Wysell, William, 24, e. Aug. 21, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

Waits, Jonathan, 37, e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865; drafted.

Yaro, David R., 25, e. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865.

NOTE.—These were the original members of this Company. No muster out roll on file in office of Adjutant-General. The casualties are not given. Those who were not discharged for cause or died were mustered out Jan. 12, 1865, on c. t. s.:

FIRST SERGEANTS.

William Simmons, 21, e. Nov. 16, 1861,

SERGEANTS.

Samuel Halley, 25, e. Nov. 30, 1861.

Fred. Roach, 28, e. Nov. 19, 1861.

Peter B. Lupardis, 31, e. Nov. 28, 1861.

CORPORALS.

Samuel Fowler, 23, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

William J. Anderson, 21, e. Nov. 18, 1861.

John Hayes, 24, e. Nov. 28, 1861.

Michael Stewart, 37, e. Jan. 1, 1862.

Owen Morgan, 39, e. Nov. 16, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Arndt, Chas. W., 25, e. Dec. 13, 1861.

Archer, Wilson, 17, e. Dec. 13, 1861.

Armstrong, William, 18, e. Dec. 3, 1861.

Armstrong, Wilbur F., 20, e. Nov. 26, 1861.

Beasley, Henry, 34, e. Dec. 11, 1861.

Bond, Jeremiah, 19, e. Dec. 14, 1861.

Bash, George, 21, e. Nov. 28, 1861.

Carpenter, Thomas, 30, e. Nov. 18, 1861.

Carpenter, John C., 17, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

Cusac, Jacob, 20, e. Dec. 3, 1861.

David, James, 17, e. Dec. 23, 1861.

Ellis, Edward, 34, e. Nov. 16, 1861.

Fowler, Wm., 24, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

Fogle, Elijah, 19, e. Dec. 21, 1861.

Gebhart, Sam. H., drummer, 18, e. Nov. 16, 1861.

George, Philip, 20, e. Dec. 12, 1861.

Gould, Levi, 18, e. Nov. 12, 1861.

Gibson, Wilson, 18, e. Dec. 13, 1861.

Grimes, William J., 22, e. Dec. 21, 1861.

Gaffney, Martin, 17, e. Dec. 19, 1861.

Hines, Charles, 17, e. Jan. 6, 1862.

Hartsell, James P., 16, e. Jan. 3, 1862.

Hickel, Elisha D., 21, e. Jan. 2, 1862.

Halter, Franklin C., 28, e. Jan. 3, 1862.

Hill, Daniel J., 43, e. Nov. 22, 1861.

Johnson, Geo. W., 27, e. Nov. 30, 1861.

Johns, Geo. W., 18, e. Nov. 27., 1861.

Lindsay, Charles, 42, e. Nov. 21, 1861.

Lindsay, Aquilla, 18, e. Dec. 6, 1861.

Mercer, Job. T., 46, e. Nov. 16, 1861.

Mercer, Thomas, 17, e. Nov. 16, 1861.

Mercer, Geo. W., 22, e. Dec. 11, 1861.

Mullinix, Owen, 17, e. Dec. 23, 1861.

Morris, Lewis, 18, e. Nov. 25, 1861.

Morgan, Lewis, 19, e. Dec. 12, 1861.

McCary, Samuel, 19, e. Nov. 30, 1861.

McFerren, Jno. W., 21, e. Dec. 5, 1861.

Morgan, George W., 17, e. Dec. 6, 1861.

Russel, Ebenezer, 18, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

Spiker, Henry, 23, e. Nov. 30, 1861.

Stinchcomb, Jno. W., 19, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

Savely, Augustus, 24, e. Nov. 21, 1861.

Trenner, Jacob, 20, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

Trimble, John, 35, e. Jan. 13, 1862.

Vandyke, John, 25, e. Nov. 27, 1861.

Weller, Wm. J., 19, e. Dec. 9., 1861.

Yaw, Oliver P., 18, e. Jan. 1, 1862.

COMPANY B, 77TH O. V. I.

CORPORAL.

Cornelius Archer, 23, e. Nov. 8, 1861, pro. first lieut. 57 U. S. c. troops, resigned March 27, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Gray, Cornelius, 18, e. Nov. 11, 1861.

Ward, Isaac, 22, e. Dec. 2, 1861, dis. March 20, 1865, at Columbus, O.

SERGEANTS.

Robert M. Kelley, 19, e. Nov. 8, 1861,

appd. corpl. June 12, 1863; sergt., June 1, 1864; trans. to Co. A; m. o. c.

Barnes, Owen, 25, e. Dec. 28, 1861; appd. Dec. 15, 1865, m. o. c.; vet.

CORPORALS.

Edward D. Keiths.

Jabez Osborne, 18, e. Oct. 1, 1861; appd. Feb. 1, 1866, m. o. c.; vet.

PRIVATES.

Davis, Martin V., 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. c.

Delaney, Geo. W., 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. c.

Harper, Wm. A., 21, e. Nov. 15, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Lee, Samuel A., 18, e. June 8, 1863; m. o. c. Smith, Jas. B., 18, e. Nov. 12, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Davis, Thos. C., 19, e. Feb. 18, 1863; m. o. c. t. s.

Daugherty, Jas. P., 20, e. Nov. 22, 1861; appd. first sergt. March 1, 1864; dis. Dec. 14, 1865; Brownsville, Tex.; vet.

Long, Jefferson, 29, e. Oct. 29, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

COMPANY D.

McPeak, David, 23, e. Nov. 8, 1861.

Gray, Jesse, 42, e. Nov. 23, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Cunningham, Wilson, 34, e. Nov. 22, 1861.

Carpenter, Samuel, 39, e. Dec. 16, 1861.

Hughey, William, 21, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

COMPANY I.*

Faulk, Isaiah, 18, e. Oct. 29, 1861.

Moore, Thomas, 22, e. Nov. 10, 1861.

Mobley, Jerome, 27, e. Nov. 1, 1861.

Madlock, Andrew, 26, e. Nov. 10, 1861.

Singer, Jonas, 32, e. Oct. 29, 1861.

Wheeler, Allen, 21, e. Dec. 8, 1861; dis. March 20, 1865.

COMPANY K.

SERGEANTS.

Thos. J. Park, 34, e. Nov. 20, 1861.

Thos. M. Addis, 23, e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. June 22, 1865.

CORPORAL.

Michael Lyons, 28, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Crooks, Thos. K., 34, e. Nov. 20, 1861.

Allen, Anthony, 18, e. Nov. 16, 1861.

Calvert, Jno. J., 31, e. Nov. 20, 1861.

Delaney, Chas. W., 24, e. Nov. 25, 1861.

Essex, Martin, 36, e. Nov. 8, 1861.

Smith, Alexander, 22, e. Nov. 8, 1861.

Tuttle, Ezra.

Yarnall, Israel, 19, e. Dec. 12, 1861.

Yoho, Job, 24, e. Nov. 20, 1863; m. o. c.

Masters, Geo., 20, e. Dec. 7, 1861.

Mannifold, Jno., 21, e. Dec. 7, 1861.

92D REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The Ninety-second was organized at Marietta in August and September, 1862. N. H. Van Vorhes was commissioned colonel and B. D. Fearing lieutenant-colonel. All the officers were men of experience and courage, and the soldiers were a choice body.

The first service was performed before the regiment had been mustered, three companies, A, B and D, being ordered to garrison Gallipolis while the rebels were driving Lightburn out of the Kanawha Valley, and while there made two expeditions into Virginia. The regiment was soon after mustered, numbering 949, rank and file. October 7 it was ordered to Point Pleasant, Va., and soon after to the Kanawha valley, where it took part in the expedition that drove the rebels out of the valley. In January, 1863, it moved from the Kanawha to Nashville, and there, with Crook's brigade, was ordered to Carthage, Tenn., Feb. 17. Crowded upon miserable transports and many of the men compelled to sleep in the hold, many sickened and

*All records left blank appear on muster-in rolls, but owing to loss of records in Adjutant General's office, no further record is found



John Brown

CAPT. JOHN BROWN.



died upon the way. After fruitlessly chasing Morgan the regiment joined the army at Murfreesboro, June 24; at Hoover's Gap it took part in its first important engagement.

September the 19th and 20th the Ninety-second was in the heat of the fight at Chickamauga, forming a part of the rear guard that helped to save the army. On the 19th Colonel Fearing was wounded and carried from the field, and on the same day Captains Putnam and Brown and Lieutenant Okey were severely wounded. Captain Brown's wound proved mortal. During the siege of Chattanooga the Ninety-second endured great sufferings and trials, participating in several important movements. At Mission Ridge it was in the fight, behaving most bravely and losing many men. After ending the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the Ninety-second returned to Chattanooga, where it remained on active duty until February 22, 1864, when it was ordered with its brigade (Turchins) to Dallas, Ga. At Rocky Face Gap there was a fierce struggle with the enemy in which the regiment lost heavily. Going into camp at Ringgold Gap, the Ninety-second with its division did outpost duty until the opening of the spring campaign. May 7 it moved to Buzzard's Roost, Ga., and thence toward Resaca, which it reached on the 16th, encountering some sharp skirmishing. Following the retreating rebels south of the Etowah, the regiment and brigade returned and rejoined the division

near Dallas, Ga., where it performed guard duty until June 11. A few days later saw the enemy driven from their last line of works on the north side of Kenesaw Mountain, and June 19 and 20 the regiment took an active part in forcing the enemy from the valley. July 3 the regiment pursued the enemy through Marietta, Ga., forcing him from a position near that place, and taking an active part later in compelling him to abandon all territory north of the Chattahoochee. In the Atlanta campaign the regiment sustained its reputation for gallantry and bravery, sharing in the glory gained by the Fourteenth Army Corps at Jonesboro, and the arduous marches in pursuit of Hood. It participated in the "march to the sea," the campaign in the Carolinas, and finally returned north to Washington, where May 24, 1865, it participated in the grand review. June 19, 1865, it was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, having won an illustrious name as a "fighting regiment."

COMPANY D, 92D O. V. I.

Mustered in September 17, 1862, at Gallipolis, Ohio, by Captain Muhlenberg, A. C. M., for three years.

Mustered out June 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by Captain Jacob Kline, A. C. M.

OFFICERS.

Captain William Wheeler, 29, e. July 29, 1862; res. Nov. 15, 1864.

Captain, Bradley B. Stone, 20, e. Aug. 8, 1862; first sergt. Co. G; pro. second lieutenant, April 6, 1863; first lieutenant, Co. H, Jan. 25, 1864; appd. adjutant June 29, 1864; pro. captain, Co. D, Dec. 17, 1864; m. o. c.

First Lieutenant John Brown, 42, e. July 29, 1862; pro. capt. Co. H, Jan. 1, 1863; died Oct. 7, 1863 in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., of wd. rec. Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

First Lieutenant James M. Joseph, 40, e. July 29, 1862; pro. from second lieut. Jan. 25, 1864; res. Nov. 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant William Gibson, 28, e. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Jan. 24, 1864; to first lieut. Co. F, May 17, 1864; m. o. c.

Second Lieutenant Reason A. Ball, 36, e. Aug. 6, 1862; sergt. Co. F, appd. first sergt. pro. second lieut. Co. D, May 17, 1864; m. o. c.

First Sergeant Robert F. Lowe, 27 e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

First Sergeant John G. Rownd, 22, e. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. first lieut. Co. C, Jan. 14, 1864; appd. adjutant Jan. 12, 1865; pro. capt. Jan. 20, 1865; res. April 27, 1865.

Sergeant John H. Wilson, 26, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Sergeant Charles E. Gray, 24, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Sergeant John F. Gant, 20, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.

Sergeant Highland Barnes, 20, e. Aug. 6, 1862; appd. from corpl. May 30, 1865; m. o. c.

Sergeant John Copeland, 36, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Oct. 22, 1863; in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn. of wd. rec. Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Sergeant Isaac C. LeFever, 30, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Aug. —, 1863, on s. c. d.

Sergeant James Griffin, 38, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Jan. 3, 1864, on s. c. d.

Sergeant Joseph Ogg, 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; appd. sergt. from private; pro. sergt. major May 30, 1865; m. o. r.

Corporal John H. Shankland, 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; wd. Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; m. o. c.

Corporal William W. Neptune, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal Thomas K. Amos, 21, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal Alex. S. Cunningham, 26, e. Sept. 30, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal George W. Cunningham, 22, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal Cyrus Wendle, 21, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. c.

Corporal John A. Young, 25, e. Aug. 6, 1862; died July 30, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea.

Corporal William Deal, 23, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 8, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of bronchitis.

Corporal Samuel Mitchner, 29, e. Dec. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Corporal Elias H. Stillwell, 19, e. Dec. 2, 1862; appd. corpl. May 30, 1865; trans. to Co. H, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Corporal William T. Eads, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; killed Feb. 25, 1864, in action near Dalton, Ga.

WAGONER.

Isaac B. Archer, 23, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.

PRIVATE.

Allen, Anthony M., 20, e. Nov. 20, 1863; discharged April 12, 1864, on s. c. d.

Balldrige, John A., 20, e. Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to Co. C., 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c. July 20, 1865.

Balldridge, David H., 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to Co. C, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c. July 20, 1865.

Barnes, Nathaniel B., 19, e. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Byers, Abram, 19, e. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Bassford, Elijah, 24, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.

Barthalow, John W., 42, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 29, 1864.

Brand, Peter, 18, e. Aug. 1, 1862; tra.s. to V. R. C. July 26, 1864.

Barclay, Charles G., 33, e. July 30, 1862; dis. Oct. 31, 1863, on s. c. d.

Bassford, Ezekial, 29, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died March 2, 1863, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., of rubeola.

Brand, Philip, 23, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died March 5, 1863, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., of rubeola.

Brown William H., 19, e. Jan. 15, 1863; died Aug. 30, 1863, in hospl. at Gallatin, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea.

Butler, John, 18, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Dec. 8, 1863, of wd. rec. in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn.

Buckingham, Charles W., 18, e. Dec. 1,

1863; died Feb. 22, 1864, in hospl. at Chattanooga, Tenn., of measles.

Barton, Sanforth, 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862; killed Sept. 19, 1863 in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Ball, James P., 22 e., Aug. 5, 1862; killed Nov. 25, 1863, in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn.

Barnes, Vachel, 18, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Barnes, Swazy, 18, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Barnes, Charles W., 18, e. Aug. 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Betts, Thomas W., 20, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Brund, Jonas, 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Brothers, James F. C., 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Calland, Robert W., 19, e. July 30, 1862; m. o. c.

Calland, Horton S., 18, e. Aug. 8, 1862; prisoner of war; m. o. c.

Coe, Peter, 28, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Cronin, John, 35, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Cunningham, Levi, 26, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Sept. 1, 1863, at University Place, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Curtis, Lucius B., 18, e. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. K, April 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Calland, Joseph, 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Carter, William H., 19, e. Jan. 22, 1864, trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Craig, Edward, 36, e. Dec. 7, 1863, trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I. June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Davis, John W., 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. to Co. B 31st O. V. I. June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

DeLancy, James M., 19, e. Aug. 11, 1862, dis., July 23, 1863, on s. c. d.

Deal, James, 20, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died March 18, 1863 at Nashville, Tenn. of pneumonia.

Eckles, Samuel, 21, e. Aug. 8, 1862, prisoner of war; m. o. c.

Engle, William B., 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Apl. 17, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of measles.

Farley, Sylvanus, 18, e. Jan. 23, 1864, died June 17, 1864, in hospl., at Nashville, Tenn., of erysipelas.

Floyd, Allen M., 21, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Fisher, John, 30, e. Aug. 6, 1862, dis., March 20, 1863, on s. c. d.

Grant, Jesse, 18, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Oct. 24, 1863, at Louisville, Ky., of chronic diarrhoea.

Givens, Oliver, 18, e. Feb. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. C 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c. July 20, 1865.

Guiler, Wm. S., 18, e. Jan. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Hamilton, David, 18, e. Dec. 14, 1863, trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Harding, James E., 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Heddleston, Joseph B., 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865, m. o. c.

Hartley, Erasmus, 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to Co. H. 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Hagerman, Geo. W., 26, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 11, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of pneumonia.

Hawkins, John, 18, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. c.

Jones Clark C., 34, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Jarvis, Mead, 28 e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 17, 1863, in hospl. at Carthage, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Joseph, James W., 18, e. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Long, William, 26, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.

Leek, Jeremiah, 25, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Long, Noah, 22, e. Sept. 30, 1862, dis. Jan. 19, 1865; on s. c. s.

Long, James, 28, e. Aug. 12, 1862, dis. March 21, 1865; on s. c. s.

Long, Thomas, 24, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. c.

Lanam, Thomas, 20, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

McGovern, Thomas, 20, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

McKittrick, John W., 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Moore, Lewis, 21, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Morris, James, 37, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Merrill, Asa W., 22, e. Aug. 6, 1862, deserted Feb. 3, 1863, at Evansville, Ind.

Miller, Joseph S., 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. March 3, 1865.

Matthews, John M., 18, e. Nov. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

McKeener, Elias, 24, e. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Morris, Wm. H., 18, e. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c. July 20, 1865.

Neptune, John E., 24, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 16, 1863, in hospl. at Carthage, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Osborn, William, 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis., Aug. 5, 1863, on s. c. d.

Osborn, James G., 23, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. c.

Osborn, Archelaus, 22, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Rogers, James T., 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to Co. C 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c. July 20, 1865.

Roster, Wm. B., 20, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died March 8, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of pneumonia.

Robert, Andrew G., 20, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Robbins, Levi, 21, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c. Scarborough, David M., 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Shafer, Aaron V., 26, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.

Shafer, Austin C., 19, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Shipley, John C., 28, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Sterling, John A., 28, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. c.

Summers, John, 24, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Swan, Samuel, 27, e. Aug. 1862; m. o. c.

Swank, Samuel, 31, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. c.

Southers, Samuel M., 21, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died June 16, 1863, in hospl. at Gallatin, Tenn., of heart disease.

Stackhouse, Jacob, 26, e. Jan. 2, 1863; trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 28, 1863.

Sellers, Samuel, 22, e. Nov. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Spencer, Edward H., 21, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. to Co. C 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Spencer, Isaac M., 18, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Stephenson, George C., 18, e. Dec. 21, 1863;

trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Stephenson, John F., 19, e. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Tucker, Isaac M., 23, e. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Co. H 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Turter, George W., 26, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Thompson, William, 34, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Oct. 10, 1863, of wds. rec. Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Van Meter, William E., 23, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Vore, Ellis, 23, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. April 23, 1863, on s. c. d.

White, Joseph, 22, e. Aug. 11, 1862; killed Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Wickham, Henry, 22, e. Aug. 11, 1862; killed Nov. 25, 1863, in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn.

Watson, John, 19, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 22, 1863, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea.

Wharton, Nathan B., 18, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. March 26, 1863, on s. c. d.

Walters, Phillip, 29, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. May 18, 1863, on s. c. d.

Wharton, Theodore, 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Wheeler, Edward, 21, e. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Wilson, William, 19, e. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Younger, James C. W., 26, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 23, 1863, on s. c. d.

Young, George W., 23, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in Sept. 10, 1862, at Marietta, O., by Captain Muhlenberg, A. C. M. for three years; mustered out June, 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by Capt. Jacob Kline, A. C. M.

OFFICERS.

Captain Erwin F. Dudley, 30, e. July 29, 1862; resigned Nov. 3, 1864.

First Lieutenant William C. Okey, 35, e. July 29, 1862, resigned June 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Morris, 31, e. July 29, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant. June 23, 1861; dis. Nov. 6, 1864; on s. c. d.

First Lieutenant, William R. Kirk, 22, e. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. second lieutenant from first sergeant. June 23, 1863; first lieutenant. Dec. 17, 1864; m. o. c.

Second Lieutenant, John Kirk, 38, e. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. from first sergeant. June 23, 1863; dismissed Sept. 8, 1864, by g. c. m.

SERGEANTS.

First Sergeants, William H. Greene, 29, e. July 31, 1862; appd. first sergeant. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. c.

George W. Cooper, 23, e. Aug. 4, 1862; m. o. c.

Joseph H. Miller, 29, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. c.

Isaac H. Glidden, 22, e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. c.

Henry Galloway, 31, e. Aug. 11, 1862; appd. sergeant from corporal. March 1, 1865; m. o. c.

CORPORALS.

Thomas H. Sanford, 29, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Elijah L. M. Ball, 27, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. c.

Francis G. Cunningham, 29, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

George M. Stine, 19, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Thomas Piles, 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862; appd. corporal. March 1, 1865; m. o. c.

Austin D. Palmer, musician, 14, e. Aug. 4, 1862; m. o. c.

Benjamin Davis, musician, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

WAGONEER.

Thomas Moore, 27, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. c.

PRIVATEES.

Carral, Joseph, 35, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. c.

Clark, Jason, 31, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Craig, William T., 21, Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. c.

Davis, Amos, 20, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.

Davis, Caleb R., 18, e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent, sick in hospital at Indianapolis, Ind.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Davis, Levi, 24, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Davis, William, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; on detached duty at Columbus, O., Feb. 14, 1864; m. o. by o. w. d.

Dennis, John W., 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862; prisoner of war; paroled at Exchange Barracks, Columbus, O.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Dyer, David, 29, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. c.

Elliott, John W., 21, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Enochs, Joseph, 23, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Enochs, Jesse, 19, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.

Forshey, Thomas, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Foster, James K., 23, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Glannon, James, 42, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. c.

Hickman, Eliab, 26, e. July 30, 1862. Absent, prisoner of war, paroled and exchanged at Columbus, O.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Hutchins, William, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Hupp, Carey, 26, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Hupp, Samuel, 23, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Hupp, William M., 19, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. c.

Jack, David L., 18, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. c.

Kuehns, Solomon, 31, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Lochmiller, Samuel, 23, e. Aug. 8, 1862. Absent, sick at Camp Dennison, O.; m. o. by o. w. d.

McCurdy, Lucius, 18, e. July 30, 1862; absent, prisoner of war; m. o. by o. w. d.

Matt, John D., 33, e. Aug. 2, 1862. Absent, sick at Washington, D. C.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Morris, Wm. A., 28, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. c.

Ochsenbien, William, 22, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Palmer, James N., 43, e. Aug. 4, 1862; m. o. c.

Peeper, Andrew, 37, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. c.

Piles, Ithamer, 28, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Riley, John T., 27, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Robinson, Josiah, 20, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. c.

Ratser, Philip, 25, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Waning, David, 41, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. c.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Levi S. Forshey, corporal, 24, e. Aug. 7, 1862; killed Feb. 25, 1864, in action at Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Adam Pitzer, private, 20, e. Aug. 12, 1862;

killed Aug. 22, 1864, on picket near Atlanta, Ga.

DIED.

William Phipps, sergt., 29, e. Aug. 10, 1862; died May 1, 1864, at home in Noble Co., O., of wounds received Feb. 25, 1864, in action at Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Lucius C. Hardy, corpl., 18, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died June 28, 1864, in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.; chronic diarrhoea.

Royal Fogle, corpl., 22, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Sept. 4, 1864, in hospl. at Kingston, Ga.; disease.

Anderson, Isaac, 27, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1864, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn.; disease.

Barry, James W., 21, e. Aug. 16, 1862; died April 24, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.; fever.

Barry, John M., 16, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Aug. 24, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.; chronic diarrhoea.

Church, James W., 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Sept. 16, 1863, at Pond Spring Gap, Ga.; chronic diarrhoea.

Clark, Aurelius, 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 4, 1865, in Noble Co., O., of consumption.

Coffman, William, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died March 19, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.; pneumonia.

Cunningham, Alvin D., 29, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died April 4, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of consumption.

Davis, Abraham, 22, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died April 5, 1863, at Carthage, of typhoid pneumonia.

Davis, Robert, 21, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 24, 1864, in hospl. at Chattanooga, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Frakes, George, 36, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 6, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of brain disease.

Frakes, Leonard, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1864, at Camp Dennison, O., of chronic diarrhoea.

Hicks, John W., 31, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Nov. 21, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea.

Hupp, Franklin, 21, e. Aug. 6, 1862; died April 25, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Jack, Michael S., 22, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Nov. 9, 1863, at New Albany, Ind., of chronic diarrhoea.

Johnson, Elijah, 20 e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Nov. 29, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received Nov. 25, 1863, in battle of Mission, Tenn.

McCurdy, Joshua, 42, e. Aug. 5, 1862; died April 26, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of jaundice.

McIntyre, Clark, 28, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died April 21, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Moberly, John L., 19, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 25, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of measles.

Racy, Nicholas, 22, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died March 22, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of pneumonia.

Smith, William, 35, e. Aug. 5, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received Nov. 25, 1863, in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn.

Ward, Jacob, 18, e. Aug. 6, 1862; died May 14, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

DISCHARGED.

Michael Stewart, corpl., 37, e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Oct. 14, 1863.

Dobbins, James, 29, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. May 12, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Foster, Robert, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Dec. 15, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Glidden, Sydney J., 25, e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June 4, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.

Johnson, James P., 43, e. Aug. 1, 1862; dis. March 9, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Longfellow, Durbin N., 19, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. July 22, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O.

Leonard, Benjamin F., 35, e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June 10, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Tuttle, Perry M., 20, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Aug. 3, 1864, at Camp Dennison, O.

TRANSFERRED.

Dientsbach, Fred W., 26, e. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. com. sergt., Dec. 13, 1863; m. o. r.

Cawfield, James, 38, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to v. r. c. Dec. 6, 1863.

Cooper, John C., 23, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; died Dec. 11, 1863, in hospl. at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds.

Hall, Theodore, 21, e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862, and m. o. c.

Kirby, John, 22, e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; m. o. c.

Kitts, Payton, 30, e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 28, 1865.

Meeks, Gideon, 25, e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; died Nov. 26, 1863, in hospl. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Moberly, Hezekiah, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 6, 1863.

Pool, Isaac, 28, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; m. o. c.

Sanford, Oliver P., 28, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 29, 1863.

Scott, Joel C., 22, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.

Shepard, James, 23, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; appd. corpl.; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. c.

Stephenson, John, 18, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; killed May 14, 1864, in battle of Resaca, Ga.

Tyson, Ira, 29, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 26th O. V. I. June 23, 1862.

Vanway, Isaac, 22, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. F Oct. 1, 1862; died March 29, 1863; at Carthage, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Wild, Henry, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 29, 1863.

Wheeler, Enos, 20, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1864.

Perkins, John, 30, e. Oct. 2, 1862; trans. to E 31st O. V. I. June 5, 1865; m. o. c.

Carter, Moses, 44, e. May 4, 1863; trans. to 31st O. V. I. June 5, 1865.

Goodall, Whitman, 29, e. May 10, 1863; trans. to 31st O. V. I. June 5, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in Sept. 9, 1862, at Marietta, O., for three years. Mustered out June 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas Wilson, 26, e. Aug. 18, 1862; resigned July 20, 1863.

Captain Albert G. Hughes, 27, e. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from first lieut. Jan. 25, 1864; m. o. c.

First Lieutenant Riley M. Merrill, 35, e. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to sergt-major June 21, 1863, to first lieut. Jan. 25, 1864; m. o. c.

FIRST SERGEANTS.

George S. Worstell, 29, e. Aug. 8, 1862; appd. from sergt. Co. H Jan. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Joshua Carmichael, 28, e. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. first lieut. Co. D Dec. 17, 1864; m. o. c.

SERGEANTS.

Richard Masters, 34, e. Aug. 14, 1862; appd. from corpl. March 1, 1865; m. o. c.

Milton Willison, 25, e. Aug. 14, 1862; appd. from corpl. March 1, 1865; m. o. c.

William R. Curtis, 21, e. Aug. 14, 1862; killed in battle Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

Linus Curtis, 22, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. March 12, 1863, at Louisville, Ky., on s. c. d.

Joseph Gardner, 33, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. Dec. 9, 1864, at Camp Dennison, O., on s. c. d.

Charles McConnell, 36, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 15, 1863.

Jeremiah E. Aukrom, 23, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Wesley Park, 19, e. Aug. 16, 1862; m. o. c.

William L. Morris, 24, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. c.

Orrison S. Reed, 22, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. c.

James D. McKee, 22, e. Aug. 15, 1862; appd. March 1, 1865; m. o. c.

James W. Adams, 23, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.

Rhebiah Morton, 19, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died April 15, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.

Joseph McPeck, 26, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Feb. 21, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O., s. c. d.

John F. Baker, 29, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. Dec. 18, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn., on s. c. d.

Daniel Salisbury, 18, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died March 4, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

William Kelly, 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 1, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., s. c. d.

William R. S. Davidson, wagoner, 35, e. Aug. 9, 1862. x x.

PRIVATES—MUSTERED OUT.

Bolton, Evan R., 22, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. c.

Craig, David P., 18, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. c.

Craig, Sylvester M., 20, e. July 29, 1864; m. o. c.

Curtis, Lucius B., 18, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

Gardner, Andrew, 25, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

Hiddleston, James, 38, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. c.

Hineman, Adam H., 24, e. Aug. 16, 1862; m. o. c.

Johnson, Louis, 25, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. c.
 Lindamood, Edmond, 27, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.
 Lindamood, James, 35, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.
 Lindamood, Milo, 19, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.
 Love, Robert, 24, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. c.
 McFadden, Enos, 29, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.
 McPeck, Allen D., 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.
 Miller, Benjamin, 19, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. c.
 Smith, Josiah, 32, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. c.
 Whittam, Josiah, 25, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.
 Whittam, Perry, 23, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. c.

DIED.

Craig, Elias, 26, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 1, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Crooks, John M., 26, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Sept. 1, 1864, in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
 James, Curtis, 23, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died April 19, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.
 Cash, Josiah, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died May 2, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.
 Connor, Adam M., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Aug. 15, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 Gibbs, William, 25, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 15, 1863, in rebel prison at Danville, Va.
 Lindamood, John G., 18, e. Aug. 9, 1862; killed Sept. 14, 1862, by accident, Marietta, O.
 Logan, Peter, 26, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Aug. 11, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Logan, Joseph, 30, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died May 4, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.
 Miller, Thomas, 19, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died May 10, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.
 Sands, John, 23, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died April 2, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.
 Sands, Joshua, 25, e. Aug. 25, 1862; died Jan. 12, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Swallow, James M., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died April 14, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.
 Watson, Robert, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Oct. 7, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Willison, Simon, 21, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Dec. 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

ABSENT.

McFadden, John, 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Van Fossen, Thomas, 22, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

DISCHARGED.

Bowers, Josiah A., 26, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. Jan. 10, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O.
 Crooks, Robert C., 32, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. June 10, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O.; s. c. d.
 Crow, Martin, 27, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Feb. 2, 1863, at Charleston, W. Va., on s. c. d.
 Curtis, Theodore, 19, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. Aug. 22, 1864, on s. c. d.
 Heck, William, 19, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. April 21, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., on s. c. d.
 Lahue, Giles, 21, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Jan. 31, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O.
 Miller, Martin, 18, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. Oct. 29, 1863, at Madison, Ind.; s. c. d.
 Miller, John, Sr., 22, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 24, 1863, Louisville, Ky.; s. c. d.
 Nieswonger, Frederick, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Nov. 19, 1864; s. c. d.
 Polen, Jacob, 20, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. May 27, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.; s. c. d.
 Shepherd, Moses, 36, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. Aug. 20, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.; s. c. d.
 Spence, James, 23, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. Jan. 22, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O.; s. c. d.

TRANSFERRED.

Brown, Silas, 21, e. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to principal musician April 30, 1864; m. o. r.
 Kirkbride, Dudley, 22, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to v. r. c. Nov. 29, 1864.
 Ray, James D., 18, e. Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 1, 1862; prisoner of war; m. o. c.
 Antill, John H., 28, e. Feb. 4, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 Burton, Lorenzo, 32, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 Inghram, Jacob, 21, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 Kinkaide, Benjamin, 30, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 Mahoney, William T., 18, e. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 McCulloch, David, 22, e. May 30, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 McPeck, Philip, 22, e. Feb. 4, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.

Payne, Daniel G., 21, e. Jan. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.

Payne, James M., 18, e. Jan. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.

Thompson, Jacob, 28, e. Feb. 4, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.

Henry J. Freeman, 35, e. Dec. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 31st O. V. I.; m. o. c.

116TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment was organized at Marietta, in August, 1862, with James Washburn as colonel, and Thos. F. Wildes, lieutenant-colonel. The latter was succeeded toward the end of the war by Wilbert B. Teters, of Noble County, promoted from the rank of major.

The regiment was ordered to Parkersburg, September 1; thence on the 6th to Gallipolis, where it was armed and equipped. September 18 and 19, the regiment was mustered into the service, with the exception of two companies not yet full. October 16, the regiment moved again to Parkersburg, whence it took passage to Clarksburg. October 27, it reached Buckhannon, W. Va., and was there brigaded with the One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio. November 9 it proceeded to New Creek. There the measles raged violently, and when the regiment departed, December 12, it left 110 men in hospital. The march was *via* Burlington and Petersburg to Moorefield, and *en route* the troops were much annoyed by guerrillas. At Moorefield the One Hundred and Sixteenth was posted with a section of artillery, and remained until January. They were

surrounded by Jones' Cavalry Division and held until reinforcements arrived. On the 11th it reached Romney, where it was engaged in foraging, drilling and picket duty.

March 17, 1863, found the regiment at Winchester, where it remained until the withdrawal of the army from that place in June. Meantime it was frequently engaged in scouting and skirmishing. It moved from Winchester through Mercersburg and Loudon, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md.; thence to Sharpsburg and to Martinsburg, August 4. On the 29th of April, 1864, the One Hundred and Sixteenth started up the Shenandoah Valley, under General Hunter. At Piedmont, near Staunton, it found the enemy well posted, charged his works and reached his fortifications, but was compelled to retire. Making another charge it drove the enemy from his works. In this engagement the regiment lost 176 men killed and wounded. In June the command was at Lexington, whence it advanced toward Lynchburg, encountering the enemy near that place on the 18th, with the loss of many men. From the 18th to the 22d the regiment was marching day and night, through deep dust, on the scantiest rations. On the 27th and 28th, supplies were received, and on the 29th the troops halted at Gauley Ford.

July 2 the regiment marched to Camp Piatt, thence took steamer for Parkersburg, where it took the cars and proceeded eastward. At Cherry Run, fifteen miles from Martinsburg, the railroad was found to be de-

stroyed. The regiment marched to Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, arriving on the 14th. Hence it was ordered into Loudon County, Va., to assist in driving Early from the valley. July 11, the troops encountered the rebels at Snicker's Gap, and a spirited fight ensued. The rebels were held in check until dark, when the regiment recrossed the river and marched to Winchester. Thence it fell back through Martinsburg and Hagerstown to Maryland Heights, where it arrived nearly exhausted, July 29.

The regiment reached Cedar Creek August 12, and thence fell back to Halltown. On the 3d of September Sheridan's forces advanced, meeting the enemy at Berryville, where the One Hundred and Sixteenth was engaged, with slight loss. The regiment was in the battles of Opequan and Fisher's Hill. At the latter place it made a gallant capture of a rebel battery. It was next in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19. Leaving that place November 9, it reached Opequan Crossing on the 18th, and remained guarding the railroad until December 19; it then joined the army of the James and went into winter quarters at Aiken's Landing. March 26, 1865, the One Hundred and Sixteenth moved and entered into the Petersburg campaign. It engaged in the assault upon Fort Gregg, and in the pursuit of the rebel armies. At Burksville the right wing of the regiment was sent out on the Danville Road, while the left wing moved on to Appomattox C. H., where Lee surrendered. After

the surrender the left wing moved to Lynchburg; on the 15th of April, to Burkville, where it was joined by the right wing, and the entire regiment proceeded to Richmond, arriving on the 25th. The regiment was mustered out June 14, with the exception of Companies F and K, which were consolidated with the Sixty-second Ohio, their time not expiring until October. June 23, 1865, the regiment was paid off and discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Thompson, Freeman C., corpl., e. Nov. 3, 1862; pro. Oct. 31, 1864, in detached service at q. m. dept., 2nd div., 24 a. c.; awarded medal of honor by secretary of war for bravery at Fort Gregg.

Wilson, Richard, corpl., e. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corpl., Oct. 17, 1862; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; never returned.

Martin, Robert, corpl., 30, e. Aug. 16, 1862; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; returned to duty March 17, 1863; wd. at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864; taken prisoner June 8, 1864, died in prison at Andersonville.

Jones, Amos S., corpl., e. Aug. 13, 1862; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; died in prison from wounds rec'd at Halltown.

Smith, George W., corpl. 32, e. Aug. 1862; pro. to corpl. Oct. 27, 1862; dis. March 31, 1863; captured at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863; returned Oct. 3, 1863; captured at Halltown Aug. 26, 1864; died in Salisbury prison, N. C.

Bates, Dighton, 18, e. Oct. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. H Jan. 1, 1863.

Bell, William H., 35, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863; returned to duty Nov. 23, 1863.

Bramhall, Robert, 20, e. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corpl. July, 1863; died at hosp. Martinsburgh, Va., August 31, 1863.

Brokaw, John R., 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1863.

Cummings, Joel B., 19, e. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Jan. 1, 1863.

Davis, Alfred W., 18, e. Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. C, Jan. 1, 1863.

Dillon, John, 35, e. Sept. 30, 1862; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; returned to duty June 1, 1863; pro. corpl. May, 1865.

Fisher, William, 43, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; killed at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Gregg, Jacob, 24, e. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1863; died at Annapolis, Md., April 23, 1865, from wds. rec. at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864.

Harrison, James, 24, e. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1863; died at Piedmont, Va., June 6, 1864, from wds. rec. June 5, 1864.

Johnson, Joseph S., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. C, Jan. 1, 1863; wd. at Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865.

King, Edward S., 19, e. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 20, 1864; pro. to sergt. May 10, 1865.

King, William, 23, e. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corpl., and killed at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.

King, Silas, 26, e. Aug. 24, 1862; pro. to corpl. Feb. 1, 1863; wd. at Halltown, Va., June 5, 1864.

McCoy, John T., 29, e. Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1863; died at Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 1863.

Martin, Henry, 28, e. Aug. 15, 1862; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; paroled Feb. 17; pro. to corpl. April 11, 1865.

Matthias, Samuel B., 20, e. Oct. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. H Jan. 1, 1863 (see Co. H, 116th).

Phelps, Jacob, 24, e. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corpl. Dec. 31, 1864.

Phelps, John H., 23, e. Oct. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1863.

Rake, John, 24, e. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. A, Jan. 1, 1863; detailed to brigade headquarters Nov. 23, 1864.

Ray, George, 27, e. Aug. 12, 1862, captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; returned to duty June 6, 1863; wd. at Ft. Gregg, Va., Apr. 12, 1865.

Rawlings, John, 38, e. Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Nov. 1, 1862; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; dis. May 19, 1865, by o. w. d.

Schwall, Jacob, 21, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died at U. S. Hospital, Harrisburg, Penn., Aug. 23, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Steed, Jonas A., 24, e. Aug., 1862; captured near Romney, Va. Feb. 16, 1863; returned March, 1863; dis. March 21, 1863.

Wilson, Samuel, 19, e. Aug., 1863; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863; dis. Apr. 3, 1863.

Wilson, James, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; sick at general hospl. at m. o.

Yoho, Peter, 33, e. Aug. 18, 1862; died of wounds rec. at Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.

Yoho, Isaac M., 21, e. Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1863 (see Co. H, 116th).

Hughes, James F., e. Feb. 13, 1864; killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864.

Johnston, George W., e. Feby., 1864; killed at Piedmont, and died at Staunton, Va.

Martin, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Martin, John, e. Nov. 8, 1862.

Phelps, Richard T., e. Feb. 21, 1864; killed Piedmont, June 5, 1864.

Miracle, Garrison, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.

Carson, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died in prison of wds. received at Piedmont.

Johnson, George W., e. March 8, 1864; killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864.

King, Samuel, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Latch, Charles, e. — 1862; captured at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863; returned to duty Oct. 3, 1863.

Piggott, James T., e. 1864; wd. in the head June 5, 1864.

Shahan, Thomas, e. Feb. 1, 1864.

Smith, Joseph, e. Feb. 26, 1864; sick at Fortress Monroe at time of transfer.

Wilson, Richard, e. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corpl. Nov. 1, 1862; captured near Romney, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.

COMPANY II.

Mustered in September 18, 1862, at Gallipolis, Ohio; for three years.

Mustered out June 14, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

OFFICERS.

Captain Wilbert B. Teeters, 24, e. June 26, 1861. August 27, 1862, pro. to capt. from corpl. Co. I, 25, O. V. I.; pro. maj. Dec. 27, 1864; wounded June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va., and Oct. 19, 1864, in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., m. o. r.

First Lieutenant, William H. Spriggs, 24, e. Aug. 20, 1862, dismissed Jan. 15, 1864, by o. g. c.

Joseph Purkey, 25, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as first sergt.; wd. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.; prisoner of war in Andersonville rebel prison from June 10, 1864, to Nov. 19, 1864; pro. capt. March 26, 1865; m. o. c.

Second Lieutenant William L. Moseley, 32, Aug. 18, 1862, as second lieutenant; pro. first lieutenant. Sept. 8, 1864; capt. March 8, 1865; dismissed March 30, 1865, for wounds received Oct. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan, Va.

SERGEANTS

First Sergeant Benjamin F. Sammons, 29, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as sergt.; appd. first sergt. March 25, 1865; m. o. c.

William A. Arnold, 29, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as corpl.; appd. sergt. July 25, 1863; wounded Aug. 26, 1864, in battle of Halltown, Va.; m. o. c.

Samuel B. Matthews, 20, e. Oct. 1, 1862, as private. Prisoner of war from June 15, 1862, to July 9, 1863; appd. sergt. May 23, 1865; trans. to 62d O. V. I., and from Co. F, 116th O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Jesse Joseph, 31, e. Aug. 19, 1862, as corpl.; appd. sergt. Jan. 15, 1865; m. o. c.

Joseph Secrest, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as corpl.; appd. sergt. March 25, 1865; m. o. c.

Benjamin C. Drake, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as corpl.; appd. sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; dismissed May 23, 1865, for wds. rec. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.

CORPORALS.

Benjamin B. Tilton, 30, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as corpl.; wd. and captured June 5, 1864, at battle of Piedmont, Va.; pris. war; m. o. c.

Jeremiah Swain, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as private; appd. corpl. July 25, 1863; wd. at Hatcher's Run; m. o. c.

Samuel Carpenter, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as priv.; appd. corpl. March 25, 1865; m. o. c.

William H. Williams, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as priv.; appd. corpl. April 25, 1865; m. o. c.

Mark E. Ward, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as priv.; appd. corpl. May 1, 1865; m. o. c.

Joseph C. Wilson, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as priv.; appd. corpl. June 1, 1863; wd. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.;

prisoner of war; captured June 10, 1864, at Staunton, Va.; m. o. c. by o. w. d.

Henry T. Johnson, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan, Va.; trans. to v. r. c. April 11, 1865.

Jacob Gregg, 37, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as priv. in Co. F; trans. Nov. 1, 1862; died April 23, 1865, at Annapolis, Md., of wds. rec. in action June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.

John W. Kackley, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as priv.; appd. corpl. April 25, 1865; m. o. c.

WAGONER.

William H. Hesson, 23, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

MUSICIAN.

George Lamp, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed July 18, 1864, in battle of Snicker's Ferry, Va.

PRIVATEES.

Bartlett, Payan, 27, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Bock, David M., 35, e. Aug. 26, 1862; captured June 15, 1864, at battle of Winchester, Va.; m. o. c.

Butler, Nathaniel, 30, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured Dec. 28, 1862, at battle of Moorefield, Va.; wd. at Ft. Gregg, Va.; m. o. c.

Cain, William Y., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. at Piedmont; m. o. c.

Catlett, John, 28, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Clary, Henry C., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Crooks, Henderson G., 27, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Durnal, Jacob L., 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Emmons, Wm. J., 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Geralds, Joseph, 23, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured July 24, 1864, at battle of Winchester, Va.; m. o. c.

Grandon, Matthew, 29, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured June 15, 1864, at battle of Winchester, Va.; m. o. c.

Gally, Charles A., 19, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Kyser, John J., 20, e. Aug. 22, 1842; wd. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.; prisoner of war; m. o. c.

Kyser, James K. P., 18, e. Sept. 3, 1864; m. o. c.

Kirkbride, Eli T., 19, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Matthews, Elijah J., 33, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured June 15, 1864, at battle of Winchester, Va.; m. o. c.

Moore, Lafayette, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. Sept. 19, 1864; prisoner of war; m. o. c.

Moore, Michael J., 31, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. Sept. 19, 1864; prisoner of war; m. o. c.

Moran, William, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Morris, Aaron, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Mott, John M., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Powell, Andrew, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Rowland, Wm. C., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Russel, Isaac, 19, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Secrest, Simon, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Shafer, Hugh, 30, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Shafer, James I., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Watson, Yoho, 40, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Westbrook, Wesley J., 44, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Wharff, George, 19, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Wiley, Pardon J., 19, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

Williams, John W., 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. c.

ABSENT AT MUSTER OUT.

Armstrong, John, 19, e. Aug. 22, 1862; absent in hospl. at Pt. of Rocks, for wds. rec. April 2, 1865, in battle of Fort Gregg, Va.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Baker, Reason, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. June 5, 1865, in battle of Piedmont, Va.; m. o. May 23, 1865, by o. w. d.

Craig, Leonard, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. Sept. 3, 1864, in the battle of Berryville, Va.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Dalzell, James M., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major; absent, sick in hospl. at Wheeling, W. Va., since March, 1864; m. o. May 23, 1865, by o. w. d.

Dudley, Jacob, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured at battle of Piedmont, Va.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Dudley, Joseph, 26, e. Aug. 22, 1862; prisoner of war, captured June 5, 1864, at battle of Piedmont, Va.

Groves, John A., 35, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. and captured June 5, 1864, at battle of Piedmont, Va.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Groves, Isaac, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; absent, sick in hospl. at Washington, D. C., since Aug. 25, 1864; m. o. by o. w. d.

Hopper, Alvah D., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; on detached duty at Columbus, O.; m. o. by o. w. d.

James, Wesley J., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.; prisoner of war, paroled and m. o. at Columbus, Ohio, by o. w. d.

Matthews, Henry C., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. April 2, 1865, in battle of Ft. Gregg, Va.; absent in hospl. at Pt. of Rocks, Va.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Shepherd, David, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; absent in hospl. at Martinsburg, Va.; dis. May 30, 1865, on s. c. d.

Smith, Joseph, 31, e. Aug. 22, 1862; prisoner of war, captured June 15, 1864; wd. April 2, 1865, in battle of Ft. Gregg, Va.; absent in hospl. at Fortress Monroe, Va.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Spear, Thomas, 23, e. Aug. 22, 1862; prisoner of war, captured June 15, 1864; paroled at Columbus, Ohio; m. o. by o. w. d.

Trimmer, Andrew, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as sergt.; absent, sick in hospl. at Cumberland, Md.; m. o. by o. w. d.

Wharton, Damascus A., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as corpl.; absent in convalescent camp at Harper's Ferry, Va.; m. o. by o. w. d.

DISCHARGED.

Williams, Reece, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862, as corpl.; appd. sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; pro. to second lieut., to first lieut.; dis. Nov. 1, 1864, for wds. rec. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.

Chessire, U. J., 29, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. April 3, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.; on s. c. d.

McBride, William, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865, for wds. rec. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.

Raney, Zachariah, 22, e. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. Sept. — 1863, at Martinsburg, Va., on s. c. d.

Rhodes, Jeremiah R., 18, e. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. April 7, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, on s. c. d.

Sullivan, Dexter W., 32, e. Oct. 1, 1862; dis. June 12, 1863, at Winchester, Va., on s. c. d.

Walters, George, 44, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. — 1863, at Columbus, Ohio, on s. c. d.

Wharff, Oliver K., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. May 10, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.; on s. c. d.

TRANSFERRED.

Morrison, George, 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to v. r. c.

Wounbas, Jacob, 30, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. E, Oct. 19, 1862, and m. o. c.

DIED.

Engle, Charles W., 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Sept. 2, 1863, at Haskinsville, Ohio.

Gorby, Daniel, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Aug. 27, 1863, at Shepardstown, Va., typhoid fever.

Harrison, James, 27, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died June 6, 1864, of wds. rec. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.

Hull, Samuel, 18, e. Dec. 26, 1863; died Aug. 12, 1864, at Sandy Hook, Md.

Larrick, John, 30, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Sept. 12, 1864, at Savannah, Ga., of wds. rec. June 6, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.

Larrick, Benjamin, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Oct. 2, 1864, at Frederick, Md., of wds. rec. Sept. 3, 1864, in battle of Berryville, Va.

McCoy, Stephen C., 21, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.

McCoy, John T., 27, e. Oct. 1, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1863, at Chambersburg, Pa.

McIlwee, Joseph A., 18, e. March 30, 1864; killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan, Va.

Morris, Apollo, 23, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Jan. 1, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.

Pethel, Robert, 27, e. Oct. 1, 1862; died May 25, 1863, at Winchester, Va.

Pickenpaugh, George C., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Oct. 4, 1863, at Shepardstown, Va., of typhoid fever.

Rich, Solomon, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died July 1, 1864, at Port Republic, Va., of wds. rec. June 5, 1864, in battle of Piedmont, Va.

Rodgers, James L., 18, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed April 2, 1862, in battle of Fort Gregg, Va.

Stoneking, James A., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Nov. 30, 1862, at Cumberland, Md.

Yoho, Reuben, 18, e. Feb. 2, 1864; died April 1, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va., measles.

Petty, James H., 32, e. Oct. 1, 1862; deserted March 13, 1863, at Springfield, Va.

Vorhies, William, 24, e. Aug. 22, 1862; deserted June 17, 1863, at Orleans Station, B. & O. Ry.

DISCHARGED.

Swaney, Michael, 25, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Archer, Nathan, 18, e. Aug. 21, 1863; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., June 14, 1865, and m. o. c.

Bates, Dighton M., 18, e. Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., June 14, 1865, and m. o. c.

Brokaw, John R., 21, e. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Brown, LeRoy D., 19, e. Feb. 3, 1864; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Carpenter, Jacob, 22, e. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Gregg, Jacob L., 26, e. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Kackley, Alexander D., 18, e. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Larrick, Noah, 18, e. March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Moore, Barney, 19, e. Jan. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Murdock, Greenbury, 30, e. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Phelps, John H., 28, e. Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Smith, Irvin F., 22, e. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Stephens, Asbury, 24, e. Jan. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Williams, Elisha D., 18, e. Jan. 11, 1864; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Yoho, Isaac N., 20, e. Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

Moore, Nathan K., —, e. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. 60, O. V. I., and m. o. c.; wd. 19th Sept., 1864.

Tribby, Isaiah, —, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. 62, O. V. I., and m. o. c.

161ST REGIMENT, O. V. I. (NATIONAL GUARD).

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio, in the one hundred days' service, was composed of the Seventeenth Battalion, from Tuscarawas

County; the Forty-third Battalion, from Morgan County; the Ninety-third Battalion, from Noble County, and one company from the Fifty-eighth Battalion, from Hancock County, all troops of the Ohio National Guard. The regiment was mustered into the service May 9, 1864, with the following officers: Oliver P. Taylor, colonel; George S. Corner, lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel B. Pugh, major. The regiment was immediately ordered to Cumberland, Md., where it arrived May 12. The regiment moved to Martinsburg, W. Va., and on the 4th of June companies A, B, D, F and H were sent up the Shenandoah Valley with other troops with a supply train for Hunter's army, which was then supposed to be near Staunton. But on arriving there it was found that Hunter had advanced; however, he was finally overtaken at Lexington on the 11th. The troops remained with the army until it reached the vicinity of Lynchburg, then turned over the supplies and proceeded back to Martinsburg, with many sick and wounded and a train of over one hundred and fifty wagons and ambulances; with one hundred and fifty prisoners and several hundred contrabands, they left the army June 17, and began their return march through a hostile and mountainous country. They were supplied with only three days' rations of crackers. Arriving at Beverly on the 28th they rested two days, then proceeded to Webster. The entire distance marched was nearly five hundred miles. At Webster they

took the cars for Martinsburg, where they arrived July 2. Thence they marched to Hainesville, where the remainder of the regiment was then encamped in charge of a corral of one hundred and twenty-five teams and wagons. They arrived in camp at about eight o'clock, p. m., and before supper could be prepared orders were received for the regiment to return to Martinsburg. Reaching that place at daylight the next day and remaining in line of battle until eleven o'clock, the regiment fell back through Shepherdstown and Sharpsburg to Maryland Heights. From July 6 to July 8 the regiment was continually engaged in skirmishing; after this it went into position in Stone Fort. It afterward aided in defending Maryland Heights until the rebels were driven from the Shenandoah August 25. The One Hundred and Sixty-first was ordered to Ohio, and September 2, 1864, was mustered out at Camp Chase.

COMPANY C.

Mustered in May 9, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for one hundred days, by Capt. H. Doyle.

Mustered out Sept. 2, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

OFFICERS.

Wm. A. Allen, capt., 27, c. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

C. J. Barnes, first lieut., 39, c. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Isaac Philpot, second lieut., 38, c. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Jas. M. Shankland, first sergt., 32, c. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Jas. R. H. Smith, sergt., 32, c. May 2, 1864, m. o. c.

Wm. H. Wharton, sergt., 24, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Jas. W. Robinson, sergt., 26, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Jas. S. Rownds, sergt., 21, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Wm. C. Calland, corpl., 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Wm. M. Nowdell, corpl., 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Wm. Dailey, corpl., 33, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Wm. H. Piggitt, corpl., 23, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Nathan B. Wharton, corpl., 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Wm. H. Wilson, corpl., 36, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Geo. Farley, corpl., 27, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Chas. W. Philpot, corpl., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

James Drake, musc., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Jno. R. McGinnis, musc., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Arthur Dunn, wagoner, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

PRIVATES.

Amos, Benjamin, W., 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Bishop, John, 24, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
Baldwin, Francis R., 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Bell, Joseph, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Barnes, Otho, 42, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Brown, John, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Brock, Nathaniel D., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Barnes, Jesse R., 43, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Calland Charles, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Cunningham, James, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Courtney, Anthony, 23, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Curtis, John, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Crooks, Jacob, 26, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Daily, John M., 25, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Delaney, James, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Davis, Joseph G., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Forshey, Thomas A., 24, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Farley, Joseph, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Gant, Samuel C., 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Gant, Joel, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Giller, Henry, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Gessell, John, 40, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Gessell, David, 37, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Gessell, Samuel, 38, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Hindman, Richard, 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Hineman, Jesse, 35, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Kent, George, 22, e. May 10, 1862; m. o. c.

Merrill, Wisley, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

McGirk, Andrew, 27, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

McGuire, Josiah, 36, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Mallett, John, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

McClintock, William, 27, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

McBride, William H., 21, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Messinger, William D., 23, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

O'Neil, Thomas, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Osborn, Samuel, 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Okey, Richard, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Phillips, John H., 21, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Phillips, Lewis, 41, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Prettyman, James S., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Pa cell, William, 28, e. May 24, 1864; m. o. c.

Reed, Wesley W., 39, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Snyder, Samuel, 36, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Shepherd, William S., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Sheldon, James R., 23, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Simons, Alfred B., 32, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Tilton, Franklin A., 31, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Tilton, Isaac L., 26, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Tilton, J. Bassett, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Tilton, Luther C., 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Tilton, Thomas, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Tilton, Worthington B., 36, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Taylor, John W., 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wilson, William P., 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wilson, Martin L., 28, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Whittington, Benjamin, 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Weinstein, Christian, 23, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 West, William, 24, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Waller, James, 40, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Youngblue, Jesse, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Youngblue, John H., 25, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

COMPANY F, 161ST O. N. G.

Mustered in May 9, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for one hundred days, by Captain H. Doyle.

Mustered out September 2, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Armstrong, John, 24, e. May 21, 1864; m. o. c.
 Blake, Oren, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Blake, Israel, Jr., 28, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Blake, Cydnor T., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Brown, Richard M., 34, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Cunningham, Sylvester, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Dyer, Hebron, 32, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Glidden, Sydney J., 26, e. May 2, 1864; pro. com. sergt.; m. o. r.
 Headley, Francis R., 27, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Hutchins, Aurelius, 41, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Hardin, Absalom, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 McKee, Andrew, 21, e. May 2, 1864; captured June 18, 1864, at Fort Castle, Va.; m. o. c.
 Parker, Welcome, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wiley, Dunlap, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

Wheeler, Jonathan, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wheeler, Luther, 21, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wheeler, Allen, 21, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Webber, James W., 28, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Webber, Enoch F., 23, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

COMPANY H.

Mustered in May 9, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for one hundred days.

Mustered out September 2, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

OFFICERS.

Capt. William Fowler, 26, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 First Lieut. Benjamin Clowser, 37, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Second Lieut. Frederick Secrest, 39, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 First Sergt. Wm. N. McCandless, 32, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Sergt. Isaac N. Hickie, 25, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Sergt. Lewis Fowler, 37, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Sergt. Thomas N. Newton, 41, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Sergt. George H. McCandless, 34, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. John Halley, 25, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. Elihue Lippett, 34, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. Joseph Davis, 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. William McLaughlin, 24, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. Abram Vernon, 41, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. Virgil M. Bratton, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. Charles Arndt, 28, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Corpl. Lewis Westcott, 44, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Musician, Matthew McCleary, 40, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

PRIVATES.

Ayers, David, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Booher, Alexander, 41, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

- Brown, James, 41, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Bond, Isaac, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Browning, Hiram 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Brickey, Samuel, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Brickey, John, 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Coffield, Charles, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Courtney, Robert, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Clark, Lawrence, 26, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Clark, Benjamin, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Cope, Jacob, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Coffman, Elijah, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 David, Harpie, 26, e. May, 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Downey, Thomas, 31, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Downey, Merryman, 28, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Davis, Eli, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Donald, William, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Duddle, George A., 37, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Fowler, William, 33, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Fry, George, 37, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Fry, Isaac, 29, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Fowler, John R., 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Fulton, John, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Fogle, Rufus, 27, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Quant, Alfred, 24, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Groves, David, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Glover, William, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Gander, George W., 28, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Gray, James M., 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Hickle, Isaac, 42, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Hamilton, Abram, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Hamilton, Walker, 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Johnson, Uriah, 38, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Johnson, John, 33, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Johnson, Elza, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Keller, James, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Kackley, Noah, 23, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Knight, Hiram, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 King, Abram, 20, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Lippett, Christopher, 36, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Lyon, Alexander, 36, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Laughlin, James, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 McElroy, William, 29, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 McLaughlin, Joseph, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 McGary, Finley, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Matheny, Scott, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Nicholson, Levi, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Norman, Nathan, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Piper, Elisha, 22, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Piper, Jonathan, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Rhinehart, James, 26, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Russell, Ezra, 21, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Russell, John, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Roberts, Stewart, 30, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Rolin, James, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Strawd, Jesse, 41, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Staffer, George, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Simon, James, 29, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Tuttle, Joel L., 18, e. May 2, 1864; died in Miss.
 Tuttle, Joel A., 21, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Tuttle, Daniel, 19, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Trimmer, James A., 18, e. May 2, 1864; died at Cheat. Mts. of fever.
 Wheeler, Harry, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 West, Mitchel, 18, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wood, Elhannon, 33, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. c.

176TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio, Colonel Edwin C. Mason, was organized at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, September 21, 1864.

"As soon as the organization was completed the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Soon after its arrival it was detailed to perform provost-guard duty at Nashville, and during the siege and battle of Nashville it was in the works; but, with the exception of a few companies under Major Cummings, the regiment was not engaged. Quite a number of the officers and men were veteran soldiers, and their knowledge and experience gave the regiment considerable reputation for proficiency in drill and discipline. The regiment was mustered out of service at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1865."

COMPANY I.

Mustered in September 6, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for one year. Mustered out June 14, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS.

Capt. Wm. W. McMackin, 27, e. Sept. 21, 1864; m. o. c.

First Lieut. John Halland, 42, e. Aug. 25, 1864; appl. reg'l q'm'r Sept. 21, 1864; m. o. r.

William H. Bucher, 21, e. May 12, 1865; m. o. c.

Second Lieut. Perry T. Nichols, 27, e. September 21, 1864; pro. first lieut. Co. B April 2, 1865; m. o. c.

Alexander Pricer, 33, e. April 3, 1865; m. o. c.

First Sergeant Aaron Hesson, 38, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.

SERGEANTS.

Robert W. Hamilton, 19, e. Aug. 7, 1864; pro. second lieut. Co. A March 23, 1865; m. o. c.

Thomas W. Oshele, 23, e. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Sylvester W. Stockdale, 32, e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. c.

James A. Carson, 20, e. Sept. 17, 1864; pro. second lieut. Co. D June 8, 1865; m. o. c.

Joseph P. Graham, 18, e. Sept. 17, 1864; pro. sergt. major; m. o. r.

CORPORALS.

Wm. Rhodes, 31, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.
William H. Hamer, 44, e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. c.

James Williams, 30, e. Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. c.
William G. Parker, 24, e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. c.

James S. Farley, 23, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

David Wilson, 25, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.
John McKelis, 22, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
Jacob Savier, 37, e. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. c.
Samuel Hesson, 23, e. Sept. 19, 1864; m. o. c.
Connetis S. Bennett, 37, e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. c.

MUSICIANS.

Thomas E. Matthews, 26, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

James McLaughlin, 20, e. Aug. 26, 1864; m. o. c.

DISCHARGED.

Bonnell, Wm. A., 37, e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. May 16, 1865, on s. c. d.

Matthews, Levi, 43, e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. May 16, 1865, on s. c. d.

Milton, Marion, 18, e. Aug. 19, 1864; dis. May 23, 1864, on s. c. d.

Tetenish, Jas., 33, e. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. May 30, 1865, on s. c. d.

Winch, Jno. L., 24, e. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. May 23, 1865, on s. c. d.

English, Hugh, 44, e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. May 20, 1865, on s. c. d.

DIED.

Coon, Simpson, 31, e. Sept. 13, 1864; died May 9, 1865, in hospl., Nashville, Tenn.

Hill, Jas. A., 18, e. Sept. 14, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1865, in hospl., Nashville, Tenn.

McPeak, Geo., 24, e. Sept. 4, 1864; died Feb. 15, 1865, in hospl., Nashville, Tenn.

Vance, Isaac A., 18, e. Aug. 24, 1864; died Dec. 8, 1864, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Wolf, Jno., 34, e. Sept. 16, 1864; died Ju e 3, 1865, in hospl., Nashville, Tenn.

Wilson, David, 25, e. Sept. 12, 1864; died December 29, 1864, in hospl., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Archer, Jas., 27, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.
 Archer, Wm., 33, e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. c.
 Bates, Nathaniel, 16, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.
 Boyd, Thos., 22, e. Sept. 6, 1864; m. o. c.
 Carr, Jonathan; m. o. c.
 Cash, Jonathan, 16, e. Aug. 25, 1864; m. o. c.
 Calvert, John D., 26, e. Feb. 27, 1865, trans. to 18th O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 Coon, Orleans, 39, e. Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Cummings, Wm., 17, e. Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Day, Wm.; m. o. c.
 Ellis, John, 17, e. Aug. 15, 1864; m. o. c.
 Gallagher, John, 31, e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. c.
 Gray, Jesse M., 18, e. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. c.
 Gregory, Jas. H., 18, e. Aug. 31, 1864; m. o. c.
 Gregory, I. K.; m. o. c.
 Gardner, Geo., 27, e. March 8, 1865; trans. to 18th O. V. I.; m. o. c.
 Hill, Edw'd W., 19, e. Sept. 19, 1864; m. o. c.
 Iams, Dennis, 39, e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. c.
 McBride, John, 31, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.
 McFarland, Wm., 22, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.
 Mantle, Jos., 30, e. Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Miles, Wm. H., 27, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.
 Millner, Robt. B., 39, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 Pritchard, Jacob, 25, e. Aug. 26, 1864; m. o. c.
 Roads, John, e. Aug. 26, 1864; m. o. c.
 Tarleton, Thos. B., 28, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.
 Tripp, Wm., 20, e. Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Williams, Anthony, 18, e. Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Williams, Jesse, 27, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wiley, Dan'l, 24, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.
 Yoho, Samuel R., 16, e. Aug. 13, 1864; m. o. c.
 Tople, H. H., 18, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.

COMPANY G.

Mustered in September 5, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for one year. Mustered out June 14, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS.

Capt. Allen Floyd, 41, e. July 29, 1864; resigned Feb. 10, 1865.
 Henry H. Crane, e. March 30, 1865; m. o. c.
 First Lieut. James E. Phelps, 32, e. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. first lieut.; m. o. c.
 Second Lieut. Simon K. Young, 28, e. Aug. 28, 1864; resigned Feb. 16, 1865.
 Frederick Roach, 30, e. Aug. 23, 1865 as sergt.; pro. second lieut. March 23, 1865; m. o. c.

SERGEANTS.

Samuel F. Rock, 39, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 James E. Harding, 45, e. Aug. 4, 1864; m. o. c.
 William G. Stoaks, 20, e. Aug. 30, 1864; m. o. c.
 Gilbert W. True, 27, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 David L. Adams, 36, e. Oct. 6, 1864; m. o. c.

CORPORALS.

Allison Archer, 26, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.
 Allen Berry, 22, e. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wallace Foster, 26, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.
 John Z. Long, 34, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.
 Arius N. Morris, 27, e. Sept. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 Henry Musser, Jr., 26, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 Mathias Sheble, 36, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 Ellis Vore, 25, e. Aug. 24, 1864; m. o. c.

MUSICIANS.

John H. Barnes, 17, e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. c.
 Otho Brokaw, 18, e. Sept. 4, 1864; m. o. c.

WAGONER.

Job Cooper, 43, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 Lorenzo D. Hill, 35, e. Sept. 11, 1864; m. o. c.

DISCHARGED.

Archer, Peter, 26, e. Aug. 23, 1864; dis. May 2, 1865, from hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., on s. c. d.
 Butler, Robert, 31, e. Aug. 23, 1864; dis. May 20, 1865; from hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., on s. c. d.
 Hupp, David, 23, e. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. Feb. 11, 1865; from hospl. at St. Louis, Mo., on s. c. d.
 Moran, Robert, 24, e. Aug. 10, 1864; dis. May 23, 1865, from hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., on s. c. d.

Ross, Henry, 44, e. Aug. 30, 1864; dis. April 14, 1865, from hospl. at Columbus, Ohio, on s. c. d.

Tuttle, Uriah, 20, e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. May 27, 1865, from hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., on s. c. d.

DIED.

Enochs, James, 28, e. Aug. 17, 1864; died June 22, 1865, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn.

Jones, George W., 18, e. Sept. 15, 1864; died Dec. 17, 1864, in U. S. gen. hospl. at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Johnson, Elijah, 20, e. Aug. 26, 1864; died Jan. 20, 1864, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn.

Palmer, Jacob, 18, e. Sept. 1, 1864; died Feb. 22, 1865, in hospl. No. 1, Nashville, Tenn.

Robinson, Sylvanus L., 18, e. Aug. 31, 1864; died Feb. 6, 1865, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn.

Wickham, Nathan, 24, e. Aug. 22, 1864; died Jan. 7, 1865, in Post hospl., Nashville, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Archer, George W., 34, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Archer, Esau, 21, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.

Archer, Jno. M., 35, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.

Addlesperger, Geo. W., 18, e. Aug. 30, 1864; m. o. c.

Allender, William A., 22, e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. c.

Ball, Church, 18, e. Aug. 30, 1864; m. o. c.

Barnes, Adam C., 18, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.

Bates, Robert, 24, e. Aug. 30, 1864; m. o. c.

Bates, Isaac, 34, e. Aug. 10, 1864; m. o. c.

Barry, George H., 17, e. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Camden, John H., 19, e. Sept. 4, 1864; m. o. c.

Crow, John H., 18, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.

Cronin, Henry, 28, e. Aug. 24, 1864; m. o. c.

Cale, Noah, 32, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.

Craig, Francis W., 19, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Clark, Thomas, 18, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Clark, John, 18, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

DeLong, Charles, 18, e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. c.

Davis, Greenberry, 18, e. Sept. 4, 1864; m. o. c.

Davidson, William E., 19, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.

Eckels, James, 20, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Enochs, Shephard, 18, e. Aug. 22, 1864; m. o. c.

Eckels, William, 18, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Enochs, Henry, 20, e. Aug. 22, 1864; m. o. c.

Finch, John, 25, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Finch, Jesse, 18, e. Sept. 9, 1864; m. o. c.

Gibson, John B., 18, e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. c.

Hupp, Lewis V., 31, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Ijams, Theodore J., 18, e. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. c.

Jones, Philip, 21, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.

Lake, Thomas, 20, e. Aug. 31, 1864; m. o. c.

Long, Noah, 23, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Lincicome, James, 18, e. Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. c.

Lamley, John, 29, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.

Lamley, Benjamin, 17, e. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. c.

Lamley, Edward, 27, e. Sept. 4, 1864; m. o. c.

Mossburgh, Christian A., 19, e. Sept. 9, 1864; m. o. c.

Merry, Andrew J., 18, e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. c.

Moore, Nathan, 17, e. Aug. 24, 1864; m. o. c.

Mitchell, David, 19, e. Aug. 31, 1864; m. o. c.

Mercer, Thomas, 20, e. Aug. 24, 1864; m. o. c.

McConnell, Thomas, 18, e. Sept. 3, 1864; m. o. c.

Odell, Joseph H., 18, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.

Osborn, Theodore, 18, e. Sept. 14, 1864; m. o. c.

Poulton, John W., 18, e. Aug. 20, 1864; m. o. c.

Poulton, John W., 18, e. Sept. 9, 1864; m. o. c.

Peters, Henley E., 18, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.

Powell, John, 18, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.

Palmer, Jacob, 18, e. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. c.
 Rucker, Peter, 18, e. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. c.
 Robinson, John A., 22, e. Aug. 22, 1864; m. o. c.
 Rineheart, William, 18, e. Sept. 8, 1864; m. o. c.
 Shanks, Philip, 23, e. Aug. 31, 1864; m. o. c.
 Shilling, Thomas, 21, e. Sept. 2, 1864; m. o. c.
 Smith, John, 19, e. Aug. 23, 1864; m. o. c.
 Shirk, John W., 18, e. Sept. 3, 1864; m. o. c.
 Stephens, Benjamin, 34, e. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. c.
 Shipley, William, 35, e. Sept. 4, 1864; m. o. c.
 Thomas, John, 19, e. Aug. 27, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wright, Joseph, 22, e. Aug. 22, 1864; m. o. c.
 Waller, Thomas J., 21, e. Aug. 28, 1864; m. o. c.
 White, John, 18, e. Aug. 31, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wickham, Alexander, 21, e. Aug. 12, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wickham, Rouse, 31, e. Aug. 22, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wilson, David, 19, e. Aug. 29, 1864; m. o. c.
 Wickham, Jacob, 18, e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. c.
 West, William M., 18, e. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. c.
 West, John W., 19, e. Sept. 19, 1864; m. o. c.
 Walford, Alfred, 19, e. Sept. 19, 1864; m. o. c.

COMPANY D, 185TH O. V. I.

Mustered in Feb. 25, 1865, at Barnesville, Ohio, for one year; mustered out Sept. 26, 1865, at Lexington, Ky.

OFFICERS.

Capt. Mathias D. Rodecker, —, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.
 First Lieut. George W. Beymer, —, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.
 Second Lieut. William C. Calland, —, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.

SERGEANTS.

Nathan Barnes, 33, e. Jan. 23, 1865; m. o. c.
 Erasmus I. French, 21, e. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. c.
 John W. Hare, 18, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.

William M. Nowell, 21, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 William H. Piggatt, 24, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.

CORPORALS.

William H. Brown, 23, e. Jan. 31, 1865; m. o. c.
 Charles Craig, 21, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Thomas Carter, 21, e. Jan. 18, 1865; m. o. c.
 John R. McGinnis, 17, e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. c.
 Edward T. Reed, 22, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. c.
 George H. Timanus, 18, e. Feb. 13, 1865; m. o. c.
 Levi Willey, 30, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.

MUSICIANS.

James W. Drake, 16, e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. c.
 Alexander Milton, 25, e. Feb. 7, 1865; m. o. c.

DIED.

French, William, 16, e. Feb. 7, 1865; died March 25, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.
 Fry, John W., 26, e. Feb. 10, 1865; died March 9, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.
 Norvil, Richard T., 17, e. Feb. 20, 1865; died March 22, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

DISCHARGED.

Arters, Isaac, 27, e. Feb. 4, 1865; dis. May 19, 1865, at Lexington, Ky., by o. w. d.
 Bailey, Wilson S., 18, e. Feb. 14, 1865; dis. June 7, 1865, at Lexington, Ky., by o. w. d.
 Butler, George M., 22, e. Feb. 10, 1865; dis. June 7, 1865, at Lexington, Ky., by o. w. d.
 Dowell, Charles W., 16, e. Jan. 20, 1865; dis. May 19, 1865, at Lexington, Ky., by o. w. d.
 Dotson, George W., 26, e. Jan. 28, 1865; dis. July 1, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, by o. w. d.
 Phillis, David W., 25, e. Feb. 7, 1865; dis. May 29, 1865, at Lexington, Ky., by o. w. d.
 Kent, Abraham, 23, e. Feb. 10, 1865; dis. May 29, 1865, at Lexington, Ky., by o. w. d.

PRIVATES.

Bircher, George, 33, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.
 Calland, Charles W., 18, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. c.
 Calland Richard, 18, e. Feb. 7, 1865; m. o. c.
 Calland William C., 21, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.
 Cleary, Edward, 23, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Craig, William, 18, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Curtis, John W., 19, e. Jan. 31, 1865; m. o. c.
 Danford, John M., 21, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. c.
 Forshey, Thomas A., 26, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. c.
 Fry, John, 26, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Guiler, Henry R., 19, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. c.
 Loper, Cyrus, 17, e. Jan. 18, 1865; m. o. c.
 McGinnis, James M., 18, e. Jan. 28, 1865; m. o. c.
 Milligan, James A., 18, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. c.
 Moore, Jason, 20, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 May 19, 1865, at Lexington, Ky.
 Moore, Milton, 18, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 Moffitt, Samuel, 36, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Okey, Richard G., 19, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. c.
 Peters, Michael M., 18, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. c.
 Robinson, Nathaniel V., 20, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. c.
 Shepherd, William, 20, e. Jan. 18, 1865; m. o. c.
 Selby, Joseph E., 19, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. c.
 Staats, William T., 18, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Slack, James T., 19, e. Jan. 25, 1865; m. o. c.
 Wiley, Franklin, 27, e. Feb. 13, 1865; m. o. c.
 West, William, 21, e. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. c.
 Willey, Lorin, 23, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. c.
 Wilson, John, 18, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 Wilson, John M., 18, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.

COMPANY G, 186TH O. V. I.

Mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, at Barnesville, Ohio, by Capt. Morris, for one year. Mustered out Sept. 18, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS.

Capt. William Bramhall, e. Feb. 14, 1865; resigned June 4, 1865.

First Lieut. John Bramhall, 31, e. Feb. 14, 1865; resigned June 4, 1865.

First Lieut. John Mitchell, e. Feb. 14, 1865; pro. first lieut. from second lieut. June 4, 1865; m. o. c.

SERGEANTS.

Henry W. Heidlesheimer, 35, e. Feb. 15, 1865; apptd. March 2, 1865; m. o. c.

Silas J. Gordon, 35, e. Jan. 30, 1865; apptd. March 2, 1865; m. o. c.

Samuel McBride, 24, e. Jan. 19, 1865; apptd. April 10, 1865; m. o. c.

Harmon P. Smith, 33, e. Feb. 14, 1865; apptd. March 2, 1865; m. o. c.

Patterson F. Yoho, 31, e. Jan. 19, 1865; apptd. March 2, 1865; m. o. c.

CORPORALS.

Robert F. Dailey, 32, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

Samuel Davidson, 25, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

Russel Glidden, 35, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Archibald C. Lovall, 27, e. Jan. 20, 1865; m. o. c.

Stephen Mills, 35, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Zachariah Swain, 28, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. c.

Benjamin L. Wilson, 20, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

William Young, 41, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

DIED.

Archer, Isaac, 24, e. Feb. 14, 1865; died Sept. 4, 1865, in Cumberland hosp. Nashville, Tenn.

Barnes, Philo V., 27, e. Feb. 15, 1865; burned to death while on duty at ammunition department June 19, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Enochs, Isaac, Jr., 25, e. Feb. 18, 1865;

died March 31, 1865, in hospl. at Nashville, Tenn., of diarrhoea.

Forshey, Elijah, 39, e. Feb. 2, 1865; died June 17, 1865, in hospl. at Louisville, Ky., of diarrhoea.

McBride, Abraham, 30, e. Jan. 31, 1865; died Aug. 22, 1865, at Carlisle, Ohio, while on furlough.

Smith, Henry H., 24, e. Feb. 14, 1865; died April 11, 1865, in hospl. at Cleveland, Tenn., of diarrhoea.

Swaney, James, 21, e. Jan. 19, 1865; died March 21, 1865, at Cleveland, Tenn., of pneumonia.

Warner, Adam, 23, e. Feb. 14, 1864; died July 12, 1865, in hospl. at Chattanooga, Tenn., of sunstroke.

DISCHARGED.

Farley, Alfred, 30, e. Feb. 14, 1865; dis. July 12, 1865 at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on s. c. d.

Mallett, Lucius W., 19, e. Jan. 13, 1865; dis. June 30, 1865, on s. c. d.

Mills, William N., 21, e. Feb. 15, 1865; dis. Aug. 18, 1865, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on s. c. d.

Spence, Michael H., 28, e. Feb. 20, 1865; dis. Aug. 18, 1865, at Cincinnati, O., on s. c. d.

TRANSFERRED.

James W. Smith, 28, e. Feb. 21, 1865; pro. Principal Musician, Mar. 2, 1865; m. o. r.

PRIVATE.

Archer, Aaron, 20, e. Jan. 31, 1865; m. o. c.

Archer, Ambrose, 33, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. c.

Archer, Nathan, 36, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.

Archer, James, 29; e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Archer, Sebastian, 20, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Archer, Thomas, 31, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.

Barlow, Zachariah, 24, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

Bevans, Miles P., 21, e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. c.

Caldwell, Wm. M., 18, e. Jan. 13, 1865; m. o. c.

Chapman, Abner M., 20, e. Jan. 13, 1865; m. o. c.

Cline, David, 39, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.
Crandel, Richard T., 24, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.

Dunn, Henry, 26, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.

Edwards, Thomas, 37, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. c.

Enochs, Isaac, 44, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

Enochs, Richmond, 19, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

Forshey, John, 29, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.

Forshey, Thomas, 32, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.

Freeman, Joseph, 17, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. c.

Grandon, George, 25, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Grandon, Stephen, 32, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

Grandon, William, 42, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

Harper, Isaac N., 29, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. c.

Harper, Mordicæ, 28, e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. c.

Harper, William, 25, e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. c.

Hicks, James, 17, e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. c.

Hiddleston, George, 23, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Hughey, John, 35, e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. c.

Hutchison, Wm. T., 21, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.

Iams, Richard, 44, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

King, Samuel, 40, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.

King, Wm. L., 30, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.

Kline, David, 39, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.

Lawrence, Robert J., 29, e. Jan. 13, 1865; m. o. c.

McBride, Jacob, 20, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.

McBride, Owen, 23, e. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. c.

McCoy, Cornight, 33, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.

McCoy, Conright, 31, e. Feb. 31, 1865; m. o. c.
 McElfresh, Cornelius, 30, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 McPherson, James R., 33, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.
 Mallett, Alonzo, 24, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. c.
 Mallett, Friendly, 26, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. c.
 Mallett, Orrin, 29, e. Feb. 3, 1865; m. o. c.
 Miller, George, 38, e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. c.
 Murry, Thomas, 23, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.
 Neptune, Eli, 18, e. Jan. 13, 1865; m. o. c.
 Nieswanger, Wm. D., 24, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 Pepper, Alfred, 23, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.
 Phillips, Jno. H., 21, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.
 Robinson, Jno. W., 34, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.
 Sands, Alex., 34, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Slack, Jno. W., 21, e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. c.
 Slusher, John, 36, e. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. c.
 Smith, Ben. F., 23, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. c.
 Smith, Henry, 18, e. Jan. 31, 1865; m. o. c.
 Smith, Jno. W., 24, e. Jan. 31, 1865; m. o. c.
 Smith, Peter C., 28, e. Jan. 19, 1865; m. o. c.
 Spence, James, 24, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 Swain, Othey, 36, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 Swain, Samuel, 24, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 Taylor, Ed. Y., 39, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.
 Taylor, Melville C., 31, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.
 Taylor, Richard, 37, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. c.
 Thomas, Wm. H., 35, e. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. c.
 Todd, Geo. W., 38, e. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. c.
 VanFossen, Jacob, 26, e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. c.
 Westfield, Matthias, 18, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. c.
 Wilson, William, 21, e. Jan. 20, 1865; m. o. c.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Besides the companies of which mention has already been made, there were others containing Noble County men; but as they had but few representatives from this county the same classification is impracticable. When not otherwise designated those included in the list were members of infantry regiments.

COMPANY B, 9TH O. V. C.

Mustered in Oct. 15, 1862, at Zanesville, Ohio, for three years.

Mustered out July 20, 1865, at Lexington, N. C.

SERGEANT.

Jno. W. Morrison, 38, e. Nov. 6, 1862; m. o. c.

CORPORAL.

Jno. M. Hutchinson, 22, e. Oct. 28, 1862; m. o. c.

WAGONER.

Wm. M. Wilson, 19, e. Oct. 27, 1862; m. o. c.

PRIVATE.

Church, James, no record found.
 Deveraux, Thomas, no record found.
 Frakes, Rees, 18, e. March 27, 1863; m. o. c.
 King, Amick, 25, e. Oct. 17, 1862; capt. March 10, 1865; m. o. c.
 Larrick, William, no record found.
 Moore, John, 18, e. Oct. 11, 1864; m. o. c.
 Mercer, Joseph, 38, e. Nov. 6, 1862; m. o. c.
 Rownds, Rob. M., 18, e. Jan. 9, 1863; m. o. c.
 Petty, Orange L., 18, e. Dec. 15, 1863; m. o. c.
 Ahrendts, Henry, Co. K, 27 O. V. I., e. 1861; died in service.
 Archer, Vincent, Co. G, 66 O. V. I., e. 1864; m. o. 1864.
 Archer, Elisha, Co. G, 66 O. V. I., e. 1864; m. o. 1864.
 Bell, Joseph, Co. D, 63 O. V. I.
 Brown, Eber, Co. D, 9 O. V. C.
 Brown, William, Co. D, 9 O. V. C.
 Bond, Isaac.

Briggs, James, Co. D, 174 O. V. I.
 Cummings, W. H., Co. E, 88 O. V. I.
 Dye, William A., Co. L, O. V. C., e. 1865;
 m. o. 1865.
 Davis, Hiram J., Co. I, 62 O. V. I.
 Drake, Benjamin, Co. I, 117 O. V. I.
 Daily, Smith J., Co. E, 61 W. Va. I.; wd.
 at Antietam.
 Duffy, Parker, Co. E, 61 W. Va. I.
 De Long, Charles F., Co. D, 74 O. V. I.
 Davis, Levi H., Co. G, 36 O. V. I.
 Elder, James A., Co. H, 122 O. V. I., e.
 Sept. 1862; wd. at battle of the Wilderness;
 m. o. 1865.
 Engle Henry, Co. M, 9 O. V. C.
 Fogle, Elisha.
 Hughes, Aaron, Co. F, 36 Ind. I.
 Heilesheimer, H. W., lieut. Co. E, 61
 W. Va. I.
 Harris, David M., Co. G, 66 O. V., e. 1864;
 m. o. 1864.
 Hupp, Louis V., Co. I, 62 O. V. I. and Co.
 G, 176 M. O. C.
 Jones, Jos. W., Co. E, O. V. I., e. July,
 1863; wd. at battle of Perrysburg, Oct. 8,
 1863; pro. to sergt; to second lieut.
 Johnson, Thomas, Co. G, 27 O. V. I., e.
 July, 1861; wd. at Big Shanty, Ga.
 Krap, J. W., surgeon 7 O. V. C.
 Morris, T. H., Co. F, 9 O. V. C.
 Mercer, John W., Co. G, 27 O. V. I., e.
 July, 1861; m. o. 1866; vet.
 Marquis, Samuel B., Co. E, 14 Ill. I., e.
 June, 1861; m. o. 1862.
 Moore, Henry, Co. G, 66 O. V. I., e. 1864;
 m. o. 1864.
 Merry, A. J., e. 1864, Co. G, 176; died at
 home, June, 1865.
 McGlaskey, John, Co. G, 66 O. V. I, e.
 1864; m. o. 1864.
 Newton, John D. B., Co. B, 63 e. Feb.,
 1862; m. o. July, 1865, vet.
 Neptune, John E., Co. —, 92, e. 1862;
 died in 1863 at Carthage, Tenn.
 Parks, Robert, e. 1862; m. o. 1863.
 Parks, T. J., e. 1861; wd. at Shiloh; m. o.
 1863.
 Peters, James M., 9 O. V. C., e. 1862; killed
 near Raleigh, N. C., 1865.
 Reed, Edward, 27 O. V. I.
 Shafer, William J., Co. H, 25 O. V. I., e.
 Sept., 1864; wounded at Franklin, Tenn.,
 Nov., 1864, and taken prisoner; lost leg; dis.

from hospital at Nashville, Tenn., June,
 1865.

Sullivan, William A., Co. I, 25 O. V. I.,
 e. June, 1861; died at Cheats Mt., Va., Nov. 1.
 Sullivan, Augustine S., Co. A, 92 O. V. I.,
 e. June, 1861; dis. for physical disability
 May, 1863.
 Tuttle, Ezra, Co. B, 77 O. V. I., e. Aug.,
 1862; m. o. 1863.
 Sill, George, Co. H, 62 O. V. I.
 Steed, Robert, Co. H, 62 O. V. I.
 Lockmiller, Perry, Co. D, 9 O. V. C.
 Wiley, Parish, Co. D, 9 O. V. C.
 Wilson, William, Co. B, 70 O. V. C.
 Webber, Enoch T., Co. A, 161 O. V. I.,
 e. 1864; m. o. e. t. s.
 Wiley, George T., Co. K, 62 O. V. I., e.
 Sept., 1864; m. o. June, 1865.
 Walters, Peter J., Co. I, 1 H. A., e. June,
 1863; m. o. 1865.
 Winters, David, Co. D, 5 Pa. Cav., e.
 1864; m. o. 1865.
 Racey, Arthur W., Co. E, 14 Ill.
 Yoho, Patrick, Co. E, 161 W. Va. I.
 Watson, Justus F., Co. D, 9 O. V. C.
 Mitchell, Thomas, Battery K, 1 O. L. A.
 Farris, Jerre F., Battery K, 1 O. L. A.

22D BATTERY, OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered in April 10, 1863, at
 Camp Chase, Ohio. Mustered out
 July 13, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Eakin, David C., 42, e. Sept. 21, 1864; m.
 o. c.
 Evans, William L., 18, e. July 5, 1863; m.
 o. May 3, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn.
 Gebhart, Samuel H., 19, e. July 5, 1863;
 m. o. c.
 Grandon, George W., 21, e. Nov. 15, 1862;
 m. o. c.
 Headly, Isaac W., 18, e. July 6, 1863; m.
 o. c.
 Mercer, Jacob, 18, e. July 5, 1863; m. o. c.
 McKee, Isaac E., 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m.
 o. c.
 Ogle, Charles, 18, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m.
 o. c.
 Ogle, David N., 21, e. Sept. 21, 1864; m.
 o. c.
 Patterson, George, 18, e. July 6, 1863; m.
 o. c.

Patterson, Jesse, 36, e. July 6, 1863; m. o. c.

Rinchart, George B., 18, e. July 5, 1863; m. o. c.

Simmons, Thomas N., 18, e. July 13, 1863; died March 18, 1864, in rebel prison at Richmond, Va.

Still, J. Wesley, 19, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. c.

Thorla, Silas, 18, e. July 6, 1863; m. o. c.

Wiley, Henry, 32, e. Sept. 24, 1864; m. o. c.

Wiley, Sylvester, 29, e. Sept. 24, 1864; m. o. c.

Yeriam, Frederick, 27, e. Sept. 24, 1864; m. o. c.

COMPANY F, 63D O. V. I.

John Caldwell, 24, e. Nov. 20, 1861; m. o. Nov. 11, 1864, e. t. s.

D. W. Davis, 30, e. Nov. 20, 1861; died at home May 16, 1864.

Charles Dyer, no record found.

Benjamin Dyer, 22, e. Nov. 16, 1861; dis. Feb. 6, 1865, s. c. d.

Hebron Dyer, no record found.

John Eicher, 52, e. Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to v. r. c. April 28, 1864.

John Glidden, no record found.

Simon Glidden, —, e. Oct. 10, 1861; dis.

Abel Hutchins, 23, e. Feb. 15, 1864; m. o. c.

Charles J. Knott, 26, e. Nov. 1, 1861; m. o. c.

David Martin, —, e. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. c.

William P. Reed, corpl., 29, e. Nov. 21, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Thomas Stockwell, 33, e. Oct. 10, 1861; dis. Sept. 20, 1865; o. s. c. d.

Benjamin A. Tilton, corpl., 22, e. Nov. 20, 1861; m. o. c.; vet.

Samuel N. Tilton, 23, e. Feb. 15, 1864; m. o. c.

Silas Thorla, no record found.

THE HOSKINSVILLE REBELLION.

The early part of the year 1863 was the gloomiest period of the war. Distrust and doubt filled the public mind; loss and suffering had long

attended the Federal armies, and many who at first had been confident of a speedy and triumphant victory for the Union cause, now began to waver and adopt the opinions of those favoring peace at any price. This sentiment was strengthened and fostered by the busy tongues of ambitious, stay-at-home orators, who, in Ohio as elsewhere, sought to take advantage of the situation and pose as leaders of public opinion. In Ohio the year is memorable for its exciting political campaign, in which C. L. Vallandigham, whose public utterances had caused his arrest and banishment from the North, was one of the candidates for the office of governor; also for organized resistance to the government, which was attempted in three instances—in Noble, Montgomery and Holmes Counties. The arrest of Vallandigham in May 1863, in Dayton, led to disturbances on account of which martial law was proclaimed in Montgomery County. The Holmes County outbreak was occasioned by an attempt to resist the draft. The Noble County "rebellion"—the only disgraceful blot upon the military record of the county—preceded all the other occurrences mentioned, taking place several weeks before the arrest of Vallandigham. The following account of the affair is gleaned from Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War," the names of the participants in the rebellion being suppressed:

In February 1863, Flamen Ball, then United States district attorney for Southern Ohio, came into pos-

session of a letter written by a school-teacher in Hoskinsville to a private soldier in Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he denounced the administration, expressed opposition to the war, and advised the soldier to desert. The advice was taken, and the deserter found refuge and concealment near Hoskinsville.

A deputy United States marshal and a corporal's guard from the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were thereupon sent from Cincinnati with orders to arrest the deserter and his friend who had counseled desertion. This force returned with the report that they had found the men they sought under the protection of nearly a hundred citizens of Hoskinsville and vicinity, armed with shot-guns, rifles and muskets, and regularly organized and officered. "The captain pleasantly proposed to the deputy United States marshal and squad that they surrender and be paroled as prisoners of the Southern Confederacy!"

March 16, Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman, post commandant at Cincinnati, issued an order to Captain L. T. Hake, to report with companies B and H, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, with ten days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition, to United States Marshal A. C. Sands, to serve as his posse in making arrests in Noble County. They reached Cambridge on the evening of the 18th, and were given all possible aid and information by the inhabitants. Leaving the rail-

road and marching across the country toward Hoskinsville, they were informed while *en route* that the people were still in arms and determined to continue their resistance. But on their arrival on the afternoon of the 20th, they found that the valiant rebels had deserted the village and concealed themselves in the woods, leaving only a few frightened women and children to welcome the soldiers.

The expedition remained three days, making arrests and searching for those who had been concerned in the previous resistance to the deputy marshal. Moses D. Hardy made an affidavit before United States Commissioner Halliday giving the names of sixty-five of those participating in the rebellion. Leaving Hoskinsville, the troops marched to Sharon, then to Caldwell, and thence to Point Pleasant, halting for the night and making arrests at each place. Having thus covered the disaffected district, they returned to Cambridge, where they were welcomed at a public banquet. Subsequently thirty-five prisoners, thus arrested, were brought before the United States court in Cincinnati, presided over by Judges Swayne and Leavitt, and arraigned on indictment for obstructing process. Nine of the accused pleaded guilty and were fined and imprisoned. Indictments for conspiracy were found against ten of those concerned in the demonstration, and three of them were convicted, sentenced and fined \$500 each. The instigator of the trouble—the teacher who had written the

letter which caused the soldier to desert—escaped, as did also many others, making their way to parts unknown.

“The Noble County *Republican* stated that at a meeting held by the men engaged in the protection of the deserter, resolutions had been passed, declaring, first, that they were in favor of the Union as it was, and the constitution as it is; second, that they would oppose all arbitrary arrests on the part of the Government; third, opposition to the enforcement of the conscription act; fourth, recommending the raising of money by contribution for the purchase of arms to enable them successfully to resist a draft, should another be ordered; fifth, the assassination of an obnoxious person.

“How these brave words ended has been told. Quiet was restored in the county, and the healthy influence of the punishments inflicted was soon manifest in the tone of the community.”

There is no doubt that the newspaper accounts published at the time were full of error and exaggeration. The “rebellion” was magnified and its extent over-estimated, so much so, in fact, that even now many people in Noble County and elsewhere have very erroneous ideas concerning it. Mr. Reid’s account of the affair is perhaps as correct as could be expected.

One of those concerned in the so-called “rebellion,” a reputable and prominent citizen of Noble Township, states his knowledge of the affair as follows:

“T. W. Brown was not a school teacher, but a pupil at Hoskinsville. The letter which he wrote was to his cousin and never reached him. His cousin had reached home before the letter arrived at his address. The first alleged attempt at an arrest was at a spelling school at Hoskinsville. Brown was not there. The soldiers burst open the door and frightened those present who went home with reports that soldiers were in search of Brown, and that he would be killed if found. The next morning, in company with some of my neighbors I went to Hoskinsville. Arrived there, we found several men with guns. There was snow on the ground and they said they had taken their guns to shoot rabbits. More than half of those present had no guns. We waited around the stores and blacksmith shop. A stranger rode through on horseback, going north. I did not see him halt or hear him speak to any one. This man afterwards proved to be the Deputy United States Marshal. While he was passing a small squad of soldiers—about five, as nearly as I can remember—were marching armed about three hundred yards distant, along the stream east of the town. Thus ended, so far as I know, the demonstration at this time. I knew of no organization or officers. The statement that there was an organization and a captain, and that they demanded a surrender to the Southern Confederacy, contains not a word of truth. The newspaper extract is likewise fictitious.”

Our informant also states that he can bring many other credible wit-

nesses acquainted with the affair, who would make oath to the same essential statements.

SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

Army societies had had their reunions from the days of Washington, who organized a society composed exclusively of officers of the Revolution. The Army of the Tennessee was formed on that model. It and other similar organizations organized at the close of the war have always had their annual meetings, from which all soldiers below the rank of second lieutenant were rigorously excluded.

J. M. Dalzell issued his call for a general national reunion, of all ranks of the Union army, to meet in Lansing, Mich., March 4, 1872. For some reason it was a failure.

His next call was for one of similar character, to meet in Washington City, on the same date of the following year. He had industriously exploited his novel departure in the daily press, to which he had universal entrée, and the rank and file had come to understand his idea quite thoroughly. But the place chosen was a bad one for the experiment, and the reunion of 1873 was a failure like its predecessor at Lansing. Everybody now gave over the project but Mr. Dalzell.

Even more earnestly than ever he set about making preparations for another reunion on the old plan, and accordingly, in 1874, issued his call for a national reunion to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, September 15, 1874. That place then had about four hun-

dred inhabitants, and but a single line of railway. Mr. Dalzell had learned something from repeated failure, and this time determined to hold his reunion at home, where he could control it by the help of his old friends. He was the president and secretary. The papers of the whole North threw open their columns to his ready pen, and he spent the most of that year in writing up his beloved project. Letters of encouragement came from near and far, and the press editorially commended the experiment to its readers in every State. It grew in popularity with the boys as they came to understand it better. Mr. Dalzell easily procured the passage of bills by Congress recognizing it as national, and affording it the use of a large number of cannon, and any quantity of ammunition. General Sherman promised to preside. After that all was plain sailing. The reunion came off in splendid style, in the woods west of Caldwell, and Mr. Dalzell was happy.

General Sherman lent it the influence of his presence, and indorsed the idea unequivocally in an address of rare power and eloquence. Almost every State was represented, and no one estimated the crowd at less than 25,000. It is still remembered as not only the first, but the greatest, national soldiers' reunion ever held, though it has often been imitated since.

BIOGRAPHIC.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. ENOCHS, one of the most gifted sons of Noble County, and the only native of the county

who attained to the rank of general in the late war, is now a prominent lawyer and an influential citizen of Ironton, Ohio. His parents were Henry and Jane (Miller) Enochs. He was born near Middleburg, in Noble County, March 29, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools in winter with the advantage, however, of one term at the Ohio University. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he was a student at the Ohio University, and on the 19th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; soon after he was promoted to corporal and sent to guard the railroad between Marietta and Parkersburg, thence to West Virginia, participating in the numerous marches and skirmishes of his command, and the battle of Rich Mountain. He was promoted to fourth sergeant, and in that rank was mustered out of the service July 24, 1861. He at once re-enlisted in Company K, Fifth West Virginia Infantry, an organization composed almost wholly of Ohio men. In October he was elected captain of his company, but owing to his youth the colonel of the regiment refused to recommend him for a captain's commission, and he was made first lieutenant of the company. His drill and discipline soon attracted the attention of army officers, and he was frequently complimented for the manner in which he had brought up the company. His regiment was organized and camped at Ceredo, West Virginia. Rebel regiments were also being organized within a few miles

of its camp, the surrounding country swarmed with bushwhackers, and his company and regiment was in active service from the time of their enlistment. In the winter of 1862 the regiment was ordered to Parkersburg. Soon afterward Lieutenant Enochs was sent with his company to New Creek Station and assigned to the command of that outpost. At this time there was a vacancy in the majorship of the regiment, and Lieutenant Enochs was recommended by the officers of the regiment for the position, but again his youth prevented his preferment, and he was promoted to captain and assigned to Company E. This company soon became the best drilled and disciplined company in the regiment, and in the spring of 1862 led the advance at the battle of Moorfield, participating in all its marches and skirmishes along the south branch of the Potomac, including the battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862. Returning to Moorfield, the regiment crossed the mountains with the army under Generals Schenck and Milroy, striking the rear of the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson, where the regiment was engaged. The Union armies, united under General Fremont, followed Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley, skirmishing and fighting day and night until the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, when Jackson crossed the river under cover of night, burning the bridge behind him; Fremont's army went down the valley. Schenck's division and General Milroy's brigade (to which the regiment then belonged) marched from Luray

Valley across the Blue Ridge and joined the army of Northern Virginia commanded by General John Pope. The division was assigned to the Eleventh Corps, then commanded by General Franz Sigel. The regiment participated in numerous skirmishes until the terrible battle of Cedar Mountain was fought, which was one of the most desperate battles of the war. The regiment afterward participated in the battles along the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers, including Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Spring, being under fire every day for about twenty days. In the first day of the second battle of Manassas, although the junior captain of the regiment, Captain Enochs was in command. The regiment went into the fight near the stone house, and in the woods some distance beyond, the regiment fought almost the entire two days of the battle over the possession of a railroad cut in the woods. The cut was taken and re-taken, until one fourth of the regiment was either killed, wounded or missing.

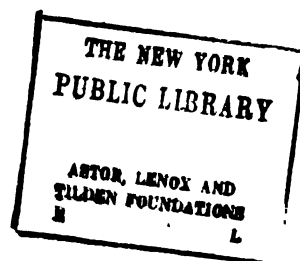
History has never given the facts concerning this battle; the loss and disaster to the Union army there has never been fully told. The regiment next participated in the battle of Chantilly. In all these marches, skirmishes and battles Captain Enochs took an active part, being in command of either his company or the regiment. After the battle of Chantilly the regiment, being almost entirely destroyed, was ordered to the fortifications around Washington to obtain shoes and clothing. Soon

afterwards it was transferred to the Kanawha Valley, West Va. In the spring of 1863 it was ordered to Gauley Bridge on the Kanawha, where it remained the greater portion of that year, scouting and skirmishing through the mountains of that country. August 17, 1863, Capt. Enochs was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. May 4, 1864, his command broke camp and started toward Louisburg, West Va. At Meadow Bluffs it joined the army under General George Crook, and crossed the mountains, destroying the railroad and bridges. It joined the army under General Hunter at Staunton, Va., and under that general made the raid upon Lynchburg. In its endeavor to get into Lynchburg, Colonel Enochs with his regiment charged the breast-works but was repulsed and driven back with heavy loss. The Union army was compelled to retreat to the Kanawha Valley. This was one of the longest and hardest raids of the war. It was, as the general states it, "days and nights of marching, starving and fighting." The regiment remained but a short time in the Kanawha Valley, when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley. The army started up the valley, fighting the rebels at Bunker's Hill, July 19, 1864, and at Carter's Farm, July 20, 1864, and at Winchester, July 24. The Union army was driven north of the Potomac River and soon became a part of the army under General Sheridan, and under him was in the battles near Halltown, Va., August 22, 23 and 24, 1864. At the battle of Berry-



W. H. Enoch

BRIG. GEN. W. H. ENOCHS.



ville, September 3, 1864, Colonel Enochs' regiment made a brilliant charge on a Mississippi brigade of four regiments, driving them from the field and capturing a number of prisoners. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, Colonel Enochs' regiment was in the front on the extreme right of the Union army. Shortly after going into the fight the rebels were found behind stone walls on the opposite side of a deep slough, the regiment waded through and charged the rebels, driving them from their chosen positions until their fortifications were reached. In this charge Colonel Enochs was severely wounded when within one hundred yards of the fortifications, a ball striking him in the head and cutting through a heavy felt hat. He was supposed to have been instantly killed, and was left where he fell. During the night he was conducted to his regiment, and the next morning was again in command, following the retreating rebels toward Fisher's Hill, which point they had strongly fortified. September 22, Colonel Enochs' was given charge of the advance, which climbed the mountain and got in the rear of their works before they were discovered. When the signal was given, the whole army charged the fortifications, capturing most of the enemy's artillery and routing their army. The regiment under Colonel Enochs participated in numerous other skirmishes up to the battle of Cedar Creek.

For gallant and meritorious services during this campaign, Colonel Enochs was brevetted general, being

the youngest man of his rank in the Army of the Potomac. During this service his regiment had become so depleted that it was consolidated with the Ninth West Virginia, and was afterwards known as the First West Virginia Veteran Infantry. The regiment remained in the valley under General Hancock until near the close of the war, when it was sent to Cumberland, Md., where Colonel Enochs was assigned to the command of the department of Maryland, and on March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier general. General Enochs saw much hard service during the war, and distinguished himself for bravery and gallantry, as is shown by his successive promotions. His fellow officers speak in the highest terms of his intrepidity, and the fact that he commanded a brigade at the age of twenty-two years is the very highest possible testimony as to his superior abilities as a soldier and officer. He was mustered out of the service July 24, 1865. He studied law as he could during the war, and on being discharged, entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1867. He began practice in West Virginia, removing in the fall of 1868 to Ironton, Ohio, where he soon rose to prominence and is still in successful practice. General Enochs was married in 1875 to Miss Annis Hamilton. Ex-President Hayes thus speaks of General Enochs:

"Brigadier-General William H. Enochs served in my command as colonel of the Fifth Virginia Infantry, and after the re-enlistment of

the regiment and its consolidation with the Ninth Virginia as colonel of the First West Virginia Veteran Infantry — that being the title, as I recall it, of the consolidated veteran regiment. Of course I knew him intimately as a soldier and as a regimental commander. He was conspicuous and a man of mark always. His courage, promptness and energy were extraordinary. He was faithful, cheerful and hopeful. His diligence was great, and his ability and skill in managing and taking care of his regiment were rarely equaled. If called upon to give his distinguishing merits as a soldier, I should say force, energy, intrepidity. I have often said that the old Kanawha Division could make its fastest and longest march in a day with an enemy in front, trying to retard and obstruct, and with Colonel Enochs and his regiment in the advance clearing the way. His military record is in all respects honorable and bright. In the language of the old iron-clad oath, "it is a pleasure to commend his soldierly qualities, without any mental reservation whatever." General I. H. Duval, of Wheeling, speaks of General Enochs as follows:

"I first met General W. H. Enochs early in the war in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. I think he was at that time major of the Fifth West Virginia Regiment. I was very favorably impressed with him at sight, and soon discovered that he was a remarkable man for his age. We were intimately associated during the war, and I can safely say

that I did not meet an officer during that time in whom I had more confidence. He was brave, daring and efficient, always ready for whatever duties were required of him. Later in the war his regiment and mine were consolidated and formed, the First Veteran Regiment of West Virginia. I was retained as Colonel, and General Enochs was the lieutenant-colonel. I was proud of the association, feeling that I had an officer upon whom I could rely under all circumstances. Soon after the consolidation he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment. At the head of the regiment he distinguished himself on all occasions, wherever he fought, and I think commanded one of the grandest regiments I ever saw. It was thoroughly drilled and disciplined."

GENERAL CHARLES S. SARGEANT was born in Morristown, N. J., September 5, 1839. At the age of eighteen he entered the service as private in the First United States Mounted Rifles, and at the breaking out of the war was stationed at the St. Louis arsenal, at St. Louis, Mo. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as sargeant of Co. G, First Missouri Infantry, a three months' organization, and shortly after was promoted to second-lieutenant of the company. Upon the reorganization of the regiment for the three years' service, he was again commissioned second-lieutenant. His command was engaged in the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, Mo. This is now regarded as one of the important events in the history of the Rebellion, as it

placed the city in the possession of the Union army. He was in the fight at Boonville, which was the first engagement in the West. August 10 the regiment was engaged under General Lyon at the battle of Wilson's Creek. General Lyon was killed and Captain Cavender seriously wounded, thus devolving the command of company upon Lieutenant Sargeant. In September of 1861, the regiment was again re-organized as the First Missouri Light Artillery, and he was commissioned first-lieutenant, and assigned to Company II. With this command he remained until he was detailed as aide-de camp on the staff of General Schofield. March 27, 1862, he was promoted to a captaincy and placed in command of Company I, First Missouri Light Artillery. This battery was brigaded with the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged in the battles of Shiloh and the siege at Corinth. August 31, 1862, he resigned his commission to accept promotion to major and assistant adjutant-general, and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Schofield. December 4, 1862, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, and to colonel August 15, 1864. The regiment was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, Colonel Sargeant being in command of the regiment. At the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1863, his command held a position on the extreme right of Fuller's division, and were hotly engaged in repulsing the terrific attacks of a division of the enemy

under General Walker, in one of which the Confederate commander was killed. In this engagement Colonel Sargeant distinguished himself by the able manner in which he commanded his regiment. He was with Sherman in "The March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. His regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., in which Mower's division gained the rear of the rebel army and forced the evacuation of their lines of intrenchment. With his command he participated in the closing events of the war, and the grand review at Washington, D. C., in May of 1865, after which the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it was mustered out of the service, in July of 1865.

March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general United States volunteers, for "gallant and efficient services during the war."

Lack of space prevents a detailed statement of the service of General Sargeant. For the greater portion of the time he was connected with the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in all the notable battles in which it was engaged. His successive promotions (from a private to that of brigadier-general) is all the evidence required to show his record as a soldier. At the close of the war he engaged in the commission business at St. Louis, Mo.; thence to Iowa and to Caldwell, in 1870, where he is now engaged in the produce business. Is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In April 8, 1874, he was married

to Miss Anna Keeler, of Muscatine, Iowa. They have three children living, Stella, Fanny and Florence.

COLONEL HARMON WILSON was born near Cadiz, Ohio, March 15, 1840. When thirteen years of age he entered the manual labor school at Albany, Ohio, where for two years he supported himself by his labor mornings and evenings, at eight cents per hour. At the age of fifteen he began teaching winter terms of school in Noble County, using his earnings to defray his expenses in summer at the Ohio University. In the spring of 1861 he took his salary for the preceding winter and invested in an outfit to bore for oil on Duck Creek. Failing in this enterprise, he returned to the school room. At the expiration of the first month, after the dismissal of his school in the evening, he wrote upon the black-board, "*Gone to the war.*" That night he walked to Summerfield, and enlisted in Captain John Moseley's company (I, Twenty-fifth Infantry). Upon the organization of the company he was made corporal. December 7, 1861, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and assigned to the Seventy-ninth. When this regiment was consolidated with the Seventy-fifth he was transferred to the Twentieth, and became first lieutenant of Company I. February 11, 1862, he was made the adjutant of the regiment; October 5, 1862, promoted to captain of Company F, and to major, January 6, 1863; January 11, 1863, to lieutenant-colonel; to colonel June 20, 1863; was mustered out July 15, 1865. Colonel Wilson

served with the Twenty-fifth in the West Virginia campaign of 1861. He was with the Twentieth at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Vicksburg, and was with Sherman on "The March to the Sea," and after the battle at Atlanta was in command of the regiment. After the close of the war he studied law with Attorney-General James Murray, at Sidney, Ohio, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

COLONEL FRANCIS M. SHAKLEE.—The people of Noble County take a just pride and evidence a commendable interest in the perpetuation of the names and records of her brave boys, who for four long weary years fought for the maintenance of the patriotic principles taught them by their fathers. Among the number entitled to special mention in this chapter, is Colonel Francis M. Shaklee. He was born near Moscow Mills, Morgan County, Ohio, August 30, 1828. Here his youth was passed attending school and learning the trade of millwright, that being his father's vocation. In 1850 he entered the Meadville, Pa., college, being the first student from Noble County. In 1852 he left college to try his fortunes in the gold fields of California. His journey there, which occupied seven months, was one of adventure. He visited the Sandwich Islands, and made quite an extended trip into Mexico. Arriving in California, he first engaged in mining, but not meeting with desired success he turned his attention to ranching, in which he was engaged for two years. In 1857 he returned to Illi-



C. S. Sargeant

BRIG. GEN. C. S. SARGEANT.

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nois, whither his parents had immigrated in 1853. Two years later he returned to Noble County and began teaching, which he followed successfully until June 26, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment was given the position of corporal. He was with the regiment until some time after the death of Captain John Moseley, when he received from Governor Todd a recruiting commission. Returning to Noble County, he enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned its captain. He joined the regiment at Cincinnati, where he taught his company the rudiments of a military education, and from there was ordered to join the army in front of Fort Donelson. After the battle the captain was detailed to guard 1,000 prisoners, whom he conveyed to St. Louis, Mo. Fearing that an attempt to rescue them would be made by the rebel element of the city, he took them to Bloody Island, where his command remained for three weeks. Their sufferings were great, owing to the inclement weather and the inadequate provisions for comfort. April 6, 1862, his regiment was engaged in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. On the second day of the fight his company made a gallant charge, gaining possession of one of the Union hospitals, which had been captured by the Confederates, and rescuing a body of Union prisoners. In the evening of the same day he was sent with a detail of 100 men to

fill a vacancy in the picket line. In posting his men he got beyond the lines, and making a mistake in the countersign it was with some difficulty that he established his identity. After this battle his regiment was for some time engaged in guarding the base of supplies. During this time he signalized his thirty-fourth birthday by gallantry in the battle of Bolivar, where Armstrong's cavalry of fifteen regiments were repulsed and routed. From this time he was with Logan's division and participated in all its battles and skirmishes. On the 12th of May the Twentieth deployed in advance of the Seventeenth Corps, Colonel Shaklee commanding the skirmishers of General Logan's division. The regiment participated in the battle of Champion Hills, and were placed under such severe fire that it was dangerous for a staff officer to approach with orders. Crossing the Big Black, his regiment reached the rear of Vicksburg, and acted as support to the assaulting party on the 21st of May. June 4 Colonel Shaklee took command of the regiment, which position he filled with credit afterwards. In January of 1864 the regiment re-enlisted, and returned to their homes on veteran furloughs. During this time he received his commission as major. In April he returned to his regiment. In the battle of Atlanta he had his horse shot from under him, and was injured by explosion of a shell.

The regiment left Atlanta with Sherman's army, but was detached on the 19th of December at Marietta,

Ga., there the colonel was detailed to conduct eighty men, whose terms of enlistment had expired, to Chattanooga, Tenn., to be mustered out. At that time that section was overrun with Mosby's guerrillas. Coming up to the rear guard of the Fourteenth Corps, in command of General Davis, he learned that the guerrillas were harassing our men and that further advance was exceedingly dangerous. He called upon General Davis, who advised him to halt. The colonel, upon consultation with the men, decided to make the attempt. As soon as he had left the protection of the rear guard he directed his men to cut sticks, which they carried to represent muskets, their arms having been taken from them on leaving the regiment. At Kingston they came upon a force of rebel cavalry. The colonel immediately deployed his men as skirmishers, and giving his commands in a loud voice, convinced the rebels that it was the advanced line of a heavy force. The rebels retreated, and he ordered his men to charge, and pursued them for eight miles, when he learned that they had gone into camp. By taking a devious course he got in the advance, and at midnight they went into camp. This illustration is given to show that while possessing other qualifications of an officer, he was not lacking in expedients. At this time his health had become so impaired that he tendered his resignation, which was accepted November 25, 1864. January, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for "meritorious ser-

vices." After resigning his commission he returned to Middleburg, and engaged in merchandizing until 1869, when he began milling, in which he is now engaged. April, 1864, he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Alfred Cgle. She died in February of 1877, and in December following he was married to Miss Frances Simmerman. Four children were the result of the first marriage — Alfred O., Norville E., Mattie S., and Bertha M. In closing this biography, it is but just to say that the career of Colonel Shaklee, both as a citizen and soldier, is an unspotted one, and that he is entitled to a prominent position among the officers from Noble County. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and still retained the confidence and esteem of his command. He was regarded by his superior officers as not only brave and daring, but entirely trustworthy.

COLONEL JOHN C. PAXTON was born in Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1824, and died in Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1881. He began life for himself at the age of ten years. He came to Ohio at an early age, and for some years was engaged in the mercantile business at Sharon, where he remained until his removal to Marietta in 1853. In 1845 he wedded Agnes, daughter of Alexander Greenlee, one of the pioneers of Olive Township. They had five children, of whom three survive — Augusta J., wife of M. W. Downing, an oil operator at Dexter City; Mary A., wife of D. C. Blondin, of Nebraska, and Margaret H., wife of Dr. A. E. Osborne, Santa Clara, Cal. In 1857 he married Sophia L. Reed,



F M Shaklee

LT. COL. F. M. SHAKLEE.

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a native of Pennsylvania, who is still living. Mr. Paxton was a man of strong talent, ready wit and generous nature. He was in Louisiana in 1860, when the vote was carried to tear down the old flag upon the capitol, and witnessed the raising of the first rebel flag in that State. He hastened north and was soon enlisted for the great contest. He served in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as quartermaster for a term of three months, and at its expiration in August, 1861, returned to Marietta and recruited a regiment from the border counties of Ohio, which entered the service as the Second Virginia Cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Sept. 16, 1861, and on the resignation of Colonel William M. Bolles, was made colonel July 18, 1862. He proved a bold, persevering and dashing leader, and was spoken of in the highest terms by his fellow officers and his command. He left the service in 1863, and after the war ended was heartily in favor of "burying the past."

CAPTAINS WILLIAM L., JOHN M. AND H. H. MOSELEY. — Captain William L. Moseley was born in Barnesville, Belmont County, Oct. 23, 1826. The following year the family removed to Summerfield, where they found but one family — that of James W. Shankland. Here the elder Moseley resided until 1839, when he removed to a farm in the immediate vicinity. He removed to Enoch in 1843, and died in Cambridge in 1880. He kept a hotel in Caldwell for quite a time, and was extensively known as a man

of strict integrity and great energy. He had a family of seven children, of whom only three are now living — W. L., H. H. and Martha M. (Askey). In 1846 William L. was married to Miss Jane, daughter of James Hesson, one of the pioneers of Enoch Township, and soon after settled in Middleburg, where he followed his trade — that of a carpenter — until 1862, when he received from Governor Todd a recruiting commission. In company with Colonel Teeters he enlisted in Company II, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment. He was mustered into the service as second lieutenant. The regiment was attached to the command of General Crook's, and did service in West Virginia and the Valley campaigns. The captain was with his company in all the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged until the battle of Opequan, where he was severely wounded. Soon after he was promoted to first lieutenant and to captain in February, 1864. He was in command of a company, however, during the campaigns of 1864. One noteworthy fact in connection with the military history of this family is that there were but three sons, and that all were in command of Noble County organizations. John M. was captain of the first company that went from Noble County (I, 25th). He died at Cheat Mountain, in 1861. Had he lived he would no doubt have distinguished himself, as he was a brave officer. Henry was sergeant of the same company, and after the death of his brother took command. He was taken pris-

oner at Gettysburg on the first day of that battle, and confined in Libbey; thence removed to Charleston, S. C., where, with other officers, he was placed under the fire of Union war vessels during the siege. From Charleston he was removed to Millen, Ga. Here he attempted his escape. In company with Lieutenant Roach and a captain of a battery, they passed through almost incredible hardships, and when so near Sherman's army that they could hear the bugle calls, they were recaptured and taken to Columbia, S. C. Twice again he made the effort to escape. On one occasion he got his comrades to bury him in the sand just previous to the removal of the prisoners, but through the perfidy of an Illinois captain, his hiding place was revealed, and he was again closely guarded. His last attempt—which was successful—was made while they were being taken to Charlottesville. The train stopped in a swamp; he jumped from the train, took to the swamp, and through the kindness of a negro was concealed and cared for until the arrival of Sherman's army. He was a prisoner for twenty-one months. He now resides in Orville, Wayne County. After the close of the war William L. returned to his home, and in 1870 was elected treasurer of the county, and in 1872 was reelected. He served the people with credit. During Hayes' administration he was appointed to a position in the Navy Department, where he remained three years. He now resides upon a farm near Dexter City. As a soldier,

official and citizen, Captain Moseley has met all the requirements of each position. Throughout the county he is known as one of its valued citizens and a gentleman of unimpeachable character.

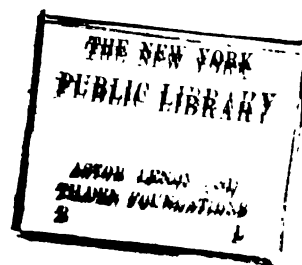
CAPTAIN JOSEPH PURKEY was born in Sharon, Noble County, Ohio, February 20, 1836. He came of a robust German family, noted for their strength, indomitable courage, and deep religious convictions. In the early days they built a church and school-house of logs, which for nearly a century was known by their name.

Captain Purkey here resided until 1850, when he removed with his parents to Iowa, where the elder Purkey died of cholera, devolving the care of his widowed mother and his younger brothers and sisters upon himself. Eager for education, and seeing no prospect for it in the West, he returned to Ohio with the family, and settling upon a farm undertook the support of his almost helpless charge and the acquisition of the rudiments of an education. In 1856 he entered Sharon College, and there remained as a student, alternately teaching, laboring on the farm, and attending college until August 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen orderly sergeant of the company, the duties of which office he discharged with satisfaction of his officers until the battle of Piedmont, Va., where he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and started off for Andersonville. While passing through North Carolina he was again severely wounded



W. L. Moseley

CAPT. W. L. MOSELEY.



while endeavoring to effect his escape. He was re-captured, and confined in Andersonville for eight weary months. He finally succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards, made good his escape and returned to the Union army, more dead than alive.

After recuperating his health at home he returned to his command with the rank of second lieutenant, and took part in the final struggle which culminated in Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Soon after, he was made first lieutenant and brevet captain for "gallant conduct in the field." He was a brave soldier, and wears his scars and promotions with becoming modesty to this day. In October, of 1862, during a short absence from his regiment, he married Miss Augusta, daughter of James Canaday, of the old Globe Hotel, where he was a guest in his college days, and where their courtship ripened into love. The union has been indeed a happy one, surrounded by an interesting group of intelligent children, in whom Captain Purkey takes pardonable pride.

Returning home at the close of the war, he commenced the study of the law with the Hon. W. H. Frazier. After his admission to the bar he removed to Cumberland, Ohio, where for the past eighteen years he has prosecuted his profession with success, at the same time managing large agricultural interests and holding the humble but honorable office of justice of the peace.

A good scholar, a brave soldier, a successful lawyer and magistrate; a

genuine gentleman of the old school, respected and trusted by all who know him, the life of Captain Purkey furnishes to the young another example so frequently seen in American life of what industry and pluck will accomplish without regard to the adverse circumstances of early life.

CAPTAIN I. C. PHILLIPS was born in West Virginia, April 5, 1837. In 1844 the family moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, and the following year came to what is now Noble County. His youth and early manhood were spent upon the farm and as clerk in a dry goods store. August 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment was made orderly sergeant. He participated in the numerous scouts and skirmishes of the regiment during the winter of 1861 and 1862; was in the battle of Louisburgh, and accompanied his command when ordered east to reinforce General Pope. He was present at the second battle of Manassas, and was engaged in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam. The regiment was then ordered to join General Rosecrans, at Nashville, Tenn. January 18, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant and transferred to Company F, which he commanded at the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. At the latter engagement his regiment formed a part of the column which stormed the Ridge. During the fight some of the enemy's artillery was being drawn down the eastern slope of the Ridge. Captain

Phillips with a squad captured the guns and drew them back to position. After this battle the regiment veteranized and returned home on a furlough, at the expiration of which they returned to West Virginia, and on the 9th of May fought the battle of Cloyd Mountain, Phillips being in command of his company.

He joined General Hunter at Staunton, Va., and participated in the assault upon the outworks of Lynchburg and endured the sufferings of that disastrous retreat to the Kanawha Valley. The command were compelled to march day and night without sleep or rations for more than one hundred miles, and were harassed by the enemy's cavalry until the mountain passes were reached.

July 24, 1864, the battle of Kernstown was fought, Company F losing twenty-two men of sixty-one who went into the fight. September 3, 1864, the battle of Berryville was fought. In this engagement Captain Phillips was severely wounded. December 30, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and to captain January 20, 1865. His wounds incapacitated him for active service and he was honorably discharged by order of the War Department, Jan. 23, 1865.

During the time Captain Phillips was a member of the regiment he participated in fifty-two battles and skirmishes, never missing a march nor an engagement. After his return from the service the captain engaged in merchandising in Sumnerfield, where he remained until his

removal to Caldwell, in 1880. In 1870 he married Miss Ella, daughter of Stephen Wilson.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. BIEDENHARN, merchant, of Harriettsville, is among the leading business men of the county. He was born in Batesville, Noble County, in 1840. In his boyhood he acted as a clerk in a store at Louisville, Monroe County. August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Captain Arcknoe), and served until discharged by order of the War Department, June 11, 1865. Entering as a private, he was chosen orderly sergeant; promoted second lieutenant June 15, 1863; promoted first lieutenant January 12, 1865; and "for gallant and meritorious service" was brevetted captain to rank from March 13, 1865. He served as aide-de-camp and acting adjutant-general on the staffs of Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts; Colonel Thomas F. Wildes, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio; Major Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and Colonel William S. Lincoln, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts. He was with the regiment in all its engagements except one (Hilltown), and was a gallant soldier and good officer, as the record shows. After the war he came to Harriettsville, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business since August 21, 1865. He has been extensively engaged in tobacco packing ever since he came to the place; first as a member of the firm of Miles & Biedenharn until 1884, and since alone. As many as 225 hogs-

heads of tobacco have been packed in a single year by the above firm. Of late years the business has been less extensive. Captain Biedenharn was married in 1882, to Fannie Davenport, of Washington County. They have one child—George Frederick.

LIEUT. CHARLES J. ENGLER. John Engler came from Susquehanna County, Pa., with his family in 1832 to Caldwell, where he remained until 1842, when he removed to a farm near Macksburg. He followed his trade, that of a wagon-maker, in connection with farming, until age compelled him to retire. He is still living in Macksburg, at the good old age of seventy-nine; his wife died in 1875, aged seventy-seven; both were Methodists in their religious belief. To them were born a family of eight children—Elizabeth, William S., Joseph T., Lydia M., John G., Charles J., Nancy J., and David H. John died in the service. He belonged to Company B, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 8, 1864. He died a prisoner of war. Charles J. was born in Noble County in 1839. Nov. 22, 1861, he became a member of the same company. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, and at the same time suffered a great injustice from one of those accidental matters to which soldiers as well as every one else are liable. The night preceding the battle he was sergeant of the guard, and reported the enemy advancing in force. The report was carried to General Sherman, who, disbelieving it, ordered his arrest, for causing what he

thought to be a false alarm. A few hours later the general learned that Lieutenant Engler's statement was correct, and had his report been accepted and acted upon, the present debatable question as to whether the Union forces were on that occasion taken by surprise would not exist, and many valuable lives would have been saved. As soon as the facts were known he was released, and in that great battle he wiped out by his conspicuous bravery every vestige of the undeserved stigma. At this time the papers had been forwarded to headquarters recommending his promotion to a first lieutenancy, but on the receipt of the information that he had been arrested, and with no knowledge of the facts, they were destroyed. Some time afterward, however, slight reparation was made by his appointment as second lieutenant of his company. He followed the fortunes of his regiment, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Fallen Timber, Mark's Mills, Little Arkansas, Little Missouri River and other minor engagements. In April of 1864, he received a first lieutenant's commission, and in December of that year was mustered out of the service, his term of enlistment having expired. His brother Joseph was in Company D, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in all the battles in which the Forty-second was engaged. In 1865 Charles J. was married to Miss Margaret C. Keller. They have two children—Burt M. and Mary C.

LIEUTENANT HENRY CLINEDINST, son of Adam and Julia A. Cline-

dinst, was born in York County, Pa., January 16, 1840, and came to this county with the family when three years of age. He was raised on a farm and in July of 1861 entered the three months' service. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to his home, and upon the organization of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry he re-enlisted in this regiment and became corporal of Company B. He soon rose to first sergeant, and was finally made first lieutenant of his company. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Fallen Timber, Little Rock, Ark., Marks Mills, and other lesser engagements. At the battle of Mark's Mills he was severely wounded in the foot, from which he never fully recovered, although he remained with his command until mustered out of the service in the autumn of 1864. A braver heart than that of Lieutenant Clinedinst never beat under a blue coat. He did his whole duty unflinchingly and without a murmur. He possessed all the requirements of an officer and was better qualified to command than many of his superior officers. His bravery and integrity were never questioned, and he was said to have been one of the best soldiers in the service. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Almira Warren, to whom he was united in 1866, died the following year. His second wife was Miss Jane M., daughter of Samuel and Marrilla Hussey. By this union there were three children—Mary E., Samuel H. and Adam B. She died

in 1877, aged twenty-nine years. After his first marriage he settled on a farm, where he died in 1874, aged thirty-four years.

FREEMAN C. THOMPSON was born in Washington County, Pa., February 25, 1846. In the autumn of 1864 the family removed to Noble County and settled in Stock Township. Shortly after he had passed his sixteenth birthday he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and although but a mere boy he was with the regiment in all its marches, skirmishes and battles, and on many occasions he evidenced a degree of bravery and coolness under fire that would have done credit to a veteran. In the assault on Fort Gregg, April 2, 1865, he distinguished himself for his pluck and daring. In this engagement (which General Grant in his Memoirs says "was the most desperate that was seen at any time in the East") through a perfect tornado of grape and cannister, he and his comrades reached the last ditch. How to scale the parapet was a question requiring only a moment for solution. Using each other as ladders they commenced the ascent. Almost at the top one was shot and fell back into the ditch. Thompson was struck twice with a musket, and fell into the ditch with several ribs broken, but in a short time was again on the top of the parapet fighting with muskets loaded and handed him by his comrades below. Soon the advantage was taken possession of, and the whole



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army swept in, and the fort was ours. In appreciation of this, "the greatest feat of personal heroism recorded during the war," Congress voted the "gallant thirteen" medals of honor. The order under which Mr. Thompson's medal was bestowed is as follows :

WAR DEP'T, ADJ'T-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

Corporal F. C. Thompson, Co. F, 116th O.:

Herewith I enclose a medal of honor to be presented to you under resolution of Congress for distinguished service at Fort Gregg.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Thompson participated in the closing events of the war, and witnessed the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox. He was one of the number selected to carry the rebel flags surrendered by General Lee to Washington. They were conveyed by special steamer and were received by the Secretary of War with great ceremony. He took them each by the hand, and in language which evidenced his sincerity and gratitude, he thanked them for the great service they had done their country.

On the muster out of his regiment he returned to his home. He had not at this time attained his majority although for three long years he had been fighting his country's battles. In 1875 he was elected sheriff of the county, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary Archer. She died in 1879, and in 1883 he was again married to Miss Amanda Archer, a cousin of his first

wife. By the first marriage there were six children, only two of whom, Clara and Frank, are living; by the second, two—Lulu and Hugh.

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN, an officer of the Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was a Scotchman by birth, and emigrated to this country when he was about eighteen years of age. He was an industrious and honorable gentleman, identifying himself with all the moral and secular interests of the communities in which he was located. When the storm of war broke over his adopted country, it found him an outspoken and staunch patriot, ready to help in any way to preserve the life and unity of the Republic. In 1862 he aided in the raising of a company here at Summerfield that united with other companies at Camp Marietta, forming the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The company was called Company D, of which he was elected first lieutenant; and in June, 1863, was promoted to the captaincy of Company H of the same regiment. He was a splendid officer, beloved by all his men, ready to share with his men in all the hardships and dangers of an army life in active service. While gallantly leading his company on the dreadful field of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, he was wounded in the heel or ankle; at the time no thoughts were entertained but that he would get well. He was taken back to Nashville, where, unexpectedly to almost all, he died on the 5th of October. His remains were brought back to Summerfield, October 10, 1863, and

buried in the old cemetery on the hill.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM R. KIRK was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1835, and came to Sarahsville in 1854. In 1862 he enlisted as private in Company E, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By virtue of his unimpeachable record as a soldier

he rose from a private to the lieutenancy of his company. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and he participated in all the notable battles in which it was engaged. He was mustered out with his company at the close of the war, and returned to his home in Sarahsville, where he now resides.

CHAPTER XVI.

CALDWELL.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TOWN — THE SELECTION OF ITS SITE AS THE COUNTY SEAT IN 1854 — DONATION BY SAMUEL CALDWELL — SURVEY OF THE TOWN PLAT — ADDITIONS — THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION DELAYS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN — SALE OF LOTS IN 1857 — THE ERECTION OF THE COURT HOUSE — FIRST BUILDINGS ERECTED — THE FIRST STORES — FIRST SETTLERS — MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS — LIST OF INHABITANTS IN 1862 — THE VILLAGE IN ITS EARLY YEARS — THE CONTRAST WHICH THE PRESENT OFFERS — IMPROVEMENTS — BUSINESS — THE NOBLE COUNTY BANK — CALDWELL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION — THE CALDWELL WOOLEN FACTORY — FLOURING MILL — THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING — BUSINESS MEN OF TO-DAY — INCORPORATION AND VILLAGE OFFICERS — CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES — CALDWELL FAIR ASSOCIATION — PERSONAL SKETCHES.

AS is recorded in a previous chapter, the town owes its origin entirely to the selection of its site as the location of the county seat. After the vote on the question of relocation was taken in 1854, Samuel Caldwell gave bond to the county commissioners to donate for the use of the county a certain specified tract of land in the northeast quarter of section 3, Olive Township, said tract being twenty-eight rods in width by twenty-nine in length, and

containing a trifle over five acres. Although the tract was duly surveyed in the year 1854, the legal controversy that ensued regarding the location of the county seat, delayed the establishment of the town for three years. December 6, 1854, the county commissioners passed two orders in reference to this tract, the first authorizing Ezra McKee to cause it to be surveyed into streets and lots, about two and a half acres being reserved as a public square,

and the second as follows: "Resolved, second, that the name of the town ordered to be surveyed be *Caldwell*."

The name adopted was very appropriate, it being the name of the owner of the land on which the town was to be located, who was the son of the first settler in the neighborhood.

Caldwell is too young to possess a remarkable history. Founded in 1857, its growth was very slow until within recent years. In 1860 its population was probably not over 125; ten years later, the census gave it 318 inhabitants. During the next decade the increase was more rapid, the town having been reached by the railroad, in 1872, and the census of 1880 showed that 602 persons were residents of the town. Since 1880 the population has nearly, if not quite, doubled.

The town of Caldwell was surveyed and platted December 20 and 21, 1854, by George Bell, deputy county surveyor, for the proprietors, Samuel and Joseph Caldwell. The original plat consisted of forty-eight lots, and embraced eleven and one-half acres, including the public square. Numerous additions have since been made, as follows: Samuel Caldwell's first addition (lots 49 to 57), surveyed by George Bell, June 26, 1857; ditto, second addition (lots 57 to 83), surveyed by C. Burlingame, October 1, 1859; John W. Caldwell's first addition (lots 83 to 91), surveyed by Henry Miller, March 23, 1868; Joseph

Caldwell's first addition (lots 91 and 92), surveyed by Henry Miller, September 24, 1868; ditto, second addition (lots 105 to 111), surveyed by Henry Miller, December 7, 1870; J. W. Caldwell's second addition (lots 93 to 100), surveyed by David Miller, March 8, 1871; Joseph Caldwell's third addition (lots 119 to 125), surveyed by Henry Miller, November 4, 1871; J. W. Caldwell's third addition (lots 111 to 119), surveyed by Henry Miller, October 30, 1871; ditto, fourth addition (lots 100, 101 and 102), surveyed by Henry Miller, November 9, 1871; ditto, fifth addition (lot 125), surveyed by Wm. A. Gittings, November 21, 1873; David McKee's addition (ten lots), surveyed by William Lowe, September 18, 1873; Joseph Caldwell's fourth addition (lots 126 to 130), surveyed by David Miller, August 14, 1876; ditto, fifth addition (lots 130 and 131), surveyed by David Miller, July 6, 1877; J. W. Caldwell's sixth addition (lot 132), surveyed by William Lowe, April 9, 1878; Joseph Caldwell's sixth addition (lots 133 to 143), surveyed by William Lowe, March 10, 1879; ditto, seventh addition (lots 143 and 144), surveyed by William Lowe, April 4, 1879; ditto, eighth addition (lots 145 to 155), surveyed by William Lowe, May 15, 1879; ditto, ninth addition (lots 155 to 159), surveyed by William Lowe, January 9, 1880; David McKee's second addition (lots 11 to

15), surveyed by William Lowe, 1880; Joseph Caldwell's tenth addition (lot 159), surveyed by William Lowe, May 1, 1880; ditto, eleventh addition (lots 160 to 166), surveyed by William Lowe, March 29, 1881; ditto, twelfth addition (lot 170), surveyed by William Lowe, April 6, 1882; ditto, thirteenth addition (lots 171, 172 and 173), surveyed by L. D. Merry, August 25, 1882; ditto, fourteenth addition (lots 174 to 181), surveyed by L. D. Merry, September 7, 1882; William W. Collins' addition (lots 15 to 22), surveyed by David Miller, November 15, 1882; J. W. Caldwell's seventh addition (lots 181 to 236), surveyed by L. D. Merry, April 24, 25 and 26, 1883; Joseph Caldwell's fifteenth addition (lots 237 to 263), surveyed by L. D. Merry, May 17, 1883; ditto, sixteenth addition (lots 263 to 269), surveyed by L. D. Merry, December 7, 1883; ditto, seventeenth addition (lots 269 and 270), surveyed by L. D. Merry, July 23, 1885.

On the 24th of June, 1857, the county commissioners ordered that lots number 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, and 24, "as laid out and platted in the town of Caldwell, which said lots are now the property of said Noble County," be sold at public auction on the 4th of July, 1857. The lots were partly disposed of at the appointed time at prices ranging from \$48 to \$200.

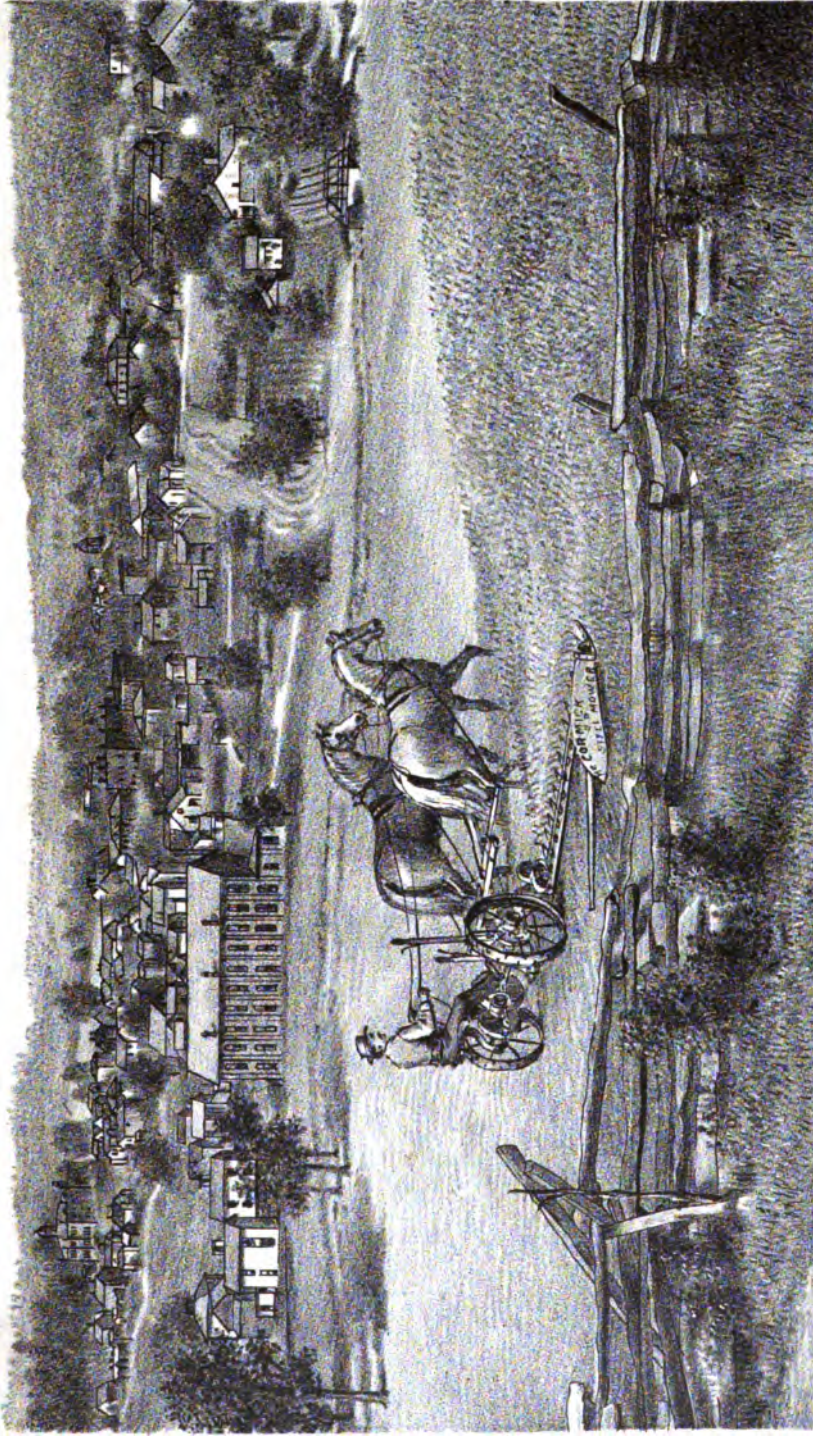
July 21, 1857, the county commissioners entered into a contract

with William J. Young and Dennis S. Gibbs for the erection of a court house by those gentlemen—the first building of any kind begun in the town. Work was begun soon after and the court house completed the following year. Meantime a temporary court house was erected by Ezra McKee—the building now occupied by Henry Schafer's tailoring establishment, on the west side of the square, on the lot across the alley from the county jail.

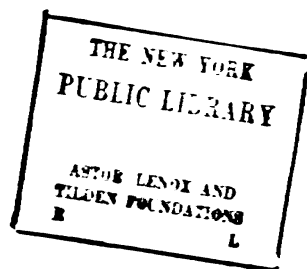
While the court house was building the contractors erected a board shanty, where the street now runs, which was occupied as a boarding-house for their workmen. The brick from which the court house was built were principally made from clay dug from the ground on which the building stands.

One of the earliest buildings erected was the house now occupied by Peter Fogle. It was built by Randall Ross, and the second story was occupied by him as the office of the *Consolidated Republican*. Elijah Stevens, the first merchant in the town, kept store under the printing office. Near the same time Fulton Caldwell opened a store known as the "Merchants Exchange," on Cumberland street, a short distance south of the corner now occupied by C. Schafer's store.

In 1858 James and E. G. Dudley and D. S. Gibbs erected a block of stores—two-story frame buildings—which are yet standing on the south side of the square, east of the alley, and between it and the Schafer



CALDWELL IN 1887.



building. The building now occupied by R. P. Summers as a shoe store, was erected by David Young in 1858, and occupied by him as a saddler's shop.

The county offices were ordered moved to Caldwell early in the year 1858. The officers took up their quarters in rented rooms at different places, until the completion of the court house.

James Johnson, the first blacksmith in the town, built the house on the north side of the square, in which U. A. Mills & Brother now keep a grocery. His shop stood just back of where the Eagle Hotel now is.

J. N. Palmer, one of the first settlers of the town, erected the house now owned by George Rice. He afterward built the Mrs. Blain house, the Mrs. Waller house and part of the brick house at the northwest corner of the square, now owned by Henry Teener. The last named was the first brick building in the place, with the exception of the court house. It was erected about 1860, and was first occupied as a store by Hillyer, a clothing merchant, Hiram Dempster, dentist, having his office in the rear.

The present residence of Judge Dilley was erected in 1858-9 by Ezra McKee. About the same time the house now owned by Hon. J. M. Dalzell was built by Benjamin B. Waller, and soon after occupied by John L. Shaw; Irvin Belford, William C. Okey, William H. Frazier and E. G. Dudley, lawyers, were among the first residents of the place. William Priestly, lawyer, came not long after-

ward and erected a house and an office on the west side of the square.

The first hotel, known as the "Eldorado," was a two story wooden building, which stood on the corner where the bank building now is. It was among the first houses built in the town. It was erected by A. R. Boice and kept by him for several years. Boice was an oddity—a very credulous, unsuspecting, unsophisticated mortal, who became the butt of many a practical joke perpetrated by the wags of the village. He went West, and is reported to have become extensively engaged in business there.

The second hotel was kept by J. W. Boggs in the George Rice building. He moved into the Eagle Hotel in 1860. The latter building was erected by William Smith. Boggs and afterward the firm of Boggs & Daniels continued the hotel business several years. The present Exchange Hotel was built by James and Wheeler Stevens, and occupied by them as a store. James Stevens sold out to Wheeler Stevens (now a prominent wholesale merchant in Zanesville) and he to Martin & Ijams. The latter were succeeded by Tipton & Glidden. The building was converted into a hotel by H. H. Moseley and has been kept successively by him, Thomas Lloyd, Ebenezer Smith, Thomas H. Young, and J. W. Robinson.

A hotel was opened about 1860 by Hamilton Wiley in the building erected by the Dudleys. Wiley afterwards kept hotel in the Waller

building, opposite the Exchange Hotel.

Wheeler Stevens was in the mercantile business here until about 1863. Richard Graham started a store about 1862 in the building now Theodore Rempe's saloon.

Richard Bate was an early merchant. R. W. Stewart was the first shoemaker and Benjamin Headley the second. Chris. Shafer was one of the first residents, starting the first wagon-shop in town.

The first cabinet-maker was L. B. Gratigney, in the shop now occupied by Thomas Morris, wagon-maker. J. N. Palmer was the first tin-smith, and had his shop where J. F. Steen's store now is. The second tin-smith was Henry Palmer, on the corner where the photograph gallery now is. Jacob and Fred Rose kept a bakery and a beer saloon in 1860.

The first drug store was started by Dr. Hull, on the north side of the square. He was succeeded in 1864 by F. G. Okey, who is still in the business.

As in most new towns, there were a large number of transient residents, and comparatively few of the early settlers remained more than a few years. C. Foster, ex-county treasurer, who came to the town to reside in August, 1862, gives the following list of heads of families then resident in the place:

William VanMeter, county treasurer.

David Young, saddler.

L. B. Gratigney, cabinet maker.

T. W. Morris, county recorder.

Samuel P. Evans, blacksmith.

Mrs. Atherton.

James Stevens, merchant (afterward clerk of courts).

Chris. Shafer, wagon-maker.

Christian Miller, teamster.

Jacob and Fred Rose, bakers and grocers.

John L. Shaw, editor of the *Republican*.

James W. Boggs, hotel keeper.

Joseph Miller.*

Abraham Stiers,* stone mason.

Richard Bate, merchant.

William V. Dye, clerk for Wheeler Stevens.

Moses Marsh, laborer (afterward merchant).

William McKittrick, sheriff.

Jabez Belford, attorney.

William Priestley, attorney.

Charles J. Jenne, wagon-maker.

B. B. Waller.*

William C. Okey,* lawyer.

William H. Frazier, lawyer.

Wheeler Stevens, merchant.

A. R. Boice, hotel keeper.

J. N. Palmer.*

Richard Graham, merchant.

Samuel B. Pugh, carpenter.

Mrs. Fannie Scott.

David Seever's family.

John W. Tipton, county auditor.

Thomas Moore.

Benjamin Headley, shoe maker.

Abraham Simmons.

C. Foster.

At that date all the houses were built around the public square, or within a block of it, except three or four. The village was small, muddy.

*Then a soldier, but his family resided here.

isolated and ugly--far different from the neat and thrifty, pleasant and prosperous Caldwell of today.

In its early years Caldwell was an isolated and lonely village, and in the wet seasons was almost completely shut off from communication with the outside world. A hack, running three times a week between the town and Campbell's Station, on the Central Ohio Railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio) furnished the only public means of travel between those points, twenty-two miles apart, and also carried the mail. There was also a horseback mail carried tri-weekly between Caldwell and McConnellsville. At first Beverly and Lowell, on the Muskingum River, were the principal shipping points, and from those places also the merchants obtained their freight. Afterward nearly all business of this sort was diverted to Campbell's Station. No town was ever more sadly in need of a railroad, and none ever welcomed a railroad project more eagerly than did the citizens of Caldwell at the beginning of the discussion about 1870. Since the advent of the first railroad train the population and business of the town have increased three-fold.

All the best business houses of the town as well as many of the finest residences have been erected within recent years. The Odd Fellows' building, three stories, frame, on the east side of the square was built in 1869 and dedicated July 4, 1870. C. Shafer's and Daniel Neuhart's brick blocks, each three stories, on

the south side of the square, were erected in 1872. William Glidden's brick building, two stories, was erected in 1881, and the three-story bank block in 1882.

The town is unusually well supplied with stores and shops of every kind. Its mercantile establishments, many of them, would be accounted first-class in a much larger place. Business is on the increase, and the town is prosperous.

December 29, 1871, the Noble County Bank was organized by a joint stock company with a capital stock of \$40,000. The stockholders were Honorable W. H. Frazier, Thomas W. Ewart, Honorable William P. Cutler, General Rufus R. Dawes, Edgar P. Pierce and C. J. Lund; W. H. Frazier, president, and E. P. Pierce, cashier. This bank did a successful business until March 18, 1873, when the Noble County National Bank was organized through the efforts of W. H. Frazier, Edgar P. Pearce, and Thomas W. Ewart, with a capital of \$60,000. The stockholders of the National Bank were W. H. Frazier, Jabez Belford, Jacob Cleary, John S. Craig, John Lemmax, Samuel H. Phipps, George A. Smith, Thomas W. Ewart, Ezra McKee, R. P. Summers, Henry Miller, John W. Scott, Henry Large, William Wilkins, Nancy Craig, Samuel Lindsey, Cephas Lindsey, Martha Craig, Emma R. Guiler, J. R. McClintock, John L. Morgareidge, O. R. Morgareidge, William T. Meredith, Flora F. Lund, James M. Philpot, Stephenson Trimmer and W. W. Collins. The first board of

directors consisted of W. H. Frazier, John Lemmax, Henry Large, Ezra McKee and George A. Smith. W. H. Frazier was elected president; E. P. Pierce, cashier, and Charles T. Lewis, assistant cashier. August 2, C. T. Lewis was chosen cashier, *vice* E. P. Pierce, deceased. Geo. A. Smith was appointed cashier in May, 1877, and in June, 1886, was succeeded by William A. Frazier, who had been assistant cashier since February, 1884. The bank has been well managed and is one of the sound institutions of Noble County. The present officers are William H. Frazier, president; William A. Frazier, cashier; William E. Tipton, teller; W. H. Frazier, John Lemmax, Henry Large, Chris. McKee, and James McClintock, directors.

The Caldwell Building and Loan Association was organized in March, 1885, and thus far has been successful and prosperous. The capital stock is \$100,000 in shares of \$100 each. The incorporators were W. H. Cooley, W. D. Guilbert, Stephen Mills, O. T. Wilde, James A. McCoy, and Taylor Bivans. The first officers were W. H. Cooley, president; O. T. Wilde, secretary, and W. D. Guilbert, treasurer; Stephen Mills, John Emmons, John W. Tipton, jr., T. C. Kane, A. C. Okey, and John M. Amos, directors.

The Caldwell woolen factory, the most important manufacturing establishment in Noble County, has been in successful operation since May 1, 1885, under the management of its present proprietors, Bush & McVay — W. H. Bush, formerly of

Beverly, and T. M. McVay of Caldwell. They began building the factory in the fall of 1884. The main building is of brick, two stories high and fifty by one hundred feet, with an extension containing the dye house, twenty-five by fifty feet. The cost of the building was \$10,000. The lower story contains the looms and the hosiery department, while the upper floor is devoted to the carding and spinning machinery. All kinds of woolen goods and hosiery are manufactured. One of the specialties has been a woolen skirt, which obtained an enviable reputation among the trade. The hosiery department has recently been added and is likely to prove very successful. The factory gives employment to about seventy-five hands and manufactures about seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of goods yearly.

In January, 1887, extensive improvements were made, and about \$15,000 in new machinery put in. Automatic spinners have been added, thereby increasing the capacity fully one-third, and no doubt will materially increase the force of hands. It is not only a great benefit to the town, but to the county as well, as a great deal of the wool used is purchased directly from Noble County farmers. W. H. Bush is the son of Joseph Bush, who was formerly engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Renrock, in this county, for several years.

The flouring mill near the B. Z. & C. Railroad depot was built in 1873 by Whissen & Kemmer. In 1885 it

was bought from G. W. Fogle by P. H. Barry, the present owner, who has remodeled it, and put in machinery for making roller-process flour. In 1886 L. H. Barry & Co. started a knitting factory, putting four knitting machines into the mill.

During nearly all of the first decade of its existence the village was without a school house. The first school, attended by scholars from the town, was taught in 1859 by Joseph Purkey in the "old red school house," a half mile west of Caldwell. For many years rooms were rented wherever they could be had in the village, and terms of school taught in them. The schoolrooms were changed so frequently that it has been truthfully said that the first schools in Caldwell were held "all over town." In May, 1866, S. B. Pugh was awarded a contract to erect a school house for the sum of \$2,300, to be completed by December of the same year. The school house then erected served until the growth of the village had long since rendered its accommodations wholly inadequate. In 1880 the corporation, seeing that a new school building was a public necessity, issued bonds and set about the erection of the present school house. The contract was awarded to W. W. McCoy, of Marietta, in April, 1880, the stipulated price being \$9,562. The building is of brick, two stories, large and imposing, first-class throughout. It occupies the most elevated site in the town, and speaks more eloquently than words can in favor of the inter-

est in education and the public spirit which secured to the town so excellent a temple of knowledge. The school is now under the able superintendency of E. E. Miller, who is also one of the school examiners of the county.

The mercantile and industrial establishments of the town were as follows in 1887:

Bank: Noble County National Bank; Wm. H. Frazier, president; Will A. Frazier, cashier.

Bakers: William Wagner and M. Shafer.

Barbers: G. W. Singer & Son, Wm. E. Roach.

Blacksmiths: G. W. Hupp, W. L. Evans, John Kirk.

Boots and Shoes: Dr. R. P. Summers, Knouff & Young (J. F. Knouff and A. Young).

Cabinet-maker: L. H. McGinnis.

Clothing merchant: Otto Thalheimer.

Dentists: McCoy & Rowley.

Dressmakers: Gibson & Humphrey, Crawford & Danford.

Dry Goods: J. W. Tipton, J. F. Steen, John D. Elliott & Co.

Drugs: F. G. Okey, Wall & Simons.

Express Agencies: American, Milton James; Adams, C. Shafer.

Furniture: Peter Fogle, S. A. Lafferty.

Grist Mill: P. H. Barry.

Groceries: U. A. Mills & Bro., Thos. H. Young, George W. Young, Jerome Wehr, Clyde Weight, Peter Fogle.

Hardware: Glidden & Smith, Kain Bros.

Harness and Saddlery : John Emmons, G. McGlashan.

Hotels : Exchange, J. W. Robinson; Eagle, D. L. Archer; Elk, James Parker; Eureka, S. P. Evans.

Insurance Agency : H. E. Peters.

Jewelers : E. J. Nay, J. W. Shafer.

Knitting Factories : Bush, McVay & Co., L. H. Barry & Co.

Livery Stable : Taylor Bivans.

Marble Workers : Billingslea & De Long, Thomas Stockwell (established at Olive, 1847).

Meat Markets : D. A. Lorenz, Henry Archer.

Millinery : Mrs. Mary James, Mrs. Abraham Young, A. Summers & Co., Mrs. James McCoy.

Photographer : C. S. Curry.

Planing Mills : Stephen Mills & Son, T. H. Morris.

Produce Dealer : C. S. Sargent.

Restaurants : F. E. Robinson, Polk McKee, Ben. Gibson and M. Shafer.

Shoemakers : John Gary, John A. Nace.

Tailors : C. Shafer, Jr., Henry Shafer.

Wagon-maker : Henry Wilson.

Woolen Factory : Bush & McVay.

The town has also four newspapers, three churches, a good representation in the legal and medical professions, etc., all of which are mentioned more fully elsewhere.

The petition for the incorporation of Caldwell Village, dated November 12, 1869, is signed by sixty legal voters. We give their names as a matter of interest, showing who were the residents of the town twelve years after its origin :

J. M. Dalzell, W. H. Summers, R.

S. Allbritain, S. P. Evans, F. M. McKee, David Gookins, Worthy McKee, Cyrus McGlashan, John Martin, C. Foster, D. A. Foster, J. M. Burlingame, John M. Amos, Weedon Headley, S. B. Pugh, A. G. Evans, A. H. Evans, W. P. Evans, W. H. Cooley, John W. Bell, Frank Shafer, John L. Young, W. Frank Wiley, W. H. Frazier, H. J. Hinkle, Ira Collins, D. C. Jones, P. Jackson, R. J. Singer, J. C. Bickford, G. W. Fogle, T. W. Morris, Joseph Stillwell, Adolphus Michael, J. W. Kraps, F. G. Okey, C. J. Jenne, N. W. Taylor, William Glidden, Hambleton Wiley, Thomas H. Morris, George Winders, R. Belford, Jabez Belford, Robert McKee, J. W. Caldwell, B. B. Waller, J. D. Wiley, L. H. Davis, George Allen, W. S. Archer, A. Simmons, John Wehr, Taylor Bivans, G. A. Way, W. B. Teters, James S. Foreman, D. S. Gibbs, E. H. Stillwell, Irvin Belford.

The town was incorporated by act of the county commissioners February 4, 1870, and has since had the following village officers :

1870.—Trustees, William H. Frazier, chairman; C. Foster; John M. Amos, clerk and treasurer.

1871.—Same officers, and Weedon Headley, marshal. William H. Summers was appointed trustee November 6, *vice* W. H. Frazier, resigned.

1872.—Trustees, Jabez Belford, president; J. M. Amos, clerk; and treasurer, C. J. Jenne; marshal, J. M. Burlingame.

At an election held April 8, 1872, seventy-five votes were cast—sixty-one for and fourteen against making

Caldwell an incorporated village of the second class. May 20 an election was held for officers, resulting as follows:

1872.—Mayor, William Chambers; clerk, George M. Yarnall; marshal, J. M. Burlingame; council, C. J. Jenne, J. W. Caldwell, James Elder, W. L. Moseley, D. S. Spriggs, J. B. Perry.

1873.—Mayor, William Chambers; clerk, G. M. Yarnall; street commissioner, William N. Blain; council, William L. Moseley, J. B. Perry, C. J. Jenne, J. W. Caldwell, W. H. Summers, R. S. Allbritain.

1874.—Mayor, William Chambers; clerk, J. W. Barnes; treasurer, Gilead Ogle; marshal, B. B. Waller; council, R. L. Allbritain, J. W. Caldwell, J. B. Perry, W. H. Summers, J. W. Weems, — Young.

1875.—Mayor, William Chambers; clerk, W. E. Tipton; marshal, Thomas Hartford; street commissioner, A. Summers; council, Grafton Corns, J. W. Weems, J. B. Perry, C. T. Lewis, C. Shafer, G. W. Fogle.

1876.—Mayor, William W. Ripley; clerk, W. E. Tipton; marshal and street commissioner, Thomas Hartford; council, G. W. Fogle, C. Shafer, C. T. Lewis, John Emmons, J. T. Whissen, J. W. Tipton.

1877.—Mayor, W. W. Ripley; clerk, M. C. Julien; street commissioner, Thomas Hartford; council, J. W. Tipton, J. Emmons, J. T. Whissen, J. Dilley, C. Shafer, C. T. Lewis.

1878.—Mayor, W. W. Ripley; clerk, J. J. McAdams; treasurer, M. C. Julien; street commissioner and marshal, John M. Hutcheson; council,

J. Dilley, J. W. Tipton, J. F. Knouff, C. Shafer, James Tarbert, C. T. Lewis.

1879.—Mayor, W. W. Ripley; clerk, E. Perry; marshal, J. M. Hutcheson; council, J. W. Tipton, J. F. Knouff, J. Tarbert, John Emmons, William R. Stewart, Irvin Belford.

1880.—Mayor, E. H. Archer; clerk, A. C. Okey; treasurer, M. C. Julien; street commissioner and marshal, J. W. Smith; council, J. W. Tipton, J. F. Knouff, J. Emmons, J. Tarbert, Irvin Belford, C. M. Watson.

1881.—Mayor, E. H. Archer; clerk, A. C. Okey; street commissioner and marshal, J. W. Smith; council, J. F. Knouff, J. Tarbert, J. W. Tipton, C. Foster, William Chambers, John Emmons.

1882.—Mayor, E. H. Archer; clerk, J. J. McAdams; street commissioner and marshal, J. W. Smith; treasurer, M. C. Julien; council, C. Foster, William Chambers, J. Emmons, J. F. Knouff, J. W. Tipton, J. Tarbert.

1883.—Mayor, E. H. Archer; clerk, R. W. Summers; council, C. Foster, J. F. Knouff, J. W. Tipton, William Chambers, J. Emmons, D. S. Gibbs.

1884.—Mayor, Milton James; clerk, C. M. Watson; treasurer, L. W. Glidden; marshal, H. R. Mason; street commissioner, John Hill; council, C. Foster, William Chambers, J. Emmons, T. H. Young, J. H. Mills, Peter Fogle.

1885.—Mayor, Milton James; clerk, C. M. Watson; treasurer, T. H. Morris; council, Peter Fogle, J. H. Mills, T. H. Young, W. D. Guilbert, G. W. Hupp, J. M. McGinnis.

1886.—Mayor, C. Foster; clerk, C. M. Watson; treasurer, T. H. Morris;

marshal, F. C. Thompson; street commissioner, David Dyer; council, J. H. Mills, C. S. Sargeant, G. W. Hupp, W. D. Guilbert, J. Mason Morgan, J. M. McGinnis.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Caldwell is the oldest in the town. A society was in existence at Olive as early as 1839, and probably earlier, and a small meeting-house was erected in that place, and paid for by Robert McKee. May 27, 1859, Samuel Caldwell made a proposition to donate to the society a lot for the church if the society would build one in Caldwell. The offer was accepted; money was raised at once, and the church was built and dedicated during that year. Rev. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburgh conference, officiated at the dedication. At this time the prominent members of the church were John Still, Robert McKee, Dr. Jesse M. Stone, David Jennings, J. W. Tipton, Benjamin Headley, Harrison Keller and wife, Henry Keller and wife, and others. The society originally belonged to Sharon circuit, but in 1872 the circuit was divided and the Caldwell circuit formed. At present the charge consists of Caldwell and Sharon. Among the early preachers on this circuit were Mordecai Bishop, James Henderson, Thomas Winstanley, William Tipton, John Hollister, — Gamble, D. W. Stevens, W. H. Morton, Joseph White and F. W. Verticon. The pastors at Caldwell have been Revs. D. C. Knowles, M. C. Grimes, E. P.

Edmunds, W. A. Davidson, A. C. Ellis, Geo. M. Wilson and H. D. Stauffer, the present incumbent. The present membership is 225.

Presbyterian.—The First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell was organized on Saturday, July 27, 1868, by Rev. H. C. Foulke, of Cumberland, Guernsey County, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Samuel Mahaffey, of Washington, Ohio, and Elder Shaw of the Buffalo Church.

The original members were Alexander Boggs, Mary A. Boggs, William Miller, Sarah Miller, William Miller, Sr., John Barclay, Mary A. Foster, Cyrus McGlashan, Mary McAdams, Nancy Hull, Martha McKee, Mrs. E. H. Crusen, John Hull. The first officer was Cyrus McGlashan, who was chosen, elected and ordained ruling elder on day of organization. The church was built in 1872; dedicated July 13, 1873; is of brick, and cost \$4,000. Rev. L. C. Rutter became the first pastor about January, 1871; Rev. William Galbreath, of Athens Presbytery was pastor from April, 1874, to 1876; Rev. A. J. Baldrige, of Zanesville Presbytery, was pastor from June, 1878, to 1880; Rev. T. J. Dague, present pastor, began his labors here in the fall of 1883. At present the church has one hundred and five members; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and twenty-five.

A few facts in reference to the liquidation of the church debt will be of interest and serve to correct some very erroneous reports. The church, it is true, was in debt when dedicated, but by the strenuous efforts

of Rev. L. C. Rutter and others the amount was reduced to \$500; this sum rested upon the church for three or four years with only the interest being paid; two years of unpaid interest made the debt \$600. At this point four of the church trustees (David Devold, James Cain, Alexander Boggs, and William Miller) assumed the debt. By donations from the church members and friends of the church this sum was reduced probably one-third; finally, in 1882, the trustees paid off the remainder and announced the same to the congregation. They deserved and received the hearty thanks of the church. The church is now in a flourishing condition. John McKee, one of the first settlers of this community, was a member of this church; also his wife.

Baptist.—The Caldwell Baptist Church was organized by Rev. G. W. Churchill in 1861. The original members were: Levi Davis and wife, William Rammage and wife, John Winders and wife, Mrs. Blake, Warren Lippitt, and Mrs. Lewis Smoot. Warren Lippitt, was the first deacon. The church edifice was built in 1861, at a cost of about \$1,200. The pastors have been: Revs. G. W. Churchill, Milton Squibb, Charles Gunter, and A. K. McCall. The latter is now pastor. The membership is about forty.

SOCIETIES.

Odd Fellows.—Olive Lodge, No. 259, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Olive, December 4, 1854, by W. F. Curtis, D. D. G. M. The lodge was removed to Caldwell in 1861. The

charter members were James Dudley, J. C. Schofield, W. F. McIntire, T. W. Morris, W. F. Reed and Miles Ogle. Two of these are still living—T. W. Morris and Miles Ogle. John C. Headley was the first member initiated. The first officers were Joseph C. Schofield, N. G.; James Dudley, V. G.; Wilson T. McIntire, secretary; Thomas W. Morris, treasurer; William C. Glines, C.; Daniel I. Chapman, W.; David McGarry, O. G.; J. C. Headley, R. S. N. G.; Thomas L. Hammer, L. S. N. G.; Wesley Thorla, R. S. V. G.; John Graham, L. S. V. G. Whole number of members initiated since the organization, 215; present membership, 36; general fund invested, \$3,000. The present officers are C. Shafer, N. G.; John Messelrode, V. G.; C. Foster, recording and permanent secretary; C. J. Jenne, treasurer.

Masonic.—Noble Lodge, No. 459, F. and A. M., was instituted under a dispensation issued November 18, 1871, and chartered October 17, 1872. The charter members were William H. Frazier, James S. Foreman, David S. Spriggs, William C. O'Key, C. Foster, David Gookins, S. B. Pugh, C. J. Jenne, Robert McKee, R. L. Allbritain, W. W. Taylor, C. Shafer, Jasper McKee and John Graham. The first officers were W. H. Frazier, W. M.; J. S. Foreman, S. W.; David S. Spriggs, J. W.; W. C. Okey, S. D.; C. Foster, J. D.; Charles J. Jenne, treasurer; R. L. Allbritain, secretary; C. Shafer, tyler. The lodge is conveniently located in the Shafer building, and is

in good condition. The present membership is sixty. Present officers: C. J. Jenne, W. M.; J. B. McGarry, S. W.; Otto Thalheimer, J. W.; Abraham Young, S. D.; D. M. McFerren, J. D.; C. Foster, secretary; W. D. Guilbert, treasurer; D. Wiley, tyler.

Grand Army.—Noble Post, No. 491, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered September 18, 1884, with forty-eight charter members, viz.: C. P. Simons, N. B. Wharton, John Harris, Ezra Tuttle, Richard Bond, W. A. Morris, H. E. Peters, Luther Wheeler, B. F. Lamley, Benjamin Dyer, C. F. Delong, W. C. Maring, A. E. Brown, F. C. Thompson, J. R. Youngblue, A. W. Racey, Arch Wiley, W. S. Gibson, N. Cunningham, S. Mills, John Eicher, C. S. Sargeant, W. L. Evans, Leonard Craig, R. C. Downey, G. W. Rice, J. K. Marlow, J. W. Webber, H. M. Roach, B. B. Waller, J. M. Dalzell, A. C. McKee, Alden Wheeler, N. K. Moore, G. A. Way, A. W. Crawford, Peter Rucker, Charles Likes, J. N. Youngblue, W. H. Cooley, David Wheeler, G. W. Hupp, D. Wiley, D. M. Dates, John Gary, B. F. Smith, J. I. Shafer, Samuel Wheeler.

The Post chose the following for its first officers: F. C. Thompson, P. C.; D. A. Wheeler, S. V. C.; A. C. McKee, J. V. C.; H. E. Peters, Q. M.; G. A. Way, surgeon; J. N. Youngblue, chaplain; C. S. Sargeant, O. D.; Arch. Wiley, O. G.; Peter Rucker, Q. M. S.; J. W. Smith, S. M.; A. C. Cooper, A. W. Racey, C. T. Blake, trustees; J. M. Dalzell, historian. The present officers are the same,

with the following exceptions: Peter Yoho is the present surgeon; J. W. Smith, adjutant. The present membership is 114. There have been two deaths (comrades Waller and Bates), and three transfers. The Post has distributed for the relief of poor comrades \$131.91. The Post owns five shares of stock in the Caldwell Building and Loan Association.

Sons of Veterans.—James. A. Trimmer Camp, No. 53, Sons of Veterans, was mustered at Caldwell, July 29, 1885, with the following first officers and charter members: C. H. Archer, captain; W. B. Waller, first lieutenant; U. A. Mills, second lieutenant; C. V. Rice, orderly sergeant; Stephen Mills, Jr., quartermaster sergeant; N. T. Morris, L. F. Smith, Joseph Powell, J. A. Wharton, A. W. Fogle, J. C. Clark, D. N. Walters, C. J. Kirk, F. L. Wiley, C. C. Crouse, O. T. Shafer and U. M. Mareing. The officers in the fall of 1886 were: J. G. Schofield, C.; Charles Smith, first lieutenant; A. W. Fogle, second lieutenant; C. V. Rice, O. S.; S. Mills, Jr., Q. M. S.

CALDWELL DISTRICT FAIR.

Prior to 1884 the fairs held at Caldwell had been individual enterprises on a small scale. In May, 1883, a number of prominent citizens, among whom were Messrs. Fult. Caldwell, David Miller, J. L. Pugh, John W. Tipton, I. M. Combs, Chris. McKee, W. W. Collins and others, organized the Caldwell District Fair Association, which was incorporated in July of the same year. The following directors were elected: I. M. Combs, Fult. Caldwell, John W. Tipton,

Junior, David Miller, W. W. Collins, Chris. McKee and William Long. David Miller was elected president, I. M. Combs, vice president, E. H. Archer, secretary, and G. A. Smith, treasurer. No change in officers has been made, except that C. Foster and W. D. Guilbert have succeeded Messrs. Archer and Smith as secretary and treasurer respectively.

The original capital stock was about \$6,000, which has since been increased to \$10,000. Three fairs have been held, all of which have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the association. The first was held September 23, 24 and 25, 1884. Grounds were purchased in July, 1883. They are situated a short distance west of Caldwell. There is a fine grove, commodious buildings and a half-mile track that cannot be excelled in this part of the State. The exhibitions have been first-class, many exhibitors coming from surrounding counties. The attendance has been large and the receipts were highly satisfactory. At the last fair nearly \$4,000 in gate receipts were taken in three days, despite unfavorable weather. Through the earnest efforts of the managers the fair has become one of the most prosperous associations of its kind in southeastern Ohio.

Jonathan F. Knouff was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 28, 1829. When ten years old he moved to what is now Noble County, his father, Henry Knouff (a native of Maryland), settling in Beaver Township, where he followed farming until his death. The subject of this notice

received a common-school education, and when a young man engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed for twenty-two years. He was elected county auditor, and by re-elections served three terms. In 1878 he engaged in the hardware business in Caldwell, in which he continued until April, 1882, when he sold out to Kane Brothers & Wright. In February, 1883, he purchased the hardware store of Taylor Brothers, and carried on that business until February, 1886. Originally a free-soiler in politics, he has acted with the Republican party since its organization. In 1858 he was married to Margaret E. Sproat, a native of Guernsey County. Their children are Angeline, Cora M. and Oliver M. Mr. Knouff is a member of the Odd Fellows' order.

A. P. Jennings, the senior proprietor of the *Caldwell Press*, was born in what is now Center Township, Noble County, February 17th, 1834, and when only two years of age removed with his parents to a farm about one and one-half miles north of the site of the present county seat. He received a common-school and academic education, and early devoted his attention to teaching, and to mercantile pursuits. In 1854, he was married to Sarah A. Archer, with whom he lived happily until her untimely death in 1867. In 1868, he was married to Mary A. Hellyer, who died in 1887. In 1861 he was a candidate for County Treasurer, and subsequently for State Senator on the Democratic ticket. Each time he was nominated against his wishes,

and the party majority against him was too large to be overcome. In 1875 he was elected probate judge, being the only Democrat elected in the county in that campaign. He was not a candidate for renomination or re-election. He has three children living—David Alonzo, Bertha May, and Cora. Two—Mary Viola, and Rosetta A.—died after they had reached the years of womanhood. Mr. Jennings is at present not actively engaged in business.

Judge Jonathan Dilley is an old and well-known citizen. He was born on the Potomac River in Virginia, about thirty miles from Washington, in the year 1809. His early life was spent in Shenandoah County, Va. In 1839 he came to Ohio, and in 1841 to Cumberland, Guernsey County, where he clerked in the store of John E. Boyd. In 1843 he removed to Sarahsville and engaged in the mercantile business, at the same time dealing in tobacco. He continued a resident of Sarahsville for twenty-seven years. In 1869 he was elected probate judge, and in the following year he removed to Caldwell, and entered upon the duties of his office. In 1872 he was re-elected to the same office. He has since served two terms as deputy probate judge. He married Margaret Nicholson, and is the father of five children. Judge Dilly is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. TIPTON, the oldest merchant in Caldwell, and for many years one of the most prominent citizens of the county, is a native of

Harrison County, Ohio. He was born December 28, 1825. His father was Rev. William Tipton, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family consisted of two sons and four daughters. The other son, Thomas W., studied law, and was admitted to the bar. After practicing his profession for a time in his native State he went to Nebraska before the war, and from there went into the army as a chaplain. On the formation of the State government he was elected one of the first United States Senators from Nebraska, and served with honor in that position for eight years.

John W. Tipton received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen began earning his own living as a clerk in the store of Joseph Hare, at Fairview, Guernsey County. Here he remained about five years, acquiring in the meantime a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business and forming those habits in life which have since made him successful as a business man.

In 1854, prior to the founding of Caldwell, Mr. Tipton came to Noble County, and located at Olive, becoming the partner of John Wehr, in the mercantile business. This relation continued until 1858, when having been nominated and elected county auditor Mr. Tipton left the store to assume the duties of that position. Subsequently he was twice elected to the same office. He was an able, efficient and popular officer. After the close of his third term as auditor he formed a partnership with William W. Glidden, and kept a general store

where the Exchange Hotel now is. Mr. Glidden retired after two years, and Mr. Tipton has since carried on business alone. In 1870 he built his present store, and removed his stock of goods to it. He has one of the best stores in the county, and does an extensive business. Two of his sons, J. W. and Charles F., assist him in the business.

During the war Mr. Tipton warmly espoused the Union cause, and served as a member of the military committee of the county. He takes a deep interest in the affairs of his town and county, and is an honored and useful citizen. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Tipton was married, in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth J. Richards, of Guernsey County. His children are William E., John W., Charles F., Frank M., Edgar R., Mary and Lizzie.

David Miller, one of the most prominent and enterprising business men of Caldwell, was born in Beaver Township, in 1845. His grandfather, William Miller, was one of the early settlers of this township, to which he came with his family, which consisted of his wife and one child, William, Jr., in the spring of 1833. The elder William was of English birth, and came to this country in 1816. He first settled in Maryland, from whence he removed to this county. William, Jr., father of David, was a man of prominence; he took an active part in the organization of the county, and was quite prominently identified with local politics. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of John Perry, whose date of settlement in Beaver dates

back to 1826. He reared a family of six children, Henry, David, Ann E., Oscar, Edgar and Ellen, all of whom are living. David was reared on the farm; he obtained a good English education, and commenced life as a school teacher. He studied surveying, and for two terms occupied the office of county surveyor. In 1880 he was elected sheriff. He filled the office acceptably to the people, and was re-elected, serving two terms. About this time he became quite extensively engaged in real estate and building. His operations were extensive, and it is said that during this time he did much to advance the interests of the village. He was prominent in the organization of the Caldwell District Fair Company. In fact, he was in some way connected with almost every enterprise having for its object the advancement of the village interests. He married, in 1866, Miss Mary E. Roach, of Beaver, to whom have been born three children — Clara, Berta and Walter.

George A. Smith, who for many years was one of the prominent business men and financiers of Caldwell, was born in Olive Township in 1835. His father, Shobul Smith, came from Martha's Vineyard in 1817, and was one of the pioneers of the county. George A. was for a number of years a merchant in Dexter City. In 1873 he was elected county treasurer, and the year following came to Caldwell. In 1878 he became the cashier of the Noble County National Bank, which position he retained until ill-health obliged him to retire.

Chrysostom Foster, the present

mayor of Caldwell, is among the oldest residents of the town, having come here in 1862. He was born in Washington, Pa., Jan. 2, 1840. When five years old his parents came to Wheeling and in 1853 to Belmont County, Ohio. In 1859 the family removed to Batesville. The elder Foster was a shoemaker; he died at Quaker City in 1858, leaving five children: Charlotte, Hannah, Chrysostom, Mary M., and D. A. The latter went into the service in 1861, in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. He died in 1874 from disease caused by a wound received from the bursting of a torpedo at Fort McAllister in 1864.

After coming to Caldwell, Mr. Foster was for a time the clerk in the office of the county treasurer; in 1865 he was elected county treasurer and by re-election held the office until 1870. Since that time he has been in the mercantile and livery business in Caldwell. He is a prominent Republican. In 1861 he married Cynthia J., daughter of Abraham Simmons, at that time one of the leading citizens of Noble County. Five children have been born of this union, three boys and two girls.

W. D. Guilbert, the present county auditor, was born in Guernsey County in 1844. His father, H. E. Guilbert, was a farmer and removed to the western part of the State about 1846. The subject of this notice received an academic education, and in 1869 came to South Olive, where he was engaged in salt making and the

manufacture of staves until his election to the office of county auditor in 1881. He was re-elected in 1884, and is still discharging the duties of his office. Mr. Guilbert is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political matters.

Timothy Cleveland was born in Maine and settled in Beaver Township in 1819. He married Miss Sarah W. Pierce, who was a native of the same State. They had a family of seven children, three of whom, Mary T. (Gale), Frank G., and Thaddeus S., are living. The latter was born in Somerset County, Me., August 31, 1818. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Pennsylvania lady; his second wife was Miss Mary, daughter of William Dement, a Virginian, who was one of the pioneers of Wills Creek, Monroe County, where he settled in 1806. He was prominent in the early affairs of that region, and carried the first mails from Wheeling, West Va., to Cincinnati, Ohio, in a canoe. He was possessed of a good education, and for years was a prominent magistrate and an influential citizen. By the last marriage there were three children: Wellington, Benjamin and Henry J. The latter was born in Calais, Ohio, in 1853. He came to Noble County in 1880, settling in Elk. In 1885 he was elected sheriff, which position he now (1887) holds. He married Miss Emma A., daughter of Thomas Foster, of Summerfield.

Benjamin B. Waller was born in Guernsey County in 1823, and came to Noble County in 1858. He was a carpenter by trade, but after

his removal to Noble he became identified with political matters, and held several official positions. For many years he was postmaster of the village, receiving his first appointment in 1863; reappointed in 1870, and held the office until September, 1885. From 1872 to 1878 he was deputy sheriff. In 1863 he was commissioned county recorder; was re-elected and commissioned in 1866. In August of 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers; was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and discharged for disability February 5, 1863. His death occurred March 22, 1886. Mr. Waller was married in 1847 to Miss Margaret Stuart, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio. He was a valuable citizen and an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Olive Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Noble Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

W. H. Bush was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1848. In the spring of 1853 the family came to Noble County and settled in Renrock, where the elder Bush built a woolen mill, which he operated until 1865, when he removed to McConnelsville. In 1875 W. H. assumed control of the McConnell mill at McConnelsville, which he operated very successfully until 1880, when he purchased the Island mill at Beverly, Ohio. In 1886, to obtain increased facilities and better power, he removed to Caldwell, and in company with P. M. McVay, established the Caldwell woolen mills. Mr. Bush is the pioneer woolen manufacturer in this sec-

tion, and having been reared to the business, no one is more conversant with its details than he. He married Miss Ella Carroll in 1873. They have two children, Lester and Media.

BIOGRAPHIC.

THE CALDWELL FAMILY.

The name of Caldwell has been conspicuous in the annals of Duck Creek Valley from the earliest history of that region, to the present day. The progenitor of the Noble County Caldwells was Robert Caldwell, a native of Chester County, Pa. He was a man of much natural ability and of great force of character, these traits being inherited from his Scotch-Irish ancestors. He served as a teamster in the Revolutionary War, married and settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1795 emigrated to the Northwest Territory, settling in Washington County, Ohio, where were then the chief settlements in the territory. He explored this section of the county, and by the advice of General Putnam, made a selection of the land on which he afterward located. In the year 1808 he came up the west fork of Duck Creek with his sons and began an improvement on the present Caldwell farm. He was, therefore, among the earliest pioneers of the valley, and the first to make a clearing where the town of Caldwell now stands. Robert Caldwell died in 1831. His wife's maiden name was Jane Fulton, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and a niece of Robert Fulton, the pioneer steam navigator. Their children (several of whom were born

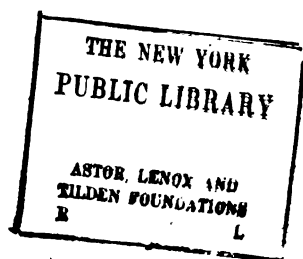
in Pennsylvania), were Robert; John, Joseph, Samuel, Hiram, Jane, Polly, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Matilda and Nancy. The sons are all dead except Joseph. They were all prominent farmers, and resided in Noble County. Of the daughters, Jane married Rodney Severance, and died in Morgan County. Polly married James Logan, remained in Pennsylvania, and died there. Elizabeth, the widow of David Archibald, is still living in Noble County. Rebecca (deceased) was the wife of John Noble. Matilda, the wife of John Brownrigg, is still living in Noble County. Nancy became the wife of Samuel Price, and died in Morgan County.

Joseph Caldwell, the oldest living resident of the county, was born in Caywood, Washington County, Ohio, in the year 1798, and came to what is now Noble County in 1809. He has witnessed the transition of a wilderness to one of the fertile and productive regions of this section of the State, and in his person typifies many of the causes which have produced this great change. Beneath his observation, like a grand panorama, the forests have disappeared and fertile fields have taken their place. Villages and hamlets have sprung up as if by magic. The iron horse rushes over the same route that he traveled when a boy by blazed trees through an almost impenetrable forest. To-day he lives in the full possession of his mental faculties, one of the last survivors of a race the like of which will never be seen again.

His youth and early manhood were passed upon his father's farm, where he shared the privations of a pioneer family. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Margaret, daughter of David McKee, whose personal history will be found in the chapter devoted to Noble Township. Shortly after their marriage the young couple commenced life upon the farm where he now resides, which is a part of the tract entered by his father in 1808, and which at the time was unimproved with the exception of a small field where is now the Caldwell school-building. Like his brother Samuel, he identified himself with nearly all the initial events in the history of this section of the county. He was one of the pioneer salt-makers of the Duck Creek Valley, and was one of the parties who sank the second well bored in the valley; in this well petroleum was discovered, and it can be said to have been the first oil well in the United States. The life of Joseph Caldwell has been comparatively uneventful. His experiences have not been unlike those of most of the pioneer farmers of his time. With him the desideratum has been the welfare of his family and the acquisition of that priceless legacy, an unsullied reputation—and the full fruition of his desires has been attained. His aged helpmeet was born near Stanlyville, Washington County, Ohio, in the year 1800. She has been to him a wife in all that term implies, and the mother of four children: Rhoda A. (Coffy), Milton, Ruth (Okey) and Joseph.



Samuel Caldwell



The latter resides on the farm where he was born in 1843. He married Miss Melissa, daughter of Jefferson Glidden, one of the pioneers of Olive Township.

Samuel Caldwell was in his lifetime one of the most active, prominent and best-known citizens of the county. He was born near Lower Salem, Washington County, Ohio, in 1800, came to Olive Township with his parents, and passed the remainder of his days on the farm entered by his father. Brought up as a pioneer farmer's son and subjected to the rigid discipline of that life, he had few educational advantages, though, perhaps, more than many of the youth of that day enjoyed. He attended school for one term in Marietta, and soon afterward finished his education in the pioneer schools of the township. He was active, as a young man, in all the sports of the early days. He held some offices in the State militia, and was widely known as "Colonel," though he never attained to that rank. He followed farming and stock-raising and was successful in those pursuits. He was one of the leading citizens in advocating the formation of Noble County and in securing the county seat at Caldwell. For the latter purpose he donated several acres of ground to the county. He may justly be regarded as the founder of the town, which was named after him. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, but never sought or held any important office. He was once a candidate for representative to the

legislature from Morgan County, but his party was defeated and he failed of an election, although he ran in advance of his ticket. He was a member of no church, but was a strictly honest, just, God-fearing man, who was universally respected. He died in 1869. He was married in 1827 to Sarah Brownrigg, who was born in Westmoreland County, England, in 1801, and came to this country with her parents about 1817. Of this union ten children were born: William B., Jane (Ogle), Joseph (deceased), Fulton, Mary, who died young; Sarah (McKee) and Mary (Young), twins; Happy (McKee), John W. and Hannah (Belford). All live in Noble County, except William B. and John W., who are located in western Dakota, and Hannah (Belford) in Toledo.

William B. Caldwell, the oldest of the children of Samuel Caldwell, was born on the homestead, and resided in the county until about 1880. For twenty years he was probably the most extensive dealer in live stock in the county.

Fulton Caldwell, now a prosperous farmer and a leading citizen, was born on the Caldwell homestead in 1833. He was brought up a farmer, and has followed that occupation principally. His educational training was such as other youth of his day obtained while attending at the old log school-house and its successor, "the old red school-house." He was engaged in mercantile business four or five years, and for about two years was a stock-buyer and drover. With these exceptions he

has devoted his time and attention to farming, stock-raising and dairying. For ten years he has been engaged in the dairy business, keeping an average of fifty cows and raising Jersey stock of high grade. He was married in 1860, to Ruth E., daughter of Robert McKee. They have but one child, Charles C. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Masonic order. He was among the first oil operators in the Duck Creek field, and, as is elsewhere shown, was the means of bringing this field to the attention of oil men. He took a prominent part in securing the two railroads of Noble County, probably doing as much to forward those en-

terprises as any other man in the county. He has also been identified with many other important undertakings calculated to advance the interests of the town and county. He is enterprising and public-spirited and bears an honorable name in the community, where he has always resided. In connection with his brother, J. W. Caldwell, he has an interest in western land and in a stock ranch. These brothers sent to the Black Hills in 1876 the first steam sawmill ever operated in that region. This mill was set up at Deadwood, and it was but a brief time before it had many competitors.

CHAPTER XVII.

OLIVE.

ITS ORGANIZATION AS A TOWNSHIP OF MORGAN COUNTY, 1819 — REORGANIZATION IN 1851 — DESCRIPTION OF ITS BOUNDARIES — NAMES OF TAX-PAYERS IN 1826 — VALUATION AND TAX OF THE TOWNSHIP IN THAT YEAR — NEW ENGLAND SETTLERS — THE PIONEERS — THEIR NAMES, NATIVITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS — ROBERT CALDWELL AND OTHERS — SAMUEL ALLEN, THE PIONEER MILLER OF THE VALLEY — JUDGE CLARK — CAPTAIN BLAKE — SQUIRE FREE — EARLY AND PROMINENT FAMILIES — WILLIAM MILLER, THE OLDEST MASON IN THE COUNTRY — EARLY INDUSTRIES — DISTILLERIES — OLD-TIME FARMING IMPLEMENTS — REMINISCENCES OF AN EARLY SETTLER — AN EARLY SCHOOL — OLIVE, THE OLDEST VILLAGE — ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DECLINE — OTHER VILLAGES — "SOCUM," MOUNDSVILLE, SOUTH OLIVE AND DUDLEY — CHURCHES.

OLIVE was organized as a township of Morgan County in 1819. In 1851 the commissioners of Noble County altered and established its boundaries, making them as follows:

"Commencing at the southeast

corner of section 36, in township number 6 of range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of said township number 6 of range 9; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner of the east half of

section 5 in said township number 6 and range 9; thence south through the center of sections number 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32 to the southwest corner of the east half of section 32 in said township number 6 and range 9; thence along said township line to the place of beginning—containing twenty-seven sections.”

“Olive Township, Guernsey County, was organized June 3, 1816, from a part of Buffalo Township, which was erected in 1810. The Guernsey County line, prior to the erection of Morgan County in 1819, ran east and west through the center of what is now Olive Township. The original Olive Township probably extended westwardly and northwardly several miles. No description of its boundaries can be found.

The following is a list of the holders of real estate in Olive Township in 1826, taken from the Morgan County tax duplicate for that year: Theodocius Armstrong, Samuel Allen, John Allen, James Archibald, William Boon, Thomas Boyd's heirs, William Boyd, William Bell, Israel Blake, Benjamin Blake, Simeon Blake, Robert Caldwell, John Caldwell, Isaac Cunningham, Sherebiah Clark, Aurelius Clark, Joseph L. Clark, Isaac Devore, Levi Davis, Joseph Davis, Charles Davis, William Free, Matthew Grimes' heirs, Jefferson Glidden, Dennis Gibbs, John Glidden's heirs, William Glidden, Alexander Greenlee, Isaac Hill, Elisha Harris' heirs, David Hutchins, Stephen Hutchins' heirs, Joseph Hutchins, Jr., Hollis Hutchins, Daniel Hutchins, David Hussey, James

Hatch, James Hughes' heirs, William Jacobs, Hollis James, James Kyle, Lewis Keith, Samuel Long, Jonathan Long, Joseph Matheny's heirs, David McGarry, William Miller, Samuel McWilliams, John Noble, William Ogle, James Ogle, Edward Parrish, Edward Perkins, William Perkins, George Padgett, John Piddcock, John Rhodes, James Rainer, Israel Spencer, Michael Shriver, Shubal Smith, Lewis Shirley, John Shirley, George Shirley, Elisha Spencer, John Smoot, Lewis Smoot, Samuel Shaw, Peter Shackle, William Scoggan, Thorla & McKee, James Tuttle, Mary Tuttle, William Tilton, Hebron Tilton, Benjamin Tilton, Joseph Tilton, Jr., Davis Tilton, Elizabeth Wagoner, John Wiley (of Belmont), Thomas Wiley, James Webber, James S. Warren, William Warren, John Wiley, Benjamin Wickham, John Wickham, Jr., Frederick Yeriah. Number of acres, 9,532½; value, \$10,973; total tax on land and houses, \$109.73. Included in the foregoing list were the inhabitants of six half-sections and six full sections now belonging to Sharon Township.

Very few names on the foregoing list are those of non-residents. The township was much larger in territory then than at present. This list may be regarded as an authentic record of the pioneer settlers of Olive Township in the year 1826. By far the greater number of families came from New England, chiefly from Maine. A few came before the war of 1812, and the rest immediately after its close. They were nearly all poor, but generally intelligent, hon-

orable and honest. Few of the families moved directly to Duck Creek from New England, but most of them came here after spending a few years within the present limits of Washington County. No part of Noble County had worthier and better citizens among its early settlers than the Township of Olive. The population was also permanent, and the present inhabitants of the township are mainly the descendants of the pioneers whose names are given above and of those who moved in a few years later. Nearly all of the first settlers located along the West Fork of Duck Creek, and that part of the township was considerably improved before much land was taken up elsewhere.

Robert Caldwell, a Pennsylvanian, came from Washington County, Ohio, and in 1809 settled upon the farm on which the town of Caldwell is built. He was one of the very first settlers in Olive Township, and the name of Caldwell has been conspicuous in the annals of Duck Creek Valley ever since he settled here.

Joseph Caldwell, son of Robert, now living in the village of Caldwell, was born on Duck Creek, in Washington County, near where Caywood now is, in 1798, and has spent his long life in this valley. He is now the oldest resident of Olive Township. He has a number of relics of the olden time, among which is a carpenter's vise which his father obtained when a wagoner in Pennsylvania during the time of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Cald-

well stopped at a tavern for the night, and during the night the Hessian troops were passing continually. In the morning when he arose he saw a couple of Hessians sitting upon a log, eating their breakfast. Mr. Caldwell and two other men went toward them, but the Hessians immediately ran, in their haste leaving behind the vise, which he secured, and which has since been kept in the family.

Samuel Allen, the pioneer miller of the valley, was the next settler below Wiley. Joseph Matheny, who came from the vicinity of Marietta, settled near Allen. Others who lived further down the creek were Joseph Chapman, Richard and Gillias Doane and the Hutchinses, all of whom came before 1812.

Sherebiah Clark was one of the most prominent early settlers of the valley. He came from Kennebec County, Me., where he had previously served as a representative to the Massachusetts Legislature before Maine became a State. He was a man of wide views and good intellect. In religion he was a Universalist. He came here with a family of grown up children, in 1818. His sons, Joseph and Aurelius, resided in the township. On the organization of Morgan County in 1819, Sherebiah Clark became one of the associate judges of that county, in which office he served for three years. Judge Clark died in 1852 and his wife in 1853. Their children were Aurelius, Joseph, Zipporah, Louisa, Elvira and Polly.

Hollis Hutchins, from Maine, was

a Revolutionary soldier, and was among the first settlers. His sons were John, Hollis, David, Joseph and Daniel, all of whom lived in the county and reared families.

Captain Simeon Blake was one of the earliest settlers in the valley. He was a native of Maine, and one of the early immigrants to the West. He served in General Wayne's expedition against the Indians in 1794-5. He lived near where Dudley now is.

The earliest mill in the township, and in all probability the earliest in the county, was erected at the locality since known as Socum, as early as 1812, by Samuel Allen, assisted by the few scattering settlers then in the valley. Although the mill was usually inactive a part of the year, owing to scarcity of water, it was a great convenience to the settlers, and for many years did a good business. A sawmill was also in operation at the same place, erected about the same time with the gristmill. A few years later William Free put in brush, and by the aid of the drift easily constructed a dam a short distance above Allen's mill. His mill was in operation only a few years, and "never amounted to much."

William Free, who lived above Socum, was one of the early justices of the peace in the township. He was a smart man, but unscrupulous, it is said that he was sent to the penitentiary for stealing; and that when a resident of Washington County he was once publicly whipped at Marietta for some offense, before the whipping-post had

been abolished. It is also said that Free was not his name, but Hamilton; and that after he received his whipping, he shouted, "I'm free! I'm free!" and called himself Free ever after.

Joseph Tilton and his sons, Joseph W., Benjamin and Davis, all lived together on a half-section in the western part of the township. Hebron Tilton, a relative, lived on a quarter-section adjoining. His children were Matthew, Alden D., Freeman, Smith, Rufus, Eliza, Rebecca and Diadema.

William Tilton was born in Kennebec County, Me., July 14, 1790, and is now living in Jefferson Township, past ninety six years of age. He is probably the oldest man in Noble County. Mr. Tilton settled in Olive Township with his family soon after the war of 1812, and resided here until recently.

Simeon Tuttle was an early settler on the west side of the creek, and died here in 1816. His family remained in the township, and some of the name are still here.

In 1812 Charles Davis and his sons, Charles, Joseph, Levi, and Enoch, and his daughters, Sarah (Cunningham), and Rhoda (Morris), came from Maine and settled in the southern part of the township. All lived here and reared families, and their descendants are still numerous in the county. Enoch moved to the northern part of the State. Mrs. Cunningham is still living, in Kansas. The Davises were all leading members of the Baptist Church, and good citizens.

John Glidden, a native of Maine, came from Washington County, Ohio, and settled on Duck Creek about 1814, where he died a few years later. He was a doctor, having studied medicine under Dr. Jett, at Marietta, but it is not known that he practiced his profession after coming here. He was the father of Sidney and John Glidden, still living in this township.

Silas Thorla, from Massachusetts, brought his family to his new home, where Olive now is, in 1816. He had been here for about two years previously, engaged in salt-making. Mr. Thorla was a man of good general information, and by profession a surveyor. He was one of the early justices of the peace, and served also as county surveyor of Morgan County. His son, Benjamin Thorla, who came into the Duck Creek Valley when a small boy, is still living at Olive, and has a vivid recollection of pioneer times.

George Padgett, Edward Wheeler, Allen Woodford, and Charles Chandler were all New Englanders, and resided on section 16 in early years.

William Miller, noted as being at the time of his death the oldest Mason in the United States, settled early on the farm where the Caldwell Fair Grounds now are. He came from County Antrim, Ireland, and was a worthy man. His children were Jane, Ann, James, William, Mary and Margaret. James lives on part of the old place. William Miller was born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 6, 1783, and died at the home of his son, near Caldwell,

February 8, 1882, aged ninety-eight years. He came to America in 1812, and to Ohio in 1818, settling first in Columbiana County and afterward on the farm where he died. He married Mary Reed, of New Jersey. He was a weaver by trade, but followed farming after coming to Ohio. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Mr. Miller was made a Master Mason in 1801, a Royal Arch Mason in 1804, and a Knight Templar later.

The Ogles were another Irish family. William, James, Robert and George were brothers. All were early settlers and good citizens.

The Perkinses, Edward and William, lived on Duck Creek, and were worthy representatives of the universal "Yankee nation." Edward removed to West Virginia, but William remained in the township until his death.

In 1818 James Webber, from Vienna, Me., moved to the township with his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, and settled where South Olive now is. The journey was made with a wagon and occupied eight weeks. The family moved into a log cabin, surrounded by a small clearing, which had been made by a former occupant. Mr. Webber died here about thirteen years later. He was the father of eleven children. William, the eldest, lives in this township. Robert and John are also living in the West. William Webber was born in 1806, and well remembers the journey across the mountains from New England to the Ohio wilderness. Mr. Webber states that at the time of

his arrival a road had been cut out through the township from the Olive salt works to Marietta, but had not been improved.

In 1814 William and Hannah Warren came to Marietta from Massachusetts, and a few years later settled on Warren's Run, near South Olive. William Warren was a descendant of General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. His sons who came here were William, now a resident of Marietta; A. I., now in Iowa; and James S., who died in Olive Township in 1886, at the age of eighty-one years. His daughters were Sophia, Priscilla, Nancy and Caroline. Caroline (Webber) lives in this township and Sophia in Indiana.

Silas Thorla and Dennis Gibbs were the first justices of the peace in Olive Township, Morgan County. They were commissioned August 18, 1819. Thorla resigned September 4, 1821; Gibbs served until the expiration of his term. The early township elections were held at Gibbs' house, near the present site of Dudley.

Dennis Gibbs was among the earliest settlers and most prominent citizens of the township. In 1819 he was justice of the peace, and from 1821 to 1826 he was one of the commissioners of Morgan County. He was a native of Cape Cod, Mass., and came to Olive Township in 1814, settling three miles south of Caldwell. He was a carpenter by trade, and coming to Ohio without means, was obliged to leave his wife and two small children alone at home and go to distant points to work at his trade

to obtain money with which to pay for his land. His industry and good management enabled him to secure a competency, in spite of many drawbacks and hardships. His wife was Mary Dudley, who was born in Maine, of Quaker parentage. Of their children, only two are now living in Noble County—Mrs Julia Tilton and Judge Dennis S. Gibbs. Dennis Gibbs removed to Lowell, Washington County, where he died in 1872, at the age of eighty-two. He was originally a Whig, but became a zealous abolitionist and one of the projectors and managers of the Underground railroad. In religion he was first a Methodist; and afterwards became a member of the Christian church and a preacher of that denomination. His house was the meeting-place for the early Methodists of the township. Dennis Gibbs built and operated the first carding mill in this section. In company with others he helped to build the first school-house in the neighborhood.

Judge Gilman Dudley was one of the earliest settlers and foremost citizens. He was born in Maine in 1793, settled in Ohio in 1815, and resided in the State until his death, December 6, 1875. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1823 he married Mrs. Glidden. He was not only a pioneer as regards settlement, but also in all the reforms of the day, always for the right and against wrong. He was capable and honest and filled many positions of trust and honor. He reared an unusually bright and intelligent family, most

of whom were school-teachers. The children were Erwin G., Edwin, James, Mary, Ruth and Maria. The family trace their ancestry back to the Dudleys of Dudley Castle, Staffordshire, England.

Israel Spencer and his brother Elisha, William Waggoner and Michael Shriver were early settlers in the same neighborhood. The Spencers came from Pennsylvania. Israel carried on distilling for some years. Elisha moved west. William Waggoner died here about 1830. Michael Shriver operated a still. Whisky making was one of the most profitable of the early industries, and many engaged in it. In 1830 five distilleries are known to have been in operation in the township, the two already mentioned and those of Israel Blake, Isaac Devore and William Free. Nehemiah Spear soon afterward engaged in the same business.

A well-known old settler was Ebenezer Cunningham, who died in 1851, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and as is stated on his tombstone, "one of the survivors of the flagship Lawrence, under Commodore Perry, at the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813."

Cunningham was a carpenter and millwright. He built and kept in repair many of the pioneer grist-mills that were run by horse-power.

James Lowe was the name of the first settler at or near Olive. He was attacked by a fit while crossing the creek, fell into the water and was drowned, in the summer of 1814.

As a specimen of the manner in which some of the pioneers did business, the following contract between Samuel Caldwell and David Gorby, for the construction of a sawmill, is presented. The document, however shaky its orthography may appear in these days, was sufficiently strong and binding:

"An article of an agreement made and entered into by David Gorby of the first part of Noble Township Morgan County Ohio & Samuel Caldwell of the Second part of Olive Township & County & State afore-said. the Sd Gorby doath on his part agree to build the sd Caldwell A saw Mill and grist mill forebay he is To take the timber from the Stump The timber is to be got out in first rate Stile, The poasts of the Lower part of the Mill to be 12 by 12 inches Squair, he is to Fraim the Mill & put in the running Geers in first rate workmen Like manner He further agrees to make a mill that will Saw as fast as anny other man can with the Same head of or if he dont he is to Have nothing for dowing Sd work, the Sd gorby is to have the timber hewed by the 25th of June next & the mill Fraimed by the first day of August next And The mill redy to Saw by the first of Nov. Next

"the Sd Caldwell doath on his part agree to Pay The Sd gorby one hundred Dollars As soon as the Mill performs as he has Agreed to make her perform the Sd Caldwell is to do all the hawling & to Furnish Plank for The forebay and other uses about the mill allso braces, 2 Shute Pieces timber for Saw gate We have boath here-



Joseph Caldwell

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**ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**

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unto set our Hand and Seals this 9 of
May A D 1836

DAVID GORBY (Seal)

SAMUEL CALDWELL (Seal)

Attest

WILLIAM LANAM."

The mill was duly erected and
"she performed" satisfactorily to
the owner and the millwright.

A paper in the possession of Fulton Caldwell records the fact that on the 28th of June, 1828, a school meeting was held at the house of John Rhodes for the second district. Samuel Caldwell was appointed clerk; John Wiley, William Miller and Joseph Caldwell, directors, and Hiram Caldwell, treasurer for the district. It was also agreed that a school-house should be built "at the southwest corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 4 in township 6 and range 9, said land belonging to Hiram Caldwell." On the same paper are various endorsements showing that corn was used instead of currency in building the school-house. For the year 1827 the directors received from Sherebiah Clark, Joseph Tilton and H. Hutchins, trustees of section 16 seven bushels, three pecks and four quarts of corn. In 1828 they received from D. F. Harper, J. Scoggan and H. Hutchins, trustees of the school section, an order for fifteen bushels and twenty-four quarts of corn. In 1829 they received an order for \$1.90, and \$1.98 in a year not mentioned. April 6, 1830, "Received of Joseph Hutchins thirty-eight and one-half bushels of corn." John Wiley and Samuel Caldwell received eight bushels "for drawing

said corn;" Samuel Caldwell eight bushels, for cutting school-house logs; John Wiley, six bushels, "for chinking and daubing said house," and Joseph Caldwell, six and one-half bushels "for making clapboards for said house."

In 1848 Socum school district (No. 4) in this township had twenty-four families living within its limits who came principally from the State of Maine, and were among the early settlers. The heads of these families* were David McGarry, John Caldwell, Joseph Schofield, John Clymer, Henry Woolf, Zephaniah Zoller, John Camden, Thomas Rogers, Aurelius Hutchins, Francis Blake, Simeon Blake, Dennis Gibbs, Boling Hatton, Joseph Hutchins, Harrison Kellar, Levi Friel, Michael Kellar, Mrs. Woodford, Mrs. Woodward, Ebenezer Phipps, W. F. McIntyre, Gilman Dudley, and two others.

Boling Hatton was the grandfather of Frank Hatton, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, late Assistant-Postmaster-General. He died June 1, 1874, at the age of ninety-five. He was an 1812 soldier and one of the pioneers of Duck Creek Valley.

The old road to Cambridge, which crossed the creek at Caldwell, near the present residence of Fulton Caldwell, was used as a race-course in the early years. An accident which occurred in 1837 put an end to the sport. A young man named Thomas Taylor, a general favorite in the neighborhood, was thrown from his horse where C. Foster's

* From a paragraph in the *Republican*, January 15, 1875.

house now stands, and striking head foremost upon a fence was rendered insensible. He did not regain consciousness, but died twenty-four hours later.

Prior to 1840 Joseph Schofield had a carding and spinning mill at Socum, run by horses in a tread-mill, similar to that now used in sawing wood. He did a brisk business for some years. Later John Clymer had a water grist-mill on the site of the old Allen mill.

The early settlers, and particularly the New Englanders, used oxen chiefly in plowing and other kinds of farm work. The plows were called "hog nosed," and were constructed from a forked stick, shaped into some semblance to a mold-board and covered with strips of iron. Many of the plows used in this township were made by Joseph Caldwell, still living, James Davis doing the iron work. Hoes, forks and similar implements were very rude implements made by blacksmiths.

Among the early blacksmiths of the township were James Davis, who worked in Olive, and Frisby Davis, both Yankees; James and Matthew Garvin, from Pennsylvania, and James Hopper from Belmont County.

April 22, 1811, a petition was presented to the commissioners of Guernsey County, for a road from Cambridge "to strike Buffalo Fork of Will's Creek at or near the mouth of Muddy Fork, thence on the same direction to strike the south boundary of Guernsey County, at or near the center of the sixth township of the ninth range." The viewers met

"at the house of Thomas Stewart, innkeeper," on the first Monday in April and viewed the same. The plot was signed by James Cloyd, Daniel Bean and William Talbot, viewers; George Archer and John Waller, chain bearers, and Lewis Waller, axeman.

October 26, 1818, on petition of Robert Caldwell and others, the commissioners of Guernsey County ordered a road to be surveyed "to commence at or near the twelve-mile tree on the road from Cambridge to the Washington County line; thence nearly a south course to Benjamin Thorla's, on Duck Creek; thence to Robert Caldwell's, to intersect the New Philadelphia road, to the Washington County line near Captain Blake's." James Thompson, Esq., Martin Crow and John Keller were appointed viewers, and George Metcalf, surveyor.

In the commissioners' journal of Guernsey County, under date of June 1, 1818, it is recorded that "James Archibald* presented the petition of himself and the other trustees of Olive Township in behalf of the citizens of township 6, range 9, praying that said township be organized agreeably to an act to incorporate the original surveyed townships; and the board being satisfied that there are twenty electors in said township, ordered an election for trustees of the school section and a treasurer, to be held at the house of Samuel Allen, the last Saturday of June, 1818."

* Archibald lived in what is now Sharon Township.

John Wiley, Samuel Allen, David Hutchins, Doan and Chapman, Anthony Perkins, Joseph and Levi Chapman, Robert Gard, and others were among the first settlers of the township.

John Wiley settled on the present Shafer farm, west of Caldwell, in 1810. He was born on the Susquehanna River, near Harrisburg, Pa.; came to Ohio in 1795, and located at Cedar Narrows, above Marietta, where he remained until he came to Duck Creek. His father, William Wiley, was a pioneer settler where Sharon Village now is, and died in 1816. John Wiley married in Washington County, Charity Severs, a native of Massachusetts. They both died on the homestead farm, near Caldwell, Mr. Wiley at the age of ninety-two and his wife at the age of seventy-three. Their children were William, John, Abraham, David, Thomas, Jacob, James, Hamilton, Polly, Ann (Marshall), Betsey (Gray), Margaret (Moreland), and Charity A. (Woodford). Mrs. Woodford is the only one now living. All lived to have families except John and Polly. David, Thomas, James and Ann died in this county. The others lived here many years and then went west and south.

Thomas Wiley was born in Washington County in 1809, and came with his parents to this county. After attaining his majority he entered 160 acres of land where Archibald Wiley now lives. There he remained until 1861, when he removed to the old homestead of his father, where he died in 1869.

He married Maria Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born near Hagerstown, Md. She died in 1878. They had eight children—Emeline, Delilah, Archibald, Eliza J. (deceased), Margaret (deceased), James, Dunlap and Mary E. Those living are all residents of Noble County. Archibald Wiley served in Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from June 26, 1861, to August 26, 1864. James enlisted in the Fourth Battalion, six months' cavalry, August 1, 1863, and was mustered out with the company. Dunlap was in the hundred days' service.

James W. Wiley, born in 1841, has spent most of his life in this county. He is now a guard in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, and has held the position since June 1, 1886. He married Rachel A. Matheny in 1868. They have five children living, one deceased.

Archibald Wiley lives on the land entered by his father, and is a prominent farmer. He was born in Olive Township, September 14, 1835. He was reared a farmer and has followed that occupation chiefly. He received a fair common-school education, and by natural aptitude and shrewdness has been successful in life, and has an enviable reputation in the community. He takes a deep interest in politics and is a firm Republican. He went as a private in the first company raised in Noble County—Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—serving from June 26, 1861, to August 26, 1864. Among other engagements

he was in the battles at Allegheny Mountain, Slaughter Mountain, Va., Second Bull Run, and Gettysburg. In the last named battle he received two slight wounds; his regiment was in the thickest of the fight, and at its close only seventy-five men were left uninjured and uncaptured, a second lieutenant commanding. Mr. Wiley was captured, but being left asleep among the wounded, escaped. After the battle he was employed in hospital service until the following Christmas, when he rejoined the regiment at Folly Island, S. C. There, on the reorganization of the regiment, he was transferred to the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out. After his return, February 16, 1865, he was married to Mary E. Brown, whose parents were early settlers of Noble County. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have no children.

Captain Simeon Blake, one of the earliest pioneers of Duck Creek, came from New England to Washington County, and thence, in 1812, to the farm, on which he lived and died. There was a large family. The sons were Benjamin, Israel, Alfred, Simeon (still living in the West), Francis; the daughters, Mahala, Sybil, Lucinda, Frances and Lovina. Israel died in this township, in 1873, at the age of seventy-four. He married Elvira Clark, a native of Maine, and after her death was wedded to Triphena Tomley, of Washington County. He had a family of twenty children: Nicy, Moses, Sardine, Polly, Olive, Oliver, Alfred, Joseph, Elvira, Israel, Jr., Martha, David, Asenath, Anda-

line, Cydnor T., by his first wife. The offspring of the second marriage were: Julius A., Josiah, Jasper F., Hortense and Julia A.

Benjamin also lived and died in this township, and reared a large family. The Blakes were worthy people, generally Universalists in belief.

Captain Simeon Blake died in 1834. He was a native of Providence, R. I. His wife, *nee* Lovina Beck, came from Providence, R. I. He was one of the early militia captains. In his religious belief he was a Free-Will Baptist.

John Caldwell, one of the early settlers, was a native of Pennsylvania and a member of the Caldwell family elsewhere mentioned. His son, David, who lives on the homestead, was born in 1830. In 1861 he married Adelaide Sanford, by whom he has had one child—Octavia M.

Andrew C. McKee, son of Dr. William McKee, elsewhere mentioned, was born in 1843. After receiving a common-school education, in 1859 he began the study of medicine, under his father's tuition. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of Noble Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1865, Mr. McKee married Serene E. Daniel, of Caldwell. Three children—Cora M., Lura N., and Helen M. Since his marriage he has been engaged in farming.

Thomas McKee, son of Alexander McKee, was born in Noble Township, in 1834, and remained at home

until 1869, when he married Susan Ogle, of Olive Township. By this union he has had five children, all still living—Gilead A., Morris, Joseph O., Leoda L. and John W. Mr. McKee has followed farming and stock-raising.

—One of the pioneers who came prior to 1812 was Elisha Harris, from Fauquier County, Va. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and had served three "tours" in the army. He and his sons were noted hunters and trappers. His wife died at the age of over one hundred years. Among his children were Stephen, Morgan, George and Elijah. All except Elijah settled in Enoch Township, where their descendants still remain. George was a successful and widely known hunter. Stephen moved to West Virginia, where he is still living at an advanced age. Elijah remained on the old homestead in Olive Township. He died in 1844. He married Elizabeth Powell, also a native of Virginia. She died in 1882. Their son, David A., now occupies the farm. He enlisted in 1862, in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in December of the same year on account of wounds received at Antietam.

Joseph Tilton and his wife and three sons came from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., to Olive Township about 1818. His sons were Benjamin, Joseph W. and Davis. Joseph W. married Mary D. Lund, of Washington County, and reared nine sons and two daughters. He was a Presbyterian, and one of the early school-teachers. He died in 1870. His

widow lives on the homestead with her son, Franklin A.

Allen Woodford and wife (*nee* Woodruff) with a family of five children came from Connecticut to Marietta in 1817. Five children were afterwards born to them, and all are still living, viz.: Andrew, Lydia A. (Wheeler), Aranda M., Helen (Colbig), Harry, Mary (Wiley), William, Hiram, and Elvira and Elmira (twins). The family came to Olive Township in 1818, where the parents died some years later. Aranda M. Woodford, a prominent farmer, lived at home until his marriage with Mercy Wheeler, by whom he had eleven children. His wife died in 1881, and he afterwards married Elizabeth McWilliams. One child has been born of this union. Mr. Woodford is a member of the Baptist church.

In 1825 Benjamin Weekley, with his wife and eight children, came from Belmont County and settled in this township. Of the family, two sons and two daughters still live in Noble County, and two children are deceased. In 1835 Benjamin's father, William Weekley, originally from Virginia, came here from Belmont County. William Weekley died in 1856, and his wife in 1848. Benjamin died in 1866; his wife in 1848. William Weekley, the oldest son of Benjamin, was born in Belmont County in 1816. In 1836 he married Margaret Harris, and settled on a farm adjoining his father's. He is the father of eight children by his first wife, four of whom are living. Mrs. Weekley died in 1856. In 1857

he married Miss C. B. Archer, of this township. To them have been born six children. George Weekley, son of William, was born in 1842. He is at present one of the infirmity directors of the county. He married Emily Archer, and is the father of six children, five of whom are living. All of the family are Methodists.

Levi Weekley was born in Belmont County in 1823, and came to Olive Township with the family in 1825. In 1848 he married Maria Fogle. To them have been born eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Weekley is engaged in farming. The family are Methodists.

William Cain and family came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early date. They reared nine children, two of whom are living in Noble County—one in Sharon Township and one in Olive. Nathaniel Cain was born in Morgan County in 1826. At the age of seventeen he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade with James Hellyer, and followed that business for twenty-five years. He has since been engaged in farming. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, but was discharged two weeks after his enlistment. In 1847 he married Rebecca Willey. Of their seven children six are living—William H., Valentine H., Sarah J., Catharine (Ward), Mary A., and Elizabeth C. (Heddlston). Mr. Cain has served as township trustee and in other local offices.

David Radcliff is an old settler, and a very worthy citizen. He was

born in County Down, Ireland, in 1813. At the age of seventeen he came to America with two brothers, landing in Quebec. In 1830 he came to Olive Township, where he entered eighty acres, which is now a part of the farm of Samuel Ackley. The place was then unimproved. Mr. Radcliff worked alone until 1837. He then married Jane Miller, of Noble Township. They had seven children, four of whom are living—William, who married Eliza Shriver (who is now deceased), Martha (Davis), Ann (Willey) and David H. Mr. Radcliff is a Universalist and a Mason.

Samuel Ackley, a representative farmer, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1831, and in the same year came to Olive Township with his parents. He remained at home until 1852, when, with eight or ten others, including the McKees, he left for California, crossing the isthmus. The journey occupied about forty-one days. Mr. Ackley remained in California five years, and while there worked most of the time in the Nevada mines. Returning to Noble County he bought the farm on which he now lives, and in 1858 returned to California for a year to settle up some land interests. In 1861 he married Melinda Ogle, of this township. Six children were born of this union, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are Francis W., W. Walton, Charles M., Alma and Bertha. His wife died in 1883, and in the following year he married Sarah McGarry—one child, Clyde. Mr. Ackley is a Universalist.

Basil Morgareidge was born in

Olive Township in 1835. He followed farming, and in the later years of his life was in the mercantile business at Caldwell, and afterwards at Dudley, being two years in each place. He died in 1883. Mr. Morgareidge was a member of Sharon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Universalist church. He married Asenath Blake, in 1859, who is still living in Dudley, and owns the store property. Three children are living—Edgar, Ollie and Mary. Edgar was married to Mary J. Hutchins, in 1882, and lives on a part of the Hutchins place.

Joseph Parrish, one of the eleven children of Edward Parrish, who located in Sharon Township, in 1819, was born in Belmont County in that year, and came to Morgan (now Noble) County with his parents when but three months old. In 1842 he was married to Nancy Boyd, daughter of one of the early settlers. By this union he had two children, one of whom is living—Wiley Parrish, who served in the late war in Company D, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Mrs. Parrish died in 1867, and in 1870 he married Mary R. Lowe, of Sharon Township. To them were born two children, one of whom is living—Stella. His second wife having died, in 1886 Mr. Parrish married Kate Smoot, also of Sharon Township. Mr. Parrish is a prominent farmer. The family belong to the Methodist church. He was reared on the farm of his father, received a common-school education, and has devoted his life to farming, and is one of the reputable citizens and farmers of the township.

Elwin T. Gouchenour was born in Olive Township in 1847, and is a farmer, living upon the homestead where his father settled. In 1871 he married Nancy J. Elliott, of this county, by whom he has had two children—Jesse and Minnie M. The former died at the age of four years. Mr. Gouchenour is a member of the Methodist church.

Nathan J. Ramsey was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. In 1836 he came to Harrison County, Ohio, and in 1848 to Olive Township. In the following year he married Margaret Steen: two children—Mary A. (deceased) and David. The latter married Hannah Francis and resides in Olive Township. The first Mrs. Ramsey died in 1863, and in 1864 Mr. Ramsey married Ellen Gore, who died in 1878. In the following year he married Hannah J. Hutchins. The family are members of the Disciples' church. Mr. Ramsey has served several years as township trustee.

Martin D. Poling was born in Guernsey County in 1823. In 1847 he married Martha McKee, a member of one of the old Noble County families. They have five children—Ezra, Mary, Abbie (Davis), David and Ira. Mr. Poling is engaged in farming.

Eston W. Daniel was born in Loudon County, Va., January 5, 1809. He came to Belmont County, Ohio, at the age of seven years, thence removed to Brookfield Township, now in Noble County, in 1837, and began the work of clearing and improving a farm. He remained in Brookfield seventeen years. In 1833

he married Elizabeth Edwards, of Belmont County, who died in 1882. Of their five children, three are still living. Serene, his daughter, is the wife of Andrew C. McKee.

William Ross was born in Westmoreland County in 1835, and in 1849 came to Ohio with his parents, Clement and Jane Ross, who settled in Sharon Township. William lived in that township twenty years, and in Jackson Township eleven years, coming to his present farm in Olive Township in 1880. Mr. Ross has followed farming, and at present is devoting much attention to horticulture, making a specialty of small fruits. He was one of the first in Noble County to introduce strawberries and raspberries, and has been successful in their culture. In 1856 he married Nancy Ann Bell, of Morgan County. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Ross is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican. He served as county commissioner in 1875-8, and was instrumental in furthering the adoption of an improved system of roads in Noble County.

John and Susan Haga came from Allegheny County, Pa., and settled in Sharon Township in 1820. Mrs. Haga died in 1855, Mr. Haga in 1873, at the age of seventy-four. Their son Paul married Caroline Cooper, whose parents, Solomon and Mary Cooper, came from Hampshire County, W. Va., in 1834. Mr. Cooper settled at Sarahsville, where he followed tanning. May 1, 1845, the tannery was burned and Mr. Cooper died May 24,

from over-exertion at the fire. His widow is still living. H. J. Haga, son of Paul Haga, is a resident of this township.

Henry R. Seaman, the son of Milton Seaman, once a wealthy and prominent merchant of McConnelsville, was born in Malta, Ohio, November 1, 1829. He went to California in 1852. In 1855 he returned to McConnelsville and there married Miss Mary A. Porter, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. After being in the mercantile business in McConnelsville several years, in 1867 he removed to Sharon, where he followed the same business. In 1871 he removed to Caldwell, where he died September 4, 1882.

Aaron Haines was born in Jackson Township in 1827; his parents were early settlers in that locality. In 1849 he married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Blake. The latter is said to have been the first white child born at Marietta. They have four children. Mr. Haines is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in 1861, in Company F, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served one year, and was discharged on account of partial blindness.

John W. Green was born in Woodsfield, December 11, 1846. His father, William R. Green, was a native of Maine and a seafaring man; he came to Monroe County, Ohio, when twenty-four years old; died in hospital during the late war. John W. Green enlisted in December, 1862, in Company G, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in

December, 1865. He was in engagements at Little Rock, Mark's Mills, Jenkins' Ferry, Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile; was an orderly on special and dangerous duty. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Republican. Mr. Green was married in 1880 to Sarah J. Lamp, of Middleburg. Children: Carrie M., Isaac M., Chauncy E. and Ada F. He is a farmer and carpenter.

William Tilton, one of the few pioneers still living, was born in Maine in 1790. In 1815 he removed to Olive Township, where he entered 160 acres of land. He married Zephora, daughter of Judge Sherebiah Clark. Their children were Lovina, Sherebiah C., Asenath, Albert, Joseph C., Benjamin B. and William. Mr. Tilton is a Republican and a strict Baptist. He now lives with his son Albert, near Dexter City.

On the present James Ogle farm Jefferson Glidden kept a small store, as far back as 1830, for a short time. This was probably the earliest mercantile establishment in the township excepting Robert McKee's, at Olive.

David Radcliff, a settler of 1830, has favored the writer with many interesting reminiscences. He remembers when there were only three wagons in his neighborhood, and few, if any more, in the township. These wagons were owned by Michael Morrison, Sr., William Scoggan and his son John, and James Archibald. They were large cumbrous affairs, requiring four or six horses to draw them, and were known as Pennsylvania road wagons.

The first winnowing mill was brought to the township by Hebron Tilton and John Bell, and jointly owned by them. It was sold by Murduck & Jenkins, who lived near McConnelsville.

In the fall of 1837 Allen Stevens, who lived on Meigs Creek, near McConnelsville, brought the first threshing machine into the township. He first came to Benjamin Thorla's, and thence to David Radcliff. The machine was run by treadmill or "endless chain" power, one horse only being used.

The young people in early times had to resort to many expedients in order to be decently and becomingly dressed. Few could afford anything better than homespun and homemade garments. Incidents are related of young men borrowing a suit, or a part of a suit of clothes in order to make a favorable impression when calling upon some particular lady friend. Frequently young men went barefooted, carrying their shoes in their hands until near their destination, in making such calls.

The first justices of the peace in this township, after its reorganization as a part of Noble County, were John C. Headley and Jonathan D. Gibbs. The former entered upon the duties of his office July 7, 1851, and the latter July 14, 1851.

The earliest school in the township, and perhaps the earliest in the county, was taught in the Socum district, as early as 1816. The Yankee settlers had not been here long before they erected a school-house and sought to provide instruction for

their children. The old log school-house stood on the present McAtee farm, then the land of Joseph Hutchins, Jr. Among the early teachers were Barnabas Crosby, Asa Burlingame, and Joseph Westcott. The scholars came from all the country from three to four miles around.

OLIVE.

To one unacquainted with the history of the place, it would scarcely seem possible that the dilapidated and antiquated village of Olive, now bearing within itself all the evidences of decay, was once a most prosperous and thrifty town. Yet such is the fact. But since the younger village of Caldwell sprang into being, growing steadily and substantially, Olive has been as steadily and as constantly declining. Two small stores and a blacksmith's shop are all that remain in the way of commercial and industrial interests. And the streets of the village, which once resounded with the tread of able lawyers, editors and politicians, are now as silent as those of Goldsmith's "Sweet Auburn."

Long before any town started here—as early as 1820—Robert McKee opened a store and engaged in the mercantile business, at first in a very small way. Prior to that time all the settlers of the vicinity had been accustomed to go to Marietta for the few articles of merchandise used in their families. McKee's goods were brought from Barnesville, through the woods, on pack horses, a distance of thirty-one miles. Benjamin Thorla, who frequently made the

trip to bring goods to Mr. McKee, says there were but four houses between Olive and Barnesville, and that the road, for the greater part of the distance, was a mere path through the woods. Robert McKee continued the mercantile business many years, and accumulated a good property. His son David succeeded him in the store.

Not long after McKee's store was started, a postoffice, doubtless the first in Noble County, was established at Olive and supplied with a weekly mail from Marietta. Robert McKee was postmaster. The old office is now discontinued.

The town of Olive, Robert McKee, proprietor, was surveyed and platted by John F. Talley, surveyor of Morgan County, in February, 1839. The plat was recorded July 17, 1841.

Robert McKee's addition (lots 13 to 21) was made in 1857, and Jasper McKee's addition (lots 21, 22 and 23) in 1871.

Among those who first located in the village were Dr. William McKee, John Headley and Frisby Davis. James Davis, from Washington County, started the first blacksmith shop, and in a few years nearly every variety of business usually carried on in country villages had its representative.

The buying of tobacco and hauling it to the river for shipment became an important business in Olive. Robert McKee was the first shipper. A second store was opened by John and Joseph Wehr, the third by James McCune; Joseph Wehr sold out to J. W. Tipton. The business

of the place was very large, compared with its population, as with the exception of Sharon there was no important trading point anywhere in the territory now forming the western portion of Noble County.

The first tavern was started by Benjamin Thorla, where he now lives. He continued the business many years. Another tavern was started a little later.

The only mill ever in the place was a steam flouring mill, erected by James McCune. It is still standing but disused.

The old Methodist church, in which the first court was held, in 1851, is still standing, now degraded to the use of a cow stable. Plainly, the glory of Olive has departed.

The village of Matrom was laid out by George Bell, surveyor, for Joseph Schofield, proprietor, March 25, 1846. This place never grew to magnificent proportions, and only a few dilapidated houses mark its site. Even its name has passed away; and, instead of high-sounding "Matrom," plebeian "Socum" has taken its place. "Socum" is supposed to have been derived from *Souk 'em*, which title was fastened upon the place on account of the bibulous and whisky-selling habits of its inhabitants.

Socum once had stores and whisky shops and some other kinds of business. The first mercantile establishment was opened by Henry Wolf soon after the town was laid out. From 1850 to 1858 Sidney Glidden kept store there. Wilson F. McIntire was another early merchant. Of

late Socum has been going down hill, and it now appears not far from the bottom.

Moundsville was laid off into twelve town lots by Isaac Davis. The plat was recorded May 21, 1861. The place never attained to the rank of a village. It was best known as "Fiddler's Green," from Rufus Hall, now in Indiana, who lived here, had a small mill on the creek, and whiled away all his spare time drawing a "concord of sweet sounds" from his violin.

Moundsville has now barely a half-dozen houses, scattered along the road for such a distance that some have suggested "Stringtown" as an appropriate name. The building of the railroad, and the consequent transfer of business to South Olive, effectually blighted its prospects. The first store in the place was started by Abraham Young in 1865, and in the following year W. P. Warren became his partner. They were succeeded by W. D. Guilbert, who removed to South Olive on the completion of the railroad to that point.

The village of South Olive was surveyed and platted August 15, 1871, by David Miller, surveyor, for Welton B. Ostrander, proprietor. The original plat contained thirteen lots. Four additions have since been made by William Kirkbride, increasing the number of lots to forty-five.

The first building erected was the railroad depot, and in it W. D. Guilbert opened the first store. The next was erected by Rice & Martin and occupied as a grocery store. The postoffice was established with W.

D. Guilbert, as the first postmaster. Guilbert, Gouchenour & Moore and Peter Taylor are among the ex-merchants of the village.

The present population is about twenty families. The business is represented by O. J. Wood, E. A. Davis and William Kirkbride, general stores; Leslie Crooks, sawmill and planing mill; Richlieu Belford, blacksmith.

In 1883 the grist-mill at this place was burned, involving a loss of several thousands. The building was first erected as a tobacco packing house by Gouchenour & Guilbert. It was converted into a mill by Jacob Purcell in 1880. The stopping of the salt works, the dying out of the oil excitement, and the burning of the mill, all have had an injurious effect upon the prosperity of the village.

A new industry has just been started—the first organized effort of the kind in the county—and bids fair to be successful. The South Olive Creamery Company was organized September 16, 1886, with a capital of \$5,000, and the erection of a building at once begun. The stockholders are David Gouchenour, John Stevens, J. K. Haines, Charles Huffman and John Swayne. Similar enterprises are very successful in other parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that this industry will prosper here.

Dudley, a flag station on the C. & M. railroad, is a hamlet of modern growth, containing about a dozen buildings. The first store was started here in the railroad depot in 1871 by

J. P. Arnold. About six years later village lots were laid off. William Graham, who succeeded Arnold in the mercantile business, built the first house, excepting that owned by Sylvester Cunningham, which has been standing for years. The next building erected was the Universalist church. The grist-mill and sawmill of Edgar Morgareidge was built by him in 1885. At present C. L. Harris carries on the mercantile business here; William Tuttle has a blacksmith shop, and Sylvester Cunningham a cabinet-maker and wagon-maker's shop.

CHURCHES.

South Olive Methodist Protestant Church.—This church was organized by Rev. George Willis. The house of worship was erected in 1881 at a cost of about \$600, on a lot donated by William Kirkbride. The membership was small at first, but there is now a large congregation. The pastors have been Revs. Schuman, Orr, Wert and Baker.

New Harmony Baptist Church.—This congregation is an old one, the first organization having been in 1825. In 1843 the church was reorganized and called New Harmony. Elder William Davis was chairman of the first council and G. W. Drake of the second. The organizing members were: Rev. Joseph S. Clark, pastor; Hollis Hutchins, clerk; John Hutchins, John Morgareidge, Robinson Sanford, Joseph Davis, Joanna Hutchins, Betsey Davis, Jane Sanford, Rhoda Hutchins and John Cunningham were members of Harmony

church, and Joseph Davis, Levi Davis, Betsey Davis, Dorothy Tuttle, Rhoda Ann Davis and Susan Tolman, original members of New Harmony church in 1843. The present church, a frame building thirty-five by forty-five feet, was erected in 1856, at a cost of about \$1,200. The church now has 112 members, and the Sabbath school fifty scholars. The pastors have been: Revs. Joseph L. Clark, B. B. Blake, John Skinner, G. W. Glass, Henry Lyons, L. McPherson, H. Lyons, W. A. Blake, J. S. Covert, Jesse Lieurance, J. Hurlbert, William McPeck, J. G. Whittaker, H. M. Prince, William McPeck and J. G. Whittaker.

Universalist Church.—The Universalist church at Dudley was built in 1878, and dedicated August 25 of that year. It is a frame building thirty by forty feet. Among the leading members who assisted in building the church were: William Cunningham, Alden Tilton, William Spear, Moses Blake, J. L. Rowlands, Ansel Blake, James Ogle, James Warren, W. P. Warren, Samuel Ackley, David Radcliff and David Rad-

cliff, second. At the time of the organization there were about one hundred members, but the number has been considerably reduced since, owing to various causes. Rev. J. W. McMasters, who has preached for many years in the neighborhood, has been the only regular pastor.

There were many who favored the Universalist faith among the early settlers. Conspicuous among these were Gilman Dudley, John Allen, Israel Blake, Aurelius Clark, Joseph Clark, Daniel Tuttle, Hebron Tuttle and David Radcliff. Joseph Clark preached in the woods on Daniel Tuttle's farm (where William Spear now lives), as far back as 1840, and the Universalists have had preaching more or less regularly ever since.

United Brethren Church.—The Olive Chapel United Brethren church, in the western part of the township, was erected in 1879. It is a neat and commodious frame building. There was preaching in this neighborhood for some years before the meeting-house was built. The congregation is not large, but good interest is manifested.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CENTER.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1851 — FIRST ELECTION — CHANGES OF BOUNDARY — PIONEER SETTLERS — FIRST ENTRY OF LAND — BATES' MILL — HORSE MILLS — REMINISCENCES BY LEVI DEVOLL OF THE COUNTRY IN 1814 — FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY SETTLERS — UNION TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED IN 1822 — TAX-PAYERS IN 1833 — OLD-TIME HUNTERS — OXEN AS WHISKY-DRINKERS — CORN HUSKINGS — FAMILY SKETCHES — THE TOWNSHIP WAR RECORD — THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY — SARASVILLE, THE OLD COUNTY SEAT — FOUNDED IN 1829 — ORIGIN OF THE NAME — THE GROWTH OF THE TOWN — MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL — FIRE AND ACCIDENTS — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — LODGES.

CENTER TOWNSHIP was erected by the county commissioners May 1, 1851, "so as to include and be composed of the following territory, to wit :

"Commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-eight,* in township number seven, of range eight; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section four, in said township seven, range eight; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of section two, in township number seven, and range number nine; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of section thirty-five, in said township number seven, and range number nine; thence east along the township line to the place of beginning, containing thirty sections."

The first election in Center Township was held on the 12th of July, 1851, in obedience to an order of the common pleas court, passed June

20, 1851, for the purpose of choosing one justice of the peace. Daniel Pettay was elected to the office, and was duly qualified on the 23d of July.

Sections 32 and 33 of Enoch Township formerly belonged to Center, from which they were set off June 6, 1855. And on the 3d of September, 1855, the northern half of section 31, in township 7, range 8, was taken from Enoch and attached to Center.

The following may be reckoned among the early settlers of the township, though some came much later than others: Arthur Morrison, John Bryan, James Watson, Isaac Hayes, John Keller, William Davidson, Samuel Anderson, Jonathan King, William Shields, Jeremiah B. Brown, Ephraim Bates, Daniel Bates, Isaac Bates, John McGarry, Jonas Ball, James Noble, and James Dye. James Watson died in Gallia County, Isaac Hayes died in the West, John Keller in Iowa, Jonathan King in the western part of the State; Daniel and Isaac Bates moved to Indiana, James Noble and James Dye died in the

* No doubt intended for section 28; but section 38 it stands upon the record, and there is no such section.

West. All the others, so far as is known, died in Noble County.

The first entry of land in the township was made in 1809, on section 12, by Ephraim Bates. James Dye made the next entry of land. He came from Greene County, Pa., and also settled in the township in 1809. He removed to Illinois.

Ephraim Bates and his sons were among the earliest settlers of Noble County. He was born in New Jersey May 24, 1744. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the first settlers west of the Allegheny Mountains in Fayette County, Pa. He died in Sarahsville January 2, 1834. His wife, Susannah, lived to an advanced age. Their children were Isaac, who lived many years near Sarahsville, but died in Indiana; Polly, who married John Vorhies, and lived in Noble County; William, who settled in Guernsey County, and thence went west; Anna, who married William Dilley, and lived in Cleveland, Ohio; Timothy, one of the pioneer settlers of Seneca Township; Ephraim, also lived in Seneca Township; Daniel and Ezekiel, who lived in Center Township.

Ephraim Bates, Sr., had one of the earliest orchards in this part of the country, and some of the trees planted by him are yet standing. He built the first mill in the township—a "corn-cracker" of a rude sort, but a great convenience to the settlers nevertheless. The mill was in operation in 1814. Ezekiel Bates, son of Ephraim, was the founder of Sarahsville.

John and Amos Bates, sons of Ephraim, were drafted into the service, in the war against Great Britain, soon after their arrival.

Before Bates' mill was erected the people of the township depended mainly for their flour and meal upon two horse mills, owned respectively by Elisha Fogle and Thomas Barry, and situated only a short distance apart, in the southwestern part of the township.

Isaac Bates erected a mill upon his farm, which was so arranged that it could be operated by horse-power when there was a scarcity of water. After the early mills had all fallen into ruin or disuse, a steam mill was erected at Sarahsville by a company of citizens at a cost of \$4,000. The company sold out to Frederick Secrest and the mill was burned. Mr. Secrest then erected a grist-mill and sawmill, which he still owns.

Jacob Bates was born in what was then Guernsey County, in 1810. In 1815 his father, Isaac, removed to the farm now owned by William McWilliams, where he was the first settler. He died in the township in 1883. He was a very reputable man and reared a family of eight children. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Davidson, was a native of West Virginia. Her parents were among the pioneers; four of the family reside in the township.

Shortly after the Indian war Daniel Devolld and family emigrated from Washington County, Pa., to Belmont County, Ohio. In 1814 the family, consisting of wife and six children—John, Isabella, Nancy,

Betsey, Richard and Rachael, came to what is now Noble County, and settled in Center Township. Here he purchased from government 160 acres of land for which he paid \$2 per acre, that being the price of government land at that time. On this farm the elder Devolld died at the extreme old age of ninety-two. Levi Devolld was born in York Township, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1804, and came to Noble County with his parents. At the time of his father's emigration he states that the nearest neighbor in the north was Mr. Ephraim Bates, who came about the year 1812 and settled where the fairgrounds now are in Sarahsville. Mr. Devolld further states that in 1814 there was only one road in the township, called at that time (1814) the Federal Road; all points north or south from this road had to be cut through. Marietta and Zanesville were the nearest places from which supplies could be obtained. In 1819 Mr. Devolld says that he packed flour to Marietta on a horse for which he obtained \$1.50 per hundred. In 1828 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Smith, who settled in the township about 1814.

Levi Devolld is probably the oldest resident of the township, having resided here continuously since 1814. He has been one of the pushing, energetic citizens, and has prospered accordingly. He has always been a farmer, and for a time was also engaged in buying and selling live stock, carrying on the tanning business, etc.

When the Devollds located here,

their nearest neighbor on the west was James Lowe, about where Olive now is; on the east, James Archer, at East Union; on the northwest Benjamin Thorla, at Belle Valley, and other pioneers of Duck Creek Valley; and on the south, Elisha Harris. According to the personal recollection of Mr. Levi Devolld, in the fall of 1814 all that portion of Guernsey County which now forms the townships of Noble, Olive, Sharon and Brookfield, voted together in one election precinct. Daniel Devolld brought the kettles which were used in Thorla and McKee's salt works, which were established the year that he came. The Devollds were fond of hunting and were successful woodsmen. Levi Devolld, soon after becoming of age, made a trip through the wilderness to the lake, finding few whites and many Indians in that region.

A tannery was started by Levi Devolld, in the southwestern part of the township about 1846, and was in operation for about eight years. In connection with it Mr. Devolld manufactured boots, shoes, harnesses, etc. Some rascals stole about \$500 worth of stock, and caused him to abandon the business.

In the southwestern part of the township were the following early settlers: Ambrose Merry, David Devolld, Thomas and Benjamin Barry.

The McGarrys were among the most prominent early families. The father, John McGarry, was an Irishman, who moved to Ohio from the vicinity of Philadelphia. His sons were Samuel, David, Reed and

John. Samuel read law, became probate judge and was a prominent man in the early history of the county. David died on the old homestead.

David McGarry, one of the best known citizens of Center Township, was born October 19, 1819, within the present limits of Center Township. He passed his early life amid the scenes of pioneer days, clearing land and farming. His educational advantages were very limited, yet through self-cultivation he became well informed. In 1843 he married Catharine Richey. Seven children were born of this union — John C., Thomas R., Andrew, Jane, George M., Margaret and Frank. All are living except Jane, who died in infancy. Mr. McGarry was one of the foremost men in bringing about the organization of Noble County, and spent much time and labor in effecting that result. He was an active Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, then joined that organization and remained a firm supporter of its principles. In 1847 he was elected treasurer of Union Township, an office which he held nine years. In 1871 he was nominated to represent Noble County in the legislature. B. F. Spriggs, Democrat, was his opponent. The result of the contest was a tie vote. In March, 1872, a special election was held and Mr. Spriggs was elected. In 1880 Mr. McGarry was appointed census enumerator for Center Township. He died March 7, 1881. George M. McGarry is a prominent farmer of Center Township.

Township 7 of range 8 of the original survey was organized as Union Township in April, 1822, by order of the county commissioners of Monroe County.

Prior to the formation of Noble County the territory now included in the limits of Center Township belonged to Noble Township, Morgan County, and to Union Township, Monroe County. Union Township was the seventh township of the eighth range, and its territory now forms portions of Center, Marion, Stock and Enoch.

James Archer was lister of Union Township in 1822, and the amount of its county tax, together with that of Enoch, was only \$28. In 1823, the total tax for Union was \$37.34. Daniel Bates was collector. In 1824 the tax was \$40.29, Oren Lane, collector.

In 1833 the following persons were owners of real estate in the eastern portion* of Center Township, then Union Township, Monroe County.

John Clevenger, section 19, 83 acres, value \$104, according to the tax duplicate for that year; William Capell, section 17, 82 acres, \$103; John and James Lanam, section 21, 81 acres, \$101; Lemuel Anderson, section 8, 85 acres, \$48; same, 50 acres, \$70; Daniel Ackley, section 31, 60 acres, \$65; Jeremiah Brown, section 5, 80 acres, \$105; Isaac Bates, section 7, 122 acres, \$167; same, section 8, 31 acres, \$42; John Ball, section 18, 166 acres, \$190;

*The names of early taxpayers in the western part of Center will be found in the chapter devoted to Noble Township.

Jonas Ball, section 18, 166 acres, \$227; Matthew Ball, section 5, 40 acres, \$46; Daniel Ball, section 7, 127 acres, \$173; same, section 5, 40 acres, \$45; Eli Curtis, section 7, 81 acres, \$101; same, section 8, 83 acres, \$104; David Davis, section 20, 82 acres, \$102; James Gibson, section 18, 166 acres, \$206; Thomas Gourley, section 19, 165 acres, \$200; David Jennings, section 6, 10 acres, \$12; John Keller, section 9, 82 acres, \$93; Levi Keller, section 9, 82 acres, \$93; Jesse Lanam, section 31, 30 acres, \$32; Philip McWilliams, grist-mill and saw-mill, \$200; Elisha Morris, section 29, 82 acres, \$103; Jacob McCollum, section 28, 163 acres, \$200; Sanford Morrison, section 6, 70 acres, \$80; Ambrose Merry, section 30, 83 acres, \$95; Andrew Nicholson, section 18, 160 acres, \$218; John Roberts, Jr., section 28, 81 acres, \$103; John R. Stone, section 18, 82 acres, \$123; James Stranathan, section 17, 80 acres, \$100; Andrew Secrest, section 19, 165 acres, \$206; William Stretchberry, section 7, 40 acres, \$56; Nathan Wickham, section 31, 55 acres, \$60; William Willey, section 7, 160 acres, \$200.

At that date Union Township was one of the richest and most populous townships of Monroe County. Its valuation was as follows: Real estate, \$10,300; personal property, \$6,958; town property, \$423; total, \$17,681; total tax, \$198 91.

Among the owners of personal property in township 7, range 8, in 1833, were the following, in addition to those already named:

Thomas Bolis, John Byant, George Chinch, Robert Crawford, William Davidson, Benjamin Kain, Cramlin Ferens, Henry Haughton, Jonathan King, Meshack King, Adam Kindel (Kendall?), Robert Large, Nathan Lincicum, James Lemmax, Brooks Lanam, John Lanam, Andrew Millslagle, Balaam Merrow, Arthur Porter, Daniel Pettay, Thomas Young, William Roberts, George Ross, John Stewart, — Weakfield, John Snider, Benjamin Street, John Stone, Benjamin Teachenor, Thos. Walker, Hugh Waybrandt, Benjamin Wolf.

The early settlers in the immediate vicinity of Sarahsville were Ephraim Bates, John Jones, Isaac Bates and Daniel Bates, all prior to 1820.

Jonas Ball, from Alleghany County, Md., settled in 1818 west of Sarahsville on the farm adjoining that on which his son, James Ball, now lives. Jonas Ball was a soldier in the War of 1812. James Ball, an ex-county commissioner and a prominent citizen, has lived all his life in the township, and has a vivid recollection of the pioneer scenes among which he was reared. He recalls the time when the country was so full of wolves that sheep had to be penned up securely every night, or some of the flock was almost sure to be missing in the morning. In the neighborhood where Mr. Ball lives were the following early settlers: James Noble, James Dye and Levi Lyons.

Matthew Ball, entered 160 acres near Sarahsville, and settled upon the tract in 1818. He died a few years later. He was a man of means, having been successfully engaged in the

tanning and milling business in Maryland before he came to Ohio. His son Jonas died here. Two other sons, Daniel and John, also settled here. The former died in Iowa and the latter in Illinois.

James and George Dye were early settlers. George had a mill on the old McCleary farm on the road from Hirambsburg to Sarahsville. It was a small affair, and was erected by John Farley, millwright, as early as 1833. Dye sold to Cramlett and he to James McCleary.

James Dye originally owned the farm on which the Children's Home is located. He became quite wealthy, sold out and moved with his sons to Illinois. Dye and his sons were all hunters. In the winter they made enough money on the furs which they captured to enter 160 acres of land where Rochester now is. They always kept about a dozen hounds, and hunted and trapped throughout the surrounding country. James Noble was also a trapper, and a very successful one. In some way he incurred the enmity of the younger Dyes, who committed many depredations upon his property, and on one occasion fired bullets through his door. After years of lawing he succeeded in lodging some of them in jail. Elias Gilpin, a Marylander, who married a sister of Jonas Ball, and Jonas Gilpin, his son, were also among the noted hunters.

Alfred Morrison and his brothers, George, Arthur and Sanford, and their father, John Morrison, came to this township about 1818, from Maryland. George removed to Illinois.

The others remained here, and left numerous descendants.

Abraham Miley and Andrew Nicholson were early settlers in the western part of the township. Two of Andrew Nicholson's brothers, John and Thomas, also settled in the county.

Andrew McCollum, one of the early justices of the peace, a man of prominence and ability, lived in the eastern part of the township. His descendants are still here.

Joseph Davidson, a Virginian, came in 1819, and was the pioneer on the farm now owned by William Arnold. He married Jane Cooper, who came from Maryland. They had a family of nine children, all of whom were born in this county.

Elisha Fogle, a native of Pennsylvania, came with his father Jacob to Center Township about 1818. He married Miss Miranda Merry and reared a family of ten children, five boys and five girls. The elder Fogle entered a farm on section 26. He was by trade a miller, and for a time operated a horse mill which was one of the first. Elisha entered land adjoining his father's where he lived until he died, aged seventy-three years; he was a millwright and farmer, and an honest, worthy citizen. Thomas Fogle, was born in Center Township in 1830. He married Miss Matilda Peggs. Mr. Fogle is a prosperous farmer and an enthusiastic pisciculturist. He breeds the German carp, and is the pioneer in this industry in the county.

Andrew Secrest, where Hugh Cox now lives, was an early settler, and

manufactured gunpowder which he sold to the pioneer hunters for miles around. He reared a large family, all of whom moved west.

Thomas Gourley settled near Se-crest and died here. He was a Christian and a good citizen. He was twice married and reared a large family.

In early years Isaac Bates had a distillery and a saw-mill. He had also a yoke of large oxen which he used to draw logs to his mill. He taught the oxen to drink whisky, using a coffee-pot to pour it down their throats. When the roads were muddy and the load seemed to go hard, Bates would bring out his coffee-pot, the oxen would eagerly elevate their heads, receive their dram, then pull with courage and strength renewed.

At the old-time huskings it was customary to divide the corn-heap into two parts, and the huskers into two parties, each of which chose a "captain." Whichever party first finished its task would lift their leader upon their shoulders and attempt to carry him around the heap, the other side at the same time attempting to prevent this. The victors also challenged men from the other side to wrestle, and frequently there was an interesting contest, which sometimes terminated in a fight. Whisky was always furnished freely and abundantly at these gatherings.

The Salladays, who bought out James Dye, on the Children's Home farm, were a prominent family. Elias settled in Guernsey County, and Joseph and George in Center Town-

ship. None of the name now live here. George resides in Illinois.

James Stranathan, now living in Senecaville, settled quite early on the Henry J. Young farm. While at work clearing on that place he was severely injured in handling heavy logs, and has never entirely recovered.

Calton Merry, youngest child in the family of Ambrose Merry, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 27, 1817, and died June 27, 1878. The elder Merry immigrated from the State of New York to Belmont County in the spring of 1817. The journey was made by wagon. The family consisted of nine children — Rufus, Rouse, Benson, Calton, Samantha, Maranda, Amanda, Betsey, and Hannah — all born in New York State excepting Calton. For a time he was employed upon the national pike, then being constructed, and in 1819 came to this township, settling south of Perryopolis, where he lived until his decease, which occurred in 1864, at the age of ninety-four. He was a typical pioneer, and it is said that he had the first bearing orchard in what is now Noble County. The Merry family are noted for longevity; his father-in-law died at the age of one hundred and six; his second marriage occurred at the age of one hundred and two. Calton Merry entered his first tract of land on section 29, in 1837. He erected his cabin, and, like many other pioneers, found, when his land was surveyed, that his house was on the wrong side of the line. On this farm he lived until he died, experiencing the trials and privations inci-

dent to life in a new country. He was obliged to find other employment, in order to support his family and pay for his land. The Muskingum River improvements were then being constructed, and upon the locks he worked until the farm began to yield a return for the labor invested. Although his education in books was limited to four days in a subscription school, still, by reading and observation he acquired a fund of valuable knowledge. He was a consistent member of the Christian church, which he joined at the age of twenty-five. In political belief he was originally a Whig. His last presidential vote was cast for Hayes. August 11, 1836, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Weekley. By this union there were eleven children—Mary, Margaret, Sally, Josephus, Andrew J., Abby, Levi D., Ada, Maria, Jacob M., and Benjamin H. February 21, 1863, Mrs. Merry died, and in 1864 he married Mrs. Isabella McWilliams. Two children—Rufus E. and William D.—were the children by this marriage. Of the children, five were teachers—Levi D., Ada, Maria, William D., and Jacob M. Andrew J. was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died June 23, 1865. Levi D., the present county surveyor, was first elected in 1881, and re-elected in 1884. He married Sue L. Neyman, of Seneca-ville: three children, all boys.

Samuel Anderson, from Virginia, came to Belmont County, and thence in 1817 to a farm two miles east of

Sarahsville. He was the father of Dr. Anderson, of Sarahsville. William Stretchberry, and Jacob Daily were early settlers in the same neighborhood.

Arthur Morrison came to this county about 1830. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., 1790. He went to Cumberland, Md., about 1815, and in 1830 settled in what is now Noble County, where he bought a farm and remained until his death in 1875. He was a prominent citizen, and reared a family of six sons and two daughters. Only one of the children—Andrew—is now living in this county. His son Joseph married Jane, daughter of John McGarry, one of the pioneers, and reared two sons—David M. and Charles. The father was a thorough and successful farmer. He took a deep interest in political matters. He served as justice of the peace for many years. He died in 1883. Of his sons, the elder is the present probate judge of Noble County. Charles is a farmer of Center Township. Both are enterprising men and good citizens.

James N. Hedge, one of the substantial farmers and prominent citizens of Center, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 12, 1830. In 1862 he came to this township and bought the farm where he now resides, and which attests his skill and thrift. For thirteen years he has served his fellow townsmen as trustee, besides officiating as infirm-ary director one term. He married Miss Hannah, daughter of Henry Moore, of Indiana: five children—three sons and two daughters. He

is a worthy member of the Christian church.

In 1826 Samuel Stewart and family (consisting of wife and three boys William, Allen and Phillip), came from Belmont County and settled on a new farm in the township of Sharon, where the elder Stewart resided until his decease, which occurred in 1845. His wife, *nee* Rebecca McGrew, is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two. In 1842 William came to Sarahsville, and is at this time the oldest living resident of the village. He was born in Belmont County in 1821. He has been a successful business man, a reputable citizen, and a worthy member of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church. He has been twice married. His first wife was Matilda Boyd; his present wife, Mrs. Mary E. Day, he married in 1882. Two children — Norton O., and Harry C.

In 1833 David Gray, with his family of eight children, removed from West Virginia to Noble County, and settled on Dog Run, Noble Township, where he purchased one hundred acres of unimproved land. On this farm he remained until his death, which occurred in his eighty-first year. He was in every respect a worthy citizen. The old homestead is owned by his son, Clark E., the present efficient superintendent of the County Infirmary.

Joseph Russell, a native of Frederick County, Va., came to Belmont County, Ohio, where he died in 1820. His widow, Elizabeth Russell, came to what is now Noble County in 1823. She died in 1837. The fam-

ily consisted of nine children. Mrs. Russell not only assisted in clearing the farm, but worked at weaving and spinning. Frequently the food of the family consisted of "roasting ears" of corn ground on a grater. The hand-mill and "hominy block" were also brought into use to furnish a substitute for meal. John Russell, who was born in Belmont County, February 2, 1813, has lived in this county since he was ten years old. He has been a deacon in the Baptist church several years.

Elijah Phelps was one of the pioneers of Guernsey County. John H., a son, was born in Maryland in 1828, and when a child, removed with the family to Harrison County, Ohio; thence to Tuscarawas and to Noble County in 1850. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war.

Robert Robertson, from Loudoun County, Va., settled in Belmont County in 1824. The family consisted of the parents and ten children. In 1837 they settled in Center Township, where Daniel Robertson now resides. Here the elder Robertson died. Daniel was born in 1814 and has been a resident since 1837. He married Elizabeth Hayes, whose parents were early settlers in Belmont County.

Frederick Seerest was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1824, and came to Noble County in 1855. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made

second lieutenant. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, September 2, 1864. He built the mill at Sarahsville. In political and religious belief he is a Republican and a Methodist.

Perry Kemp was born in Morrow County, and came to Noble County in 1850. In 1864 he enlisted, and was assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Regiment. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out at Indianapolis May 8, 1865. He is now proprietor of the Sarahsville mill.

Francis R. Perry was a member of Company F, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in 1861; became a veteran in 1864; was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., and confined in Andersonville. After his release he rejoined his regiment. He participated in many of the prominent battles of the war, among them the second battle of Manassas, Antietam, South Mountain, Mission Ridge and Vicksburg, beside fifteen other minor engagements. He was discharged August 13, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.

Hugh Cox was born in Ireland, from whence he emigrated to the State of Maine, where he lived until his removal to this county. He bought the farm on which his son Hugh now resides and there resided until his decease in 1875. He was a successful and prosperous farmer and accumulated a well won competency. His son Hugh owns one of the largest farms in this section and is one of the thrifty and successful agriculturists of the township.

Abijah Rossiter came from Pennsylvania to Guernsey County about 1813, where his father, Samuel, entered a tract of land. Abijah was a soldier of the War of 1812. In 1843 he came to Noble County and settled where James now resides. Here the old people died at advanced ages, the father aged seventy-two, the mother, sixty-five. Thomas was born in Guernsey County, in 1821, and has been a resident of the county forty-three years.

Daniel Pettay, a native of the province of Quebec, was born in 1796. In 1825 he came to Belmont County, where he remained six years, when he removed to what is now Noble County. He settled near Sarahsville. The senior Pettay was a minister, and was beside a lawyer and teacher, which vocation he frequently followed. Possessed of varied attainments, he was regarded as an oracle in most matters. He was an ardent politician, and attached himself to the Whig party, and was one of the prominent leaders in the anti-slavery cause, and one of the projectors of the underground railroad in Noble County.

John Miller was from Pennsylvania, and in an early day settled near Lexington, Noble County. He died at the age of eighty-six. Isaac, one of the sons, married Miss Jane Moore, and reared a family of four children.

William, John and Henry Miller were in the service. William and John were in the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Henry was a member of Company I,

Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. John was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and died at Tyler, Tex., in 1863.

Philip McWilliams was one of the early settlers of Center Township. He was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1794. He first settled near Wheeling, but in consequence of the destruction of his crops by storms, he remained but a short time, removing to Richland Township, Guernsey County, in 1808, when he entered land near Gibson's Station. In 1833 he came to Center Township, and bought the farm now owned by his son, William McWilliams, upon which he lived the remainder of his life. He was the father of twelve children. The elder McWilliams was a representative farmer and a prominent citizen. He was the first treasurer of the county, and in every respect a Christian gentleman. William McWilliams was born in Guernsey County in 1826, and came to Noble with his parents. He is one of the leading farmers, and has held the office of county commissioner. He married Miss Louisa McComb. They have five children.

Allen Rutherford came from New York in 1837, and settled in Marion Township, whence he removed to the place where he died. He had a family of seven children. Two of his sons, Robert and James, were members of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; the latter never returned.

William Davidson came from West Virginia in 1826, and settled on sec-

tion 16. Two sons, Robert and Joseph, came with him. The latter still resides in the township. He has been identified with the county for sixty years.

S. C. Rogers was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 19, 1838. His father, John W. Rogers, came from Pennsylvania in early life, and settled on the Muskingum River. He reared a family of ten children. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. After his decease his widow moved to Noble County, where she died in 1885. S. C. Rogers enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served five years, lacking five days. Among other engagements, he was in the battles of Bull Pasture Mountain, Cross Keys, second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Greenbrier, Look-out Mountain, Chancellorsville, Cheat Mountain, etc. While he was in the service he was wounded in the right arm. Mr. Rogers has served as class-leader in the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren churches.

The conduct of the citizens of Center Township during the war of the Rebellion was such as to demonstrate fully their unswerving patriotism and strict fidelity to principle. After the first draft, in which a small number were conscripted, the citizens, by organized efforts and the raising of bounties, managed to fill their quota every time. Many of the best young men of the township volunteered and fell martyrs to their country's cause. Many more were spared and returned to their homes after years of hard service.



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Center Township has long been prominent in the tobacco industry. Commencing about 1835, the raising of tobacco attracted more attention year by year, becoming most important and most profitable in the war times. Those who engaged in the business and stuck to it generally made it pay, if they were good managers. Sarahsville was quite a center for the tobacco trade, and large quantities are still shipped from there.

SARAHSVILLE.

Sarahsville, in addition to the distinction of having been the first county seat of Noble County, can also claim the honor of being one of the oldest villages in the county. It was surveyed and platted June 19, 1829, by Benjamin Thorla, for the proprietors, John Devolld and Ezekiel Bates, and the plat was recorded in Morgan County, September 28, 1829. Additions have since been made as follows: By Samuel Aikens, in 1841, and by James M. Rownd, in 1851—surveyed by George Bell, June 25, 1851. The latter addition, consisting of nearly seventeen acres, was made to provide for the expected immigration to the place consequent upon the location of the county seat there.

Sarahsville was named by John Devolld in honor of his wife. John Devolld was the oldest son of David Devolld, an early settler in the township. He was the first merchant of Sarahsville, keeping a small stock of goods in a cabin which stood near the site of G. W. Taylor's store. Devolld's cabin was the first building

erected in Sarahsville, excepting only the two-story brick house in the lower part of the town, which was erected by Ezekiel Bates as early as 1825.

Devolld was not very successful in the mercantile business and discontinued it after a few years. The second merchant was James Rownd, who had a store on the lot now occupied by W. R. Kirk. In partnership with him was a man named Shankland. Henry J. Rownd succeeded his father in business. Both did a large business. Next came Henry Taylor, and later Benjamin F. Young and G. W. Taylor, the latter still in business.

George Richey had an early store and for a time was in partnership with Henry Taylor. Other merchants have been, Jonathan Dilley, Jonas and Samuel Danford, Thomas and William Young, and others, most of whom did a large business.

The first tavern in the town was kept by John Beamer, and not long afterward another was started by George McWilliams. Whisky was sold freely and a bar was considered an indispensable necessity.

William Stewart, who is still a resident of the place, came to Sarahsville in 1842 and began work at his trade, blacksmithing. According to his recollection, eight families then comprised the population of the town. These were the families of James Rownd, Henry J. Rownd, merchant; George Richey, minister; James F. Capell, physician; John Beamer, tavern keeper; Richard Beamer, shoe maker; William Kirkpatrick, blacksmith; Ezekiel Bates, farmer.

In 1854, according to Lippincott's Gazetteer, Sarahsville had a population of 800 and was a thriving business place, with four general stores and a variety of shops representing various industries. There were then two hotels; the county officials and nearly all the lawyers of the county, as well as several doctors, resided in the town. A few years later witnessed the transfer of the county records to Caldwell, and immediately the town began to decline in population. But it remained a good business place, and its merchants probably transacted a greater amount of business than those of Caldwell until after 1871, when the building of the C. & M. railroad further diverted business toward the county seat. Sarahsville is surrounded by a fine country and its merchants are still prosperous. The population of the town was 256 in 1870, and 249 in 1880.

A small school-house was erected in the village about 1843, afterwards replaced by the building destroyed in the fire of 1884. The present school building was erected in 1885, and cost about \$2,000. The school, in two departments, is in charge of H. B. Williams, principal.

At about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th of August, 1884, fire broke out in the heart of the business portion of Sarahsville, and before its progress could be stayed, nearly every place of business in the town was destroyed, with the exception of G. W. Taylor's store. In all, about thirty-five buildings were burned, including stores, dwellings, stables, etc. Among the most val-

uable structures destroyed, in most cases with nearly their entire contents, were one dry goods store, one grocery, Hester's hotel, two drug stores, the school-house and the Masonic hall. At least \$25,000 worth of property was burned, and there was only about \$6,000 insurance on the whole. This fire was a serious blow to the business interests of the town, and the people have not yet fully recovered from its effects, though new buildings are constantly rising to replace the old.

Sarahsville has also been the scene of several painful accidents in recent years, and one occurrence in particular was startling and terrible. May 14, 1886, the boiler of the engine in James Herron's saw-mill exploded, killing Mr. Herron, Edward Hill, Nathan Butler and Lewis Bates, all men with families. Lafayette Tuttle had a leg broken, and was otherwise badly injured.

Following are the names of the principal business men and firms of Sarahsville in 1886:

General merchants: G. W. Taylor, Mrs. E. Danford, C. R. Snyder, grocers; J. W. Smith, C. L. Hellyer.

Druggist: Joseph Johnson.

Planing mill: T. H. Bunting.

Grist-mill and saw-mill: Frederick Secrest, proprietor; Kemp & Son, lessees.

Shoemaker: L. Weaver.

Blacksmiths: W. R. Kirk, A. N. Dilley.

Wagonmaker and undertaker: W. Pettay.

Hotels: Joseph Mercer, Mrs. William Van Meter.

Physicians: W. S. Spriggs, J. D. Aldridge.

Milliner: Fannie Robinson.

CHURCHES.

Sarahsville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was probably founded as early as the town of Sarahsville, if not earlier. The first meeting-house erected by the congregation stood at the old Nicholson cemetery, south of the town. Later the congregation met in the town in a church (erected for the Presbyterian denomination, about 1845 or 1846, but never occupied by them) which served for its accommodation until 1873. Then the present house of worship, a neat frame building with steeple and bell, was erected. Among the early members of this church were Thomas Barry and William Shaw, leaders; John Iker, Anderson Jearls, Thomas Gouricy, Andrew Nicholson, Daniel Bates, Jeremiah Brown, Alfred Morrison, Philip McWilliams, Thomas Large, James Rownd, George Richey, Henry Taylor, and their families. The church now has a membership of 108, and there is in connection an interesting Sabbath school having about one hundred pupils.

The Free Methodists of Sarahsville have recently organized and are about to erect a church.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Sarahsville was organized in 1842, and the house of worship, a small frame building, erected the following year. Among the earliest members were Philip McWilliams and wife,

Alfred Morrison and wife, and George Richey and wife. The first preachers were George Richey and Joseph Markee. Other early preachers were Richard Horton and Evan Thompson. The church has maintained regular preaching ever since it was organized. Formerly it had quite a large membership, but death and removals have so reduced the number that at present there are only about thirty members.

Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant Church.—Near the county infirmary in the northwestern part of the township, a church belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination was erected as early as 1845 through the efforts of George and Joseph Salladay. For a number of years preaching was maintained by that denomination; but the church having become reduced in members, the United Brethren next organized and occupied the building. Recently the Methodist Protestants have organized, and in 1885 they erected a neat and commodious frame building to take the place of the old church. They have about seventy members. The present pastor is Rev. Salisbury Dollison.

The Methodist Church.—There is a Methodist church near the line of the western part of the township. The original organization was Methodist Protestant, and by that denomination the house was built about 1861. Thomas W. Barry was the chief organizer of the church. Recently the church has dropped a part of its name, becoming simply "Methodist." The membership is small.

Fredericksdale United Brethren Church.—The United Brethren of Fredericksdale have maintained an organization for a number of years. In 1884 they erected a neat frame building in which the congregation now worships. The membership is small. The congregation was organized about 1838, and among its leading members were the Kessner, Byers, Burton and Bates families.

LODGE.

Olive Lodge, No. 210, Free and Accepted Masons of Sarahsville, was chartered December 4, 1851. The charter members were J. Y. Hopkins, W. M.; L. S. Dilley, S. W.; J. B. Heaton, J. W.; M. Beatty, D. Gay, William Tracy, W. R. Gay, James Morrison. The lodge is in a fairly prosperous condition, has a good lodge room and is out of debt, notwithstanding the fact that the hall and all of its contents was destroyed in the fire of 1884, only the lodge record being saved. The present officers are Dr. W. S. Spriggs, W. M.; Wm. J. Johnson, S. W.; Wm. Price, J. W.; J. W. Powellson, S. D.; Levi Davis, J. D.; J. T. Davis, secretary; Ezekiel Dye, treasurer; W. R. Kirk, tyler.

The Noble County Agricultural Society was organized in 1852. Its incorporators were Levi Devolld, W. Stewart, John McGary, Jonas Ball, Samuel and Jonas Danford, Fred. Secrest, James Ball, and others, whose names were not obtainable. The first meeting of the society was held in Sarahsville, in the autumn of 1852. Hiram Danford was the first

president. Present officers are W. S. Spriggs, president; J. W. Pettay, vice-president and treasurer; Joseph Johnson, secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. WILLIAM J. YOUNG.—Hon. William J. Young, one of the prominent and successful men of Noble County, was born in a little village called Lippit's Factory, six miles from the city of Providence, R. I., in the year 1815, March 27. His father, William Young, was a manufacturer of cotton goods, and was an operative in the first cotton manufactory erected in the United States. His father was of Scotch nativity, and the progenitor of the Young family in this country, whither he immigrated some time before the war of the Revolution, settling in Rhode Island. In 1825 William removed to the "Ohio country" with his wife and seven children. He settled in what is now Stock Township, where he entered a section of land. The early life of the family in the new country was replete with privations and hardships, which was attributable, in a measure, no doubt, to their being destitute of any knowledge of pioneer life or agricultural operations. William J. at the time of the family's emigration, was a strong, robust lad of ten years; he was possessed of a large amount of vitality, and even then evidenced the possession of those qualities which in after years contributed so largely to his success. Up to the age of twenty-two he had formed no definite plans for the future, turning his attention to whatever venture presented itself.





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and invariably he was successful. He was principally engaged, however, in farming and stock dealing during his residence in Stock, where he lived until 1845, when he removed to Sarahsville, where he engaged quite largely in merchandising and the tobacco trade. In the latter he was very successful. He was a man of sound judgment and keen perception, with confidence in his own ability, and all his undertakings were financial successes. In a few years he found himself possessed of a competency, which afforded him an opportunity for relieving the wants of his less fortunate neighbors, and for a time he did an extensive business as a broker, and it can be said to his credit that he never took an advantage of a distressed debtor. Shortly after the erection of the county he began to take quite an active interest in political matters, and soon became one of the leading members of the Whig element of the county. Upon the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks, but in 1861 he became a pronounced Democrat, and was an influential member of that organization until his decease. He was not a politician, however, in the present definition of the term; he did not court political preferment, his efforts were solely for what he deemed to be for the best interests of the people. He was one of the leading spirits in what is now known as the People's Convention, held in Sarahsville, in 1851, which was the first political movement of prominence after the erection of the County of Noble.

During the war of the Rebellion he took a deep interest in the cause of his country. His money and time were always at command in the furtherance of any war measure or in the raising of volunteers. Neither did he forget the "brave boys in blue" after they had left their homes, but with a fatherly care he looked after the interests of their families. In 1872 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Noble County in the convention to revise the State constitution. As a member of this convention he evidenced that tact, judgment and sterling good sense which were the salient features in everything he undertook. Judge L. D. Campbell, of Hamilton, Ohio, one of the prominent members of that convention, spoke of him as "one of the useful and efficient members of that body." Mr. Young was married, in 1836, to Miss Jane McCann. The result of this union was a family of thirteen children, of whom ten are living: Simon K., Martha (Dudley), Elizabeth (Danford), Mary (Ijams), Sarah (McGuire), Nancy (Berry), Jane (Finley), Ella (Ijams), Charles and Maria (Brown).

William J. Young was in many respects a remarkable man, physically as well as mentally, and had he had the advantages of education and the adventitious aids accessible in an old country, would have made his name illustrious in almost any calling. He was possessed of a large amount of versatility. While he never studied law, he was a lawyer. He never had the benefit of a business education, either theoretical or

practical; still, he was a business man in all that the word implies. Uneducated, still but few men had a larger share of general information. He was finely poised; his brain was as massive as his body. He was a man of powerful physique and fine presence. Socially he was extremely affable and agreeable, and never failed to interest a large circle of listeners. He had a large personal following, which was attributable largely to his broad charity and kindness of heart, and his death, which occurred May 25, 1882, was everywhere regarded as an irreparable loss.

Henry J. Young was born at Lippert's Factory, R. I., October 12, 1819, and came to what is now Noble County with his father's family in 1825. His youth and early manhood were spent in the wilds of the new county. His father was in limited circumstances, and he learned to rely upon his own resources at an early age. By dint of energy and economy he acquired a sum sufficient to purchase forty acres of new land, and soon after (1842) he married Miss Mary A. Davidson, who is a native of Washington County, Pa.

In 1846 he removed to the farm, where he now resides. Mr. Young has been engaged in farming and dealing in tobacco, and is one of the most successful men in the county. In his religious affiliations he is a Methodist, and for a time was a local preacher. He has reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are living; all have received liberal educa-

tions, three of the sons being collegiates.

Thomas J. Young was born at Lippert's Mills, R. I., in 1813. He was the eldest of the family of William Young, and immigrated with the family, in 1825, to what is now Noble County. In 1835 he married Miss Mary Stotsburg, and commenced life on a small piece of new land, which he improved. He was successful in business as a stock dealer, merchant, and in the tobacco trade; in the latter he was quite largely engaged. He was in trade in Sarahsville until 1876. In 1857, through the perfidy of a partner, he lost heavily. He died on his farm, in Center, in 1885. He was a kind father, a generous friend, and a worthy citizen. His children were: Adaline (Spriggs), Mary A. (Alexander), Margaret (Teeters), Isabella (Michaels), Ellen (Young), Thomas II., Arnold, Edmund, and Dora.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

Jeremiah Bateman Brown was one of the prominent early settlers. He was born in New York State, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He served in the War of 1812, and after its close removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio, locating at Zanesville, where he worked in the first glass factory ever established west of the Alleghanies. About 1820 he settled within the present limits of Center Township, Noble County, on a piece of unimproved land which he entered from the government. He married Miss Nancy Gillotte, and reared a large and respectable family.

He was a warm Union man during

the late war, and at the time when the Morgan raiders were spreading terror through Ohio, though then over seventy years of age, he shouldered his squirrel rifle and joined in the pursuit of the guerrilla band. Mr. Brown died in 1864. His widow reached the advanced age of ninety years, and died in 1885. The sons were G. W., Admiral N., Jeremiah B. (deceased), and Jason Whitney. The daughters were Sarah A., Eliza J. (deceased), Margaret A. and Mary A. (deceased). The oldest son, G. W., served in the late war in Lanphere's Michigan Battery, and was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou. The fourth son, Jason W., served in an Indiana regiment during the war.

Jeremiah Byron Brown, third son of Jeremiah Bateman Brown, was born in Zanesville. He married Miss Isabella C. Harris, and reared six children: Mary E. (Smith), John H., better known as Judge Brown, of Caldwell; LeRoy D., of Alliance, Ohio, late State school commissioner; Orra A. (Lanley), Amanda (Grim), and Warren B.—the latter a student at the Cincinnati College of Medicine. The father, like his father before him, was a most earnest and zealous friend of schools, and gave his children the best educational advantages that his means afforded. The sons and daughters have been successful teachers, following that useful vocation for many years, and one of the sons has filled in a highly creditable manner the highest educational office within the gift of the people of Ohio.

Jeremiah Bateman Brown died in 1880, while on a visit to his former home. He was a farmer and lived the greater part of his life in Center Township, removing thence to West Virginia in his later years. His widow is still living.

LEROY D. BROWN, A. M., PH. D. Among the many prominent educators whom Noble County has furnished to the State and country, the gentleman whose name heads this article, stands pre eminent. LeRoy D. Brown was born in Center Township, Noble County, November 3, 1848, and his boyhood was passed amid the rugged but beneficial influences of farm life. At the early age of fifteen years, in the darkest days of the Rebellion, he became a volunteer soldier, and for two years bravely bore his part in the stern discipline of civil warfare. He took part in many engagements, serving under Crook, Sheridan and Grant, and was wounded while with Sheridan in the valley of Virginia. At the close of the war he returned to the farm, and by teaching one year and attending school the next, managed to fit himself for the Ohio Wesleyan University, which he entered in 1869. From this institution, after several intervals of teaching, he was graduated in the regular classical course. Having decided to make teaching his life-work, he devoted himself closely to his pursuit and gained an excellent reputation as a teacher in eastern Ohio. In due time he was called to the Miami Valley, and became distinguished as a teacher and organizer. He held

the position of superintendent of schools in the city of Hamilton, and proved both popular and efficient in that capacity. He is a close observer and a hard student. His characteristic energy is shown by the fact that he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the midst of his professional duties.

Since 1873 Mr. Brown has visited many of the best schools in various parts of the United States and Canada, and in 1882 he traveled in Europe, visiting schools and studying the educational systems of Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria. He has been styled "the best travelled schoolmaster in Ohio." In 1853 he was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected State commissioner of common schools, by a handsome majority. His labors to improve the educational institutions of the State have been indefatigable and have brought good results. The excellent educational exhibit, sent to the New Orleans Exposition, was prepared under his direction, and won for him the highest praise. In recognition of his scholarship he has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has contributed many valuable articles to prominent educational journals.

In a published sketch of Mr. Brown* occur these remarks:

"As the head of the Ohio school system he has proved an efficient officer, and the schools of Ohio were never in a better condition than they are to-day. * * * At various times

he has been honored with important offices in educational conventions and organizations, and he is now the president of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association. As a vocation, he holds that teaching should be so well remunerated as to induce the noblest young men and young women to adopt it as a life-work. Only thus, he thinks, can the new profession assume its true place among the callings of men; and to the end that it may assume such a place, he is willing to give to it the greatest energy and the best thought of his life."

Governor Joseph B. Foraker, as a mark of his confidence in the integrity, capacity and public spirit of Mr. Brown, appointed him as a member of the Board of Trustees of the *Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home*, on the 10th day of February, 1887. This appointment, coming as it did from a chief executive of the State, of opposite political views, near the close of Mr. Brown's official term as school commissioner, attests the fidelity and ability with which he has discharged the important duties of his high office at the head of the public school system of his native State.

In 1878 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Esther Emma Gabel, of Eaton, Ohio. Three children have blessed this union. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their home is always open to their friends, and their hands are always ready to do any good work for "family, church or state."

* *Cincinnati Graphic*, July 4, 1885.







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John H. Brown, ex-probate judge, was born in Center Township in 1846. He was reared on a farm, attended the common schools, and for a few terms was a student at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. For twelve years he taught in the schools of Noble County, and during seven years of that time was principal of the Batesville schools. While there he served as justice of the peace and as county school examiner, being twice chosen to the former office and once to the latter. In 1878 he received the Democratic nomination for probate judge, and was elected. He was re-elected and held the office for two terms. This, in a strongly Republican county, is sufficient evidence of his popularity. Judge Brown has been a resident of Caldwell since the fall of 1878. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Masonic order. He was first married, in 1866, to Miss Louisa Maria Knox, of this county. She died in 1881, leaving four children: Oscar E., Ida M., Carey I., and Miles E. In 1882 he married Mrs. Maria D. Carr, daughter of William J. Young, formerly one of the prominent business men of the county. Two children have been born of this union — Guy B. (deceased), and Simon K.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

HENRY TAYLOR, for many years one of the prominent merchants of the county, is a native of Morgantown, Va. The family removed to Ohio in 1831, settling in Senecaville, Guernsey County. At the age of sixteen Henry commenced life as a clerk in

a store. In 1845 he came to Mount Ephraim, where he engaged in general merchandise and the tobacco business. In 1851 he took charge of a co-operative store in Freedom, and while here was elected county auditor and was the second auditor elected by the people. Upon the expiration of his term he removed to Sarahsville, where he resumed the mercantile business, in which he was successfully engaged until 1878, when he retired from active business. During his commercial career he was an active, energetic business man, and a gentleman whose name was a synonym for integrity and moral rectitude. He identified himself with all measures pertaining to the moral welfare of the people, and was a worthy and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He reared a family of seven children: Elizabeth (Young), Norvall, John W., George W., Susan (Saltgaver), Melville E. and Thomas H. Norvall, the eldest son, as will be seen from the civil list, was elected auditor in 1865. During the war he was in command of a company in the regular army. He served with credit until the latter part of 1864, when he was forced to resign his commission by reason of physical disability.

George W. Taylor, son of Henry Taylor, was born in Senecaville, Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1844. He received such advantages for education as were afforded by the common schools of that day, and at the age of eighteen commenced life as a teacher. He followed this vocation for some time, but it not being wholly

congenial to his tastes, he entered the store of his father as a clerk, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. For many years he was a member of the firm of Henry Taylor & Son, and upon the retirement of the elder Taylor succeeded to the business, in which he has since been engaged. While paying strict attention to his business, Mr. Taylor has interested himself in all matters of public import pertaining to his township and county. For many years he has been a leading member of the board of education of Sarahsville. Perhaps he is best known as a worthy and sincere Christian gentleman, who practices in everyday life the tenets of his faith. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in him all religious and charitable enterprises find a generous friend and patron. Politically, he is a Republican, but never an aspirant for political preferment, nor a politician, in the usual acceptation of the term. In 1884 he was sent as alternate to the national convention at Chicago. In 1883, and again in 1885 he was the unanimous choice of the leading Republicans of the county for representative, and was persistently urged to accept the nomination, but declined the honor. On numerous occasions he has represented his party at State conventions. In 1867 Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. Noah Hill, of Senecaville, Ohio. Seven children have been born to them: Lillian H., Myra V., Candace H., Bessie B., Mary H., George H. and Henry DeHass.

JOHN W. ROBINSON.

The Robinson family are of English extraction. Richard J. Robinson, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this article, was born in Virginia in 1812, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Nancy Hook. He acquired the trade of millwright, and was also skilled in wagon making. In 1854 he removed to Noble County, settling in Sarahsville, where he died in 1886, aged seventy-three years. John W. Robinson was born near Winchester, Va., January 28, 1843. Early in life he evidenced a decided aptitude for mechanics, and when but a mere child was able, with the few rude tools at his command, to construct almost anything, from a toy wagon to a miniature steam-engine. His youthful imagination was highly wrought up by some telling him that huge fortunes awaited him if he could discover "perpetual motion." He immediately commenced a series of experiments with wheels, buckets, elevators, etc., only to have his hopes blasted by the information that the same experiments had already been made by others, and that he was laboring with an impossibility. At the age of sixteen his mind was directed toward educational matters. His facilities were, of course, quite limited, but by the aid of private tutors he studied history and the classics. He entered the Marietta College, but ill health prevented him from pursuing a collegiate course. In 1862 he began life as a teacher at East Union, Noble County, where he taught one term. The war was in



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progress, and he was so thoroughly impressed with his duty to his country, that after teaching a second term at his home in Sarahsville he joined Company E, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private soldier. At the expiration of a year he was detailed as clerk in the Commissary Department, where he remained until honorably discharged by special order of General Hooker, when he returned to his home and resumed his former vocation. His profession, however, then as now, was illy remunerated, and not wholly congenial, and he next turned his attention to the introduction of improved textbooks for schools, and for four years he traveled the eastern part of the State as the representative of Ingham & Bragg, Cleveland, Ohio, at which time traveling agents in this capacity were discontinued by the "publishers' compact." He next engaged in the drug and book business in Sarahsville, but the business was too slow and tedious for one so impulsive and energetic, and he removed to Indianapolis, where he became associated with Messrs. Martin & Hopkins, State agents for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, as a solicitor. In this, as in other enterprises, he was successful, and in two years we find him occupying the responsible position of special agent for the same company, working in Indiana, Kentucky, and Michigan.

In this department he soon evinced his marked ability as an insurance man, and as evidence of their appreciation of his services the company

offered him the State of Kentucky, which he accepted. For one year he took the sole charge of the business. Being ambitious to control the largest agency the company had, he associated himself with General B. R. Cowen (Assistant Secretary of the Interior during General Grant's administration), taking, under the firm name of Cowen & Robinson, the States of Ohio and Kentucky. This connection was highly successful, and continued for nearly four years, General Cowen retiring.

Under the able management of Mr. Robinson, the company's business has not only been built up from \$1,500,000 to over \$4,000,000, but has commanded the confidence and patronage of the best men in the State; and it can be truly said that no agency is in a more healthy and prosperous condition than this. One of the officials of the company, in speaking of Mr. Robinson, says: "Mr. Robinson has been in the employment of our company for many years, and is likely to continue in such employment much longer. We have found him a thoroughly competent and reliable man and we commend him to you as a gentleman who enjoys our confidence." December 24, 1867, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Olive B. Dilley, of Sarahsville. He resides in Louisville, Ky.

The career of Mr. Robinson is one worthy of emulation. Starting in life with only his natural resources as his capital, he has, by individual effort, acquired an enviable position in the business world, and the esteem and regard of all his acquaintances.

CHARLES C. DAVIDSON was born in Noble County, Ohio, February 24, 1844. He worked on his father's farm while a boy, attending school during the winter months. When nineteen years old he entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, where he pursued his studies so vigorously that at the end of two years failing health sent him again to his father's home.

Here, under private teachers, he continued his studies and completed the course begun at college. For the first few years his teaching was in the schools near his home. During these early years his abilities were recognized, and his services were eagerly

sought at the various institutes and in the normal schools. In 1871 he was appointed school examiner of Noble County, and with signal success he filled this position until called to the superintendency of the Quaker City schools.

To identify himself more closely with the professional teachers of Ohio, he completed, in 1875, the clas-

sical course of study at the Ohio Central Normal School, and in this year obtained a life certificate from the State Board of School Examiners.

In 1876 he took charge of the public schools of New Lisbon, where he remained for nine years, winning for himself and the schools an enviable reputation.

Desiring a wider field of labor, he

chose Alliance, and in his new field has added new lustre to his fame as an educator. His success as superintendent of the schools in this latter place was evidenced in the fact that the Board of Education, unsolicited on his part, at the end of the first year elected him for two years,



CHARLES C. DAVIDSON.

at a greatly advanced salary.

The results of his efforts are a largely increased attendance in the schools, with a correspondingly increased interest, and a visible improvement in "methods;" a public school library of a thousand volumes from the best authors; the purchase of the *vacated* college and its valuable grounds as the building

suitable for the imperative needs of the city and which, when remodeled, will be one of the finest school buildings and sites in the State.

In 1886 the Ohio University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and most worthily was the honor bestowed. For years he has been a member of both the State Teachers' Association and National Department of School Superintendence, holding various offices in both; and for the past two years has acted as secretary of the National Association of School Superintendents.

HON. WILLIAM VAN METER.

Hon. William Van Meter was born in Belmont County in 1819. He learned the trade of a carpenter, a vocation he followed for a livelihood until his removal to Mount Ephraim in 1834. From Mount Ephraim he came to Sarahsville, which was afterward his home. For many years he was engaged in merchandising in different parts of the county. He identified himself with the best interests of Sarahsville, and filled many positions of trust and responsibility. He filled the office of county treasurer for two terms. In 1874 he was elected to the representative branch of the legislature. He served on the State Board of Equalization. In 1850 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Stewart, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1823, and came to this county with her parents in 1831. Six children were born to them: Maggie (Danford), John W., Herman W., McClellan, Leah (Johnson), and Hamilton W. Mr. Van

Meter was a Democrat in political belief, and in every way a worthy citizen.

THE BALL FAMILY.

Mathew Ball, one of the prominent pioneers of Center Township, was a native of Wales, where he was born in 1745. He came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary War; he first settled in Allegany County, Md., where he followed tanning and milling; he was successful in business, and accumulated what at the time was thought to be a competency. With the desire no doubt of bettering the condition of his family he came to Noble County, and in 1818 entered 160 acres of land near where is now the village of Sarahsville. On this farm he lived until his decease which occurred Dec. 27, 1821; he reared a family of nine children—Mathew, Jonas, John, Daniel, Lydia (Gilpin), Mary (Riddle) Susan (Vories), Anna and Julia. Jonas was born in Maryland in 1791, and came to the new country with the family. He married Miss Amy Archer, and was the first settler on the farm now owned by Mr. Clay Young. He was a typical pioneer in the fullest sense of the term, strong, robust and resolute, and possessed of unlimited confidence in his own resources and his ability to conquer success under such adverse circumstances. He had a full share of pioneer experiences, a narration of which would sound to the present generation more like fiction than fact. He was obliged to market the produce of the farm in Marietta, a distance of nearly fifty

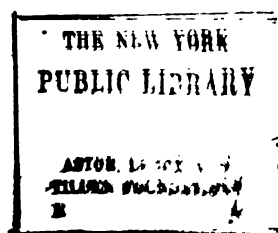
miles over roads that at this time would be thought to be impassable; on one occasion he took a load of pork to Marietta, which he sold for \$1.50 per hundred, but despite the obstacles, which would have disheartened one less courageous, he was successful in life and at one time owned over 1,200 acres of land. But few men did more than he in the development of the county, and the name of Jonas Ball will always be accorded a prominent place among the pioneers of Noble County. He died Oct. 9, 1875, aged eighty-three years; his wife died in 1865, aged sixty-three. He had a family of twelve children, four boys and eight girls. James was born in Center Dec. 19, 1819; his youth was passed on the farm of his father, sharing the hardships of a pioneer family; his recollection of the early days is vivid; he recalls many incidents that took place in his boyhood that illustrate pioneer life in Center. The follow-

ing is related to show what the pioneers were compelled to endure, and something of the early life of our subject. In 1835, just before harvest, the family got out of wheat, and they were obliged to cut the ripe spots; the sheaves after being sufficiently dried were threshed with flails, cleaned with a sheet and riddle. On this occasion the wheat was boiled in a tea-kettle with a little maple sugar to render it more palatable. On this unwholesome diet they subsisted for two days. Many other experiences might be given, but this will suffice as an illustration.

Like his father, he began life upon a new farm, and is entitled to a prominent place among the pioneer farmers of the county. He married Miss Anna Salladay in 1844. She was born in Buffalo Township in 1824. They reared a family of six children — Emily (Russell), Israel, Martha (Downey), Angeline (Cox), Jane (Newton) and Annie.



James Bull



CHAPTER XIX.

SHARON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—SAMUEL SAILOR, THE HUNTER, AN EARLY PIONEER—THE ARCHIBALD FAMILY MAKE A SETTLEMENT IN 1815—ANECDOTES OF SAILOR—HOW HE DEFENDED HIS NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE—HOW HE ARRIVED LATE AT A RAISING—HUNTING—THE WILEYS, LONGS AND OTHERS—ATTEMPT TO LOCATE THE COUNTY SEAT OF MORGAN NEAR SHARON—REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS—THE HORSE-MILLS—THE POST-BOY—COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHARON TOWNSHIP was erected by the county commissioners May 1, 1851, so as to include and be composed of the following territory, to-wit:

"Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of section 32, in township number 6 of range number 9; thence north through the center of sections 32, 29, 20, 17, 8 and 5 to the northeast corner of the west half of section 5, in said township number 6 and range 9; thence west along township lines to the northwest corner of section 3, in township number 6 and range 10; thence south along section lines to the southwest corner of section 34 in said township and range; thence east along the township lines to the place of beginning, containing 27 sections."

Samuel Sailor was a pioneer and a well-known character. He first located south of Sharon, prior to 1815, and built a camp, making his living by hunting. He used to say that he was here seven weeks without seeing a human being. He came from Washington County, Pa. After he had made a small improvement

he brought his wife here, and they lived alone in the woods, remote from any neighbors. Mr. Archibald, who came in 1815, entered the land on which Sailor had squatted. The two were unable to agree as to the amount which Sailor was entitled for his improvement, and went to law to settle the matter. The trial was held in Cambridge, this territory then belonging in Guernsey County, and the disputants and witnesses walked there, nearly thirty miles, each carrying his rifle. Sailor removed to what is now the western part of Sharon Township, where he died in 1871, aged about eighty-eight years. He was a large man, physically; tall and strong, with no superfluous flesh. He was a veritable backwoodsman, rough and uncouth in appearance, but honest, kind-hearted and obliging. The following incident, related by Mr. William Long, who had the story from the old man's lips, will serve to illustrate his bravery and neighborly kindness:

After Sailor settled in the western part of the township his nearest neighbor on the south was a Mr.

Brown, who lived with his family at the forks of Olive Green Creek, about five miles distant. One day Sailor saw two suspicious characters near his own home. On interrogating them, he received unsatisfactory replies, and the men departed in the direction of Brown's cabin. Knowing that Brown was away from home, he took his gun and followed them, satisfied that they meant mischief. Arrived at his neighbor's, he pushed open the door and discovered the two tramps seated at the table partaking of a meal which they had compelled Mrs. Brown to supply, while she was waiting upon them, nearly frightened to death. A glance revealed the situation, and as one of the men arose from the table, and assumed a hostile attitude, Sailor knocked him down and quickly threw him out of the door. The other was treated in the same manner. Sailor then barred the door and remained during the night at his neighbor's cabin, guarding it against the possible return of the vagrants. But the latter were evidently satisfied, and did not care to run the risk of another encounter with Sailor's powerful fists.

On one occasion Sailor had a raising, and of course had to have whisky. He was quite fond of that beverage himself. His friend, Samuel Long, knowing this, made him promise that he would not open the keg until the day of the raising. Sailor went to Archer's distillery, in the vicinity of East Union, and brought back a keg of whisky on his shoulders. He reached Mr. Long's cabin

in the night, and asked for something with which to open the keg. Mr. Long reminded him of his promise, but Sailor persisted, and opened the keg. He still had about eight miles farther to walk, but took up his burden and started for home. He did not arrive until two o'clock in the afternoon. By that time the building was up; but the whisky was none the less welcome on account of the delay in its arrival.

Sailor was one of the best hunters that the country afforded. He killed many bears, deer and wolves, and took delight in the pursuit of them. He said that he once shot three deer, without moving from his tracks, as fast as he could load and fire. The deer, instead of fleeing when the first one was shot, came towards him. His explanation of the matter was that the echo of the report of his rifle, flung back by a hill opposite, sounded like the report of another gun, and drove the animals toward him.

Among the earliest settlers were the Archibalds, Wileys, Boones, Longs and Smoots, who located near where Sharon now is. The present western part of the township was little settled early, and for years improvements progressed very slowly in that part of the township.

William Wiley died in 1816 and his remains were the first that were buried in the old graveyard at Sharon.* His sons, James, William, and Thomas, all lived here. John,

*The second buried there was an infant child of William Seoggan, and the third, the wife of Matthew Grimes.

another son, lived near Caldwell and had an early horse-mill. He was something of a hunter and once killed a large bear near where Alexander Boggs now lives. Betsey, wife of "Billy" Boone, and Annie, wife of Joshua Clark, belonged to the same family. All were worthy people and reared large families.

Thomas Wiley, of another family, came from Belmont County and settled south of Sharon. He was originally from Pennsylvania. His descendants are still here. His sons were John, Samuel and Thomas; and his daughters, Jane, Margaret Mary and Agnes.

James Archibald was born in Ireland, married in Pennsylvania, and came from Belmont County, settling south of Sharon in 1815, and his was probably the first family that made a permanent location in the township. The sons were John, David, William, James and Elza. William, born in 1800, is still living, and a resident of the township, and is among the few that remain of the original settlers of the county. John Archibald was a prominent man in early years, serving as justice over twenty years. He was also a county commissioner several terms. His first commission as justice was issued while this part of the county belonged to Guernsey County.

Elza Archibald was born in 1806 and has followed farming. He was a teacher in early life. He was married in 1828 to Mary Boyd, and in 1852 to Phebe Rutan, who is still living. Elza and his brother William are the only survivors of

the family, which consisted of five sons and one daughter.

The Archibald family left Belmont County, one mile west of St. Clairsville, on the 26th of March, 1815, and reached their new home on the 5th of April. They started with a wagon, and a part of the way had to cut their own road. They left all but the two front wheels of the wagon on the way, and marked the trees along the route so they would know the way back.

James Archibald had one of the first orchards in this region, and people came from distant points to procure the fruit, which was then a great luxury. Mr. Archibald and John McKee procured the trees at Belpre, on the Ohio River. They went with an ox-team and were two days going and returning. They brought back three hundred trees.

William Boone was a pioneer on the present farm of Samuel Eakin. He sold out to Alexander Greenlee, and moved away. Greenlee came from Belmont County and remained until 1848, when he sold out to Eakin. Greenlee married a Miss Marquis.

Alfred Smoot, Esq., is one of the old residents, and his recollections of pioneer events have added much to the interest of this chapter. Mr. Smoot was born in Fauquier County, Va., December 25, 1809. In 1817 he came to Ohio with the family, his father, Lewis Smoot, settling near the present town of Sharon. His father cleared and improved the farm on which he died in 1850. Alfred worked at McConnellsville,

when a young man, and in 1836 returned to Sharon Township, settling on a farm, from which he removed to his present residence in Sharon in 1870. He has had three wives and is the father of nine children, six of whom are living. He has held the offices of justice of the peace and notary public.

Until the formation of Morgan County the southern half of the present township of Sharon belonged to Washington County, and the northern half to Guernsey. Buffalo Township, Guernsey County, originally included the northern portion of Sharon Township. Manchester and Olive Townships, erected in 1819, included the present territory of this township until Noble County was made. When Morgan County was erected a hope was entertained of getting the county seat located on what was afterward the Edward Parrish farm. The land was then owned by Isaac Hill. Land was cleared and logs were cut on the present Joseph Parrish farm with which to build a temporary court house. Four different parties made land entries, taking up an entire section, on which it was proposed to locate the seat of justice of the county. Subsequent events verified the axiom of Burns:

"The best laid plans of mice and men
Gang aft agley."

The first school-house in the township was a log building, which stood in or near the old graveyard in Sharon. Another early school-house was built on James Kyle's farm. Among the early teachers were Eliza

Kyle, Thomas Wiley and Peter Ackley.

Along the waters of Olive Green was a favorite hunting-ground for the pioneers. Hunters frequently came here from Zanesville and other distant points.

The pioneers were strong, hearty, good-natured, honest people, who made the best of everything; and, "preserving an even temper in the midst of hardships," as Horace expressed it, they enjoyed themselves well, even though the wilderness was their home. "Frolics" of every sort—log rollings, huskings, raisings, etc.,—were largely attended, and everybody worked with a will and with cheerfulness. There were no drones, and none that were unwilling to assist a neighbor who needed help. After they had completed the task undertaken, the young men would engage in wrestling and jumping matches, try to play practical jokes on one another, and in other ways seek to make things agreeable and pleasant. Whisky drinking was practiced by almost everybody, but there was seldom any drunkenness or exhibitions of evil temper.

James Kyle settled in 1817, coming from Belmont County. He died here at an advanced age. His children were Eliza (Bell), Jane (Morrison), Rebecca (Smith) and Lucinda (Kusan). Eliza was an early school-teacher.

Among the early settlers of the township were several families that were Germans or of German descent. Among these were Jacob Hawk, Samuel Anthony and other

Anthony — Jacob, Harmon, George, Conrad, John and Boston Harmon — Jacob and Boston still living; Peter Pickenpaugh and his sons, Peter, John, Jacob, Adam and George, the latter still living here; the Swanks and some others. The Germans were all industrious, honest citizens and were generally successful farmers.

The Pennsylvania Germans were among the first settlers in the western part of the township. Among them were John Shuster, the Anthonys, and Klingensmiths. Of the last named family, all died, except the mother, a few years after they came.

From 1817 to 1820 the settlement progressed quite rapidly, several new families coming each year. A second period of settlement began after Congress passed a law allowing an entry of forty-acre tracts. It is believed that the last forty-acre tract in this township was entered by James Kane, where William Shepard now lives.

Thomas Boyd, of Irish descent, came from Belmont County, settling about 1818 on the farm now occupied by his son Robert, and was a prominent early settler. Arthur Boyd, born in 1852, now resides on the homestead farm of his father.

An old resident states that there were no roads in the vicinity of Sharon in 1817. The nearest approach to a road was a path which led through the woods from Thomas Wiley's to Samuel Long's. The first road through the township was the

so-called Center road, from McConnelville to Woodsfield.

Elisha Spencer settled south of Sharon, on land now owned by Mrs. Kelly. His brother Israel lived in Olive Township. Both sold out and removed.

Robert Lowe, who married Rebecca Boyd, is still living where he settled quite early. His parents located at Olive, among the first settlers on Duck Creek.

William Bell first settled and made a small improvement near Caldwell, afterwards removing to this township. He was an Irishman. His sons, William, David, and John, also lived here.

James Scott, from Belmont County, settled prior to 1825 on land now owned by William Long and John Keyser. He had several sons, none of whom now remain in the township. Peter Walters, the Harmons, and Lewis Shirley were early settlers. The last operated a horse mill in early years, which he sold to Richard Lyons. James Bigley located early where his son Joseph lives. Michael Morrison, from Belmont County, was an early settler where his son Michael lives.

Among the earliest settlers in the western part of the township were the Brownriggs, Walters and Pickenpaughs, who came soon after 1817. John Brownrigg, whose son John is still living, was an Englishman who came to the township with his family early.

There were no early grist-mills in the township except horse-mills. Of these Lewis Shirley, in the south

part of the township, had the first. He also operated a distillery. James Glenn had a horse-mill at Sharon. Afterward Isaac Parrish and Eldridge Wootton each erected steam flouring-mills at Sharon. James McGlashan had a carding machine in operation on Olive Green Creek as early as 1835. He afterward brought his machinery to Sharon, bought out Glenn's horse-mill and substituted carding-mill machinery.

The first blacksmith who located in the vicinity was William Scoggan, who lived south of Sharon. He came from Guernsey County. He kept a negro who used to drive his team, hauling salt to Barnesville from McKee's salt works at Olive. Scoggan left the country and his friends never heard from him.

When Samuel Long and wife came to this county Mrs. Long rode upon a horse, which also carried the household stuff of the family. Mr. Long walked the entire distance. Shortly after their arrival here Mr. Long took his horse and returned to Belmont County to bring out a spinning-wheel. It was cold weather and there was snow on the ground. Before starting on the return trip he was given some luncheon and a piece of lighted punk-wood, the then universal substitute for matches. When Mr. Long desired to rest and eat his dinner, he kindled a fire in the trunk of a dry tree by means of the punk, and after warming, eating his dinner and feeding his horse, resumed his journey. He found it no easy thing to carry a spinning-wheel on horseback, but he succeeded

and brought it safely home. Mr. Long worked at shoemaking for Samuel Sailor, the pioneer hunter, and was paid in bear meat and venison. Long was no hunter himself, but used to relate with a good deal of interest how he shot his first and only deer. He was at a raising after a good fall of snow, when the sun came out brightly and the snow began to melt. At once all the others who were present left their work, seized their guns and started for the woods, knowing that the conditions were favorable for securing some venison. Not to be outdone, Long went with the rest to the woods. He had not proceeded far when he saw a fine deer, and immediately he had a severe attack of "buck ague," a disease which often attacks amateur hunters. He was so excited that he scarcely knew what he was doing; but he fired his gun and the deer fell. Not stopping to see whether he had killed the deer, he again loaded and fired; then approaching, found that the animal was dead. When the hunters returned, some of them unsuccessful, he was much congratulated on his skill as a marksman, but declared on his part that it was only by good luck that his aim had been true.

When Sharon postoffice was established in 1830 but two newspapers were taken among all the patrons of the office. Peter Ackley received weekly a copy of the *London Pall Mall Gazette*, and John Lyons, the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*. Many times the mail came without bringing a letter for any-

body along the entire route. Letters were an expensive luxury, all that came a long distance costing the recipient twenty-five cents for postage. The mail carrier, a boy on horseback, carrying a tin trumpet on which he blew a shrill blast to announce his approach, was a scarcely less important personage than General Jackson himself, and was looked upon with silent, open-mouthed admiration by the boys along his route, many of whom no doubt imagined that his position represented the acme of boyish eminence. A letter was a nine days' wonder, and whoever received one generally took the earliest opportunity of communicating its contents to the neighbors.

This township has furnished to Morgan and Noble Counties its full share of county and legislative officers. Among former prominent residents have been Hon. Isaac Parrish, twice a representative in Congress; William Parrish, sheriff of Morgan County; Oliver Keyser, associate judge in Morgan County, and representative to the legislature from Noble County; Dr. Jesse M. Stone, associate judge in Morgan County; John Archibald, an early commissioner of Morgan County; Jonah Walters, representative to the legislature from Noble County; Theodore Parrish, clerk of Noble County; William Long, commissioner of Noble County; Charles Burlingame, county surveyor, two terms; William Lowe, county surveyor, one term.

James Caldwell started the first store at Olive Green in 1856, and is still in the mercantile business at

this point. Jacob Swank began building a mill here in the same year. He has been a merchant here since 1866. The postoffice at Olive Green was established in 1857. James Caldwell was the first postmaster and is still in office.

PERSONAL.

Francis Aduddell was born in Guernsey County January 1, 1829. His father, who was a soldier of 1812, was born in Baltimore, Md.; his mother was a native of Ireland. The family came to Noble County in 1826 and Francis has since lived on the same farm. Mr. Aduddell was married in 1863 to Ellen Lyons, of this county. They have had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Thomas, Annie F., Melton and Harley.

Winfield Archibald was born in Sharon Township in 1855, and is a farmer. In politics he is a Democrat. His grandfather, Archibald, was born in Ohio; his maternal grandfather in Virginia. His father, born in Sharon Township in 1827, died in 1875. His mother was born in Guernsey County in 1825, and is still living. They reared four children.

George A. Bell is descended from a family of pioneers. His grandfather was a soldier of 1812. His father was born in Belmont County in 1804, and in 1827 married and settled in Manchester Township, Morgan County, where George A. was born May 19, 1838. He is one of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. He was married in 1860 to Rachel M. Daniel, of Cald-

well; children: Thaddeus H. and Nettie I. The family are Presbyterian and Republicans.

Robert Bell is of Irish and Scotch descent. Both his grandfathers were in the Revolutionary War. His parents were both born in Belmont County, whence his father removed to Morgan County in 1837. His mother died in 1837, and his father came to Noble County in 1869. Robert was born in Belmont County in 1837, and came to Morgan County with his parents. He was the oldest of five children, the others being Agnes A., Mary J., Nancy (who married Oliver Keyser), and Alice. Mr. Bell is a farmer. He has served as justice of the peace. He is a Democrat in politics.

W. B. Boyd, a prominent farmer, was born in Sharon Township in 1856. Mr. Boyd has 366 acres of land, and is largely engaged in breeding fine stock. Mr. Boyd was married in 1875 to Helen L. Carr, of Sharon. They have two children. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Protestant church, to which his wife also belongs.

Joseph Bigley was born September 30, 1826, and resided on the farm which his father entered in 1821. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania; his father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and came to this township from Belmont County. The family consisted of four daughters and two sons, all living except Jacob, who died in 1844. Joseph was married in 1858 to Catharine Ijams, of this county; children: James I. (deceased), John R., Mary M., Wiley

H., Jefferson W., Amy C., Joseph V. and Hettie M. Mr. and Mrs. Bigley are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Bigley's father died when he was but seven years of age and the widow and family were left to brave the hardships of pioneer life alone. The mother was a brave woman, well fitted for her position. She once killed a large rattlesnake alone and unaided, and on another occasion killed a deer; the animal, pursued by dogs, jumped into the creek; she seized a rail, threw it upon his horns and drowned the deer, by getting upon the rail and holding his head under water.

John Brown was born in Belmont County in 1815, and has been a merchant and farmer during life. Formerly he was in the mercantile business at Newburg, in this county, where he did a large business, buying and shipping tobacco to Baltimore. He has been twice married and is the father of nine children, all of whom are living.

William Brown was born in Belmont County, in 1842. His father and mother were also born in the same county. They came to Newburg, Noble County, and thence to Sharon Township. William enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry and served during the war, taking part in the battles of Big Creek Gap, Tenn., siege of Knoxville; Athens, Florence and Decatur; Rousseau raid; East Point, Ga., Atlanta, Jonesboro', Nashville, Aiken, Columbia, Fayetteville, Rockingham, Averysboro', Bentonville and Raleigh. Mr. Brown was married in 1871 to Lizzie Dye;

children: Emmet, Nora, Minnie, Dora and Fulton. He is a Republican. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist church.

John Brownrigg and family came from England and settled in this township among the early pioneers. He died in 1856. Mary Brownrigg, daughter of John, married George Walters, whose parents came from Pennsylvania to Belmont County. George Walters settled in Sharon Township. He followed farming; died in 1869, his wife in 1862. Peter J. Walters, son of George, was born in Sharon Township, June 7, 1838, and is now a farmer in Noble Township. He married Theresa A. Brown, daughter of Edmond G. Brown and granddaughter of Dexter Brown, an early settler, who came from Rhode Island. Edmond G. Brown married Elmy McFerren, whose parents came from Pennsylvania and settled in Noble Township in 1835. Edmond G. Brown died in 1874; his widow is still living. Peter J. Walters was enrolled as corporal of Company I, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, June 24, 1863, and served until July 25, 1865, when he was discharged at Knoxville, Tenn.

B. F. Burlingame was born in Noble Township, October 16, 1830, and is the son of one of the early settlers who came from Rhode Island. Mr. Burlingame is a Republican in politics, and has followed farming and shoemaking as his occupations. He was married in 1861 to Sarah J. Early, a native of Ireland, and has one son, — Sidney.

James Caldwell, merchant at Olive

Green, was born near the site of the town of Caldwell in 1830, and is one of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. He has followed farming and mercantile pursuits. He is perhaps the oldest postmaster in Noble County, having served in that capacity for thirty-one years. He is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Protestant church. He has been married twice, first to Mary J. Long, of Wyandot County, Ohio; and second, to Agnes Parrish, of Olive Township. Mr. Caldwell is the father of six children, all living except one daughter.

John J. Delancy, a prominent farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, May 19, 1831. He was one of twelve children, eight of whom are still living. His father came from Pennsylvania and his mother from Maryland. Mr. Delancy has followed farming. He is a Republican in politics. He was married in 1852 to Miss Cordelia Wilson, of this county; children: S. Ellsworth, Ulysses S. (deceased), Frank L., John H., Urilla T. and Sarah F.

Samuel Danford, Sr., was born in New Jersey in 1774. His wife was a native of Virginia. They were married in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1800, and reared sixteen children. Samuel Danford, Jr., of Sharon Township, the twelfth of these children, was born June 28, 1818, in that portion of Monroe County now forming a part of Noble. He was married in 1840 to Jane Adair, who died in June, 1846; again in December, 1846, to Isabella Humphrey, who died in

January, 1864; and a third time to Maria Delaney, in April, 1864. Mr. Danford is the father of eleven children, of whom seven are living. He signed the temperance pledge at the age of eighteen, and never broke it. He was formerly a Whig, but has been a Republican since the formation of the party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has held several church and township offices.

James Danford was born in Marion Township, Noble County, in 1833. His father, a native of Virginia, and his mother, who was born in Pennsylvania, were early settlers in that township, and reared six sons and five daughters. Mr. Danford married Margaret A. Kapple, of Morgan County, and is the father of four sons and two daughters. He is a Republican, and a Past Master in the Masonic fraternity.

Ralph Essex was born in Muskingum County in 1808, and came to Noble County in 1820. His wife, a native of Scotland, was born in 1820. They were married in 1841, and reared four sons and four daughters. Ralph Essex, Jr., the seventh child, was born September 30, 1856, on the farm where he now resides. He received a common-school education, and has followed farming. In 1881 he married Phema M. Phelps, of Morgan County. They have one child—Jennie G. Mr. Essex is a Republican. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Three of his brothers were in the late war; two were shot, one of them fatally.

Frank M. Gill was born in Sharon in 1852, and educated at the Academy in his native place, and has followed teaching. Mr. Gill was married in 1878 to Sarah Davidson, of Hiramburg, and has two children. He is a Democrat. Mr. Gill served as school examiner for nine consecutive years.

Conrad Harmon, of German descent, was born January 27, 1843. His grandfather Harmon came from Germany about 1771, and served in the Revolutionary War, receiving a wound at the battle of Germantown. He died in Morgan County. Conrad's father was born in Pennsylvania, and is still living. Conrad Harmon entered the service of the United States in 1862, in Company K, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 25, 1863, having participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Re-enlisting in Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he served until July 25, 1865. In 1869 he married Electa W. Robinson, who died in 1871. In 1873 he married Mary E. Thompson; children: Charles D., John F., Hannah E., Owen G. and Omer H. (twins). Mr. Harmon is a farmer by occupation and a Republican in politics.

Rufus P. James was born in Muskingum County in 1820, and is of Welsh and Irish descent. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. James has been twice married, and is the father of ten children, five by each wife, of whom six are still living, Dr. Frank James being the

only child unmarried. Mr. James belongs to the Baptist church, and is a Republican in politics.

The Keyserers are of English and German parentage. The father and mother of Andrew Keyser were born in Pennsylvania and were early settlers in Belmont County. They had five sons, all now living except Oliver, who was a representative to the legislature from Noble County and a draft commissioner during the Rebellion. He died in 1882. Another brother, John, was in the legislature at the same time with Oliver. Andrew Keyser, of Sharon Township, was born in Belmont County in 1815. In 1837 he married Miranda Luellen, in Belmont County, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living — Jesse, Isaac, Oliver, John and Jacob. Mr. Keyser is a Democrat and a Methodist.

Oliver Keyser, son of Andrew Keyser, was born in Sharon Township in 1847 and has followed farming. In 1875 he was married to Lida Bell; children: Effie A., Nora P. (deceased), Nellie B. and Herbert H. Mr. Keyser belongs to the Methodist Protestant church and his wife to the Presbyterian.

Isaac Keyser was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1817. He settled in Noble County in 1864, and is now engaged in farming. He was married in 1850 to Miss Monica Porterfield, of Belmont County. Their children are five sons and one daughter. Four of them are still living. One of the sons is six feet and eight inches in height. Mr. Keyser and

wife are Presbyterians. He is a Democrat in politics.

Isaac Keyser, Jr., was born in Belmont County in 1844 and came to Noble County with his parents. He was married in 1861 to Elizabeth Ijams. Their children are Anna Albertine and Andrew J. Mr. and Mrs. Keyser are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Democrat. He served as land appraiser in 1880.

Samuel Long was a prominent early settler, a man of intelligence and an exemplary citizen. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, and was of Scotch descent. He came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Belmont County about 1800. In 1810 he married Mary Wiley and soon afterward settled near the site of the town of Caldwell, where he remained a short time, then removed to the farm in Sharon Township on which he died in 1868. His first wife died in 1824. She bore six children (three sons and three daughters). In 1825 Mr. Long married Mary Olephant, of Morgan County; she also had six children (five sons and one daughter). She died in 1852, and in 1853 Mr. Long married Hannah Read, of Muskingum County, who survived him a short time.

William Long, second child of Samuel and Mary (Olephant) Long, was born in this township October 28, 1827, and is a prominent and successful farmer. He has been identified with every public interest calculated to promote the welfare of Noble County, and is a friend and encourager of education and religion. He

has served in several township offices, and has held the office of county commissioner two terms. Mr. Long is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He has been married three times — first, to Mary Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1870; second, to Lucretia Phipps, of this county, who died in 1876; and in 1878, to his present wife, *nee* Mary J. Bell, of Noble County. Mr. Long is the father of nine sons and three daughters, all living except two daughters (Mary J. and Sarah K.) and an infant son. On the farm of Mr. Long is a frame barn, built in 1824 by George Morrison, which is believed to be the oldest in Noble County.

Robert Lowe is an old resident. He was born in Virginia in August, 1803; came to Washington County, Ohio, and thence, in 1814, to what is now Noble. During life he has been a farmer. He was married in 1824 to Rebecca Boyd, and is the father of eight sons and four daughters; eight children are still living. Mr. Lowe is a Democrat and a Methodist.

John Lowe was born in Noble County in 1836, and is a farmer. He was married in 1857 to Margaret J. Hannan; children: Orris (died at the age of twenty-six), Mary E., and Wilard. Mr. Lowe is a Democrat.

James Lowe, son of Robert, was born September 18, 1829, on the farm where he now lives. He married Catherine Amelia O'Donovan, from London, England, and is the father of four sons and four daughters. Three of the children are dead — Philip C., Rosa J. and Mary R. (Par-

rish). Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Methodist Protestant church, in which he has held several offices. He is a Democrat.

Alonzo B. Lowe, son of Robert Lowe, was born December 3, 1849. He married in 1885, Anna S., daughter of William McGee, of Noble Township, and has one child, Lulu Belle. Mr. Lowe is a Democrat and a farmer.

Joseph E. Marquis, merchant at Sharon, is the son of John E. Marquis, a prominent citizen, whose parents were among the early settlers, and Mary Perrin, his wife. He was born July 6, 1854, and has followed mercantile pursuits. For twelve years he has served as postmaster at Sharon. Mr. Marquis is a Democrat, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in 1875 to Venora E. Gill, of Sharon, and they have five children: Carrie May, Frank M., Herman H. and Bernard B. (twins), and Lillie M. Mr. Marquis is a Methodist; his wife a Presbyterian.

A. H. McFerren, a prominent farmer, was born in Noble County May 10, 1849. He was educated at Sharon Academy, and followed teaching several years. He is a Democrat, and has served as clerk and assessor of the township. In 1872 Mr. McFerren married Lydia E. McKee, whose grandparents were among the earliest settlers of Sharon Township. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Sharon.

The McKee family is represented in Sharon Township by William McKee, who was born on

Duck Creek, in Noble Township, in 1825. (See sketch of the McKee family in Noble Township.) He is a Democrat in politics, and a successful farmer. Mr. McKee was married in 1851, to Maria Gird, and is the father of seven children, five of whom are living.

William M. Morrison is of Scotch and Irish descent. His father, a native of Maryland, came to Belmont County in 1817, and thence to this township. The elder Morrison was the father of ten children. William M., the ninth child, was born in 1826, on the farm where he now lives. He has followed farming. In 1850 he married Martha Gaston, of Knox County. They have but two children living. Robert A. died in 1852, in his second year; Joseph F., in 1863, aged seven years; Asa V., in 1875, aged fifteen years; Charles M., in 1883, aged thirty years. Two others died in infancy. Mr. Morrison and wife belong to the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon. In politics he is a Democrat.

Charles Nichols was born in Elk Township, Noble County, in 1864. His father was a native of this county, and his mother was born in Ireland. Mr. N. is a farmer, and a Democrat in politics. He was married in 1883 to Annie Stout, of Sharon Township. They have one child, Ernest I.

Edward Parrish, a prominent early settler, was born in Maryland in 1781, and came to this township from Belmont County in 1819, arriving on the 19th of August. Edward Parrish

was the father of Hon. Isaac Parrish, a lawyer and member of Congress, whose biography appears elsewhere; and of William Parrish, who served as sheriff of Morgan County. The family consisted of six sons and five daughters. Stephen Parrish, a prominent citizen, is a member of the same family, and was born January 22, 1816. He has followed blacksmithing, farming, and stock-dealing. Mr. Parrish was married to Ann Boyd in 1839, and is the father of six sons and three daughters. Robert, the oldest, volunteered in the Fourth Iowa Regiment of infantry, and was honorably discharged after two years of service. He died at Grand Junction, Ill., while on his way home. Mr. Parrish is a prominent Democrat.

Thomas W. Parrish was born in McConnellsville, Ohio, in 1843. His father, William Parrish, son of Edward Parrish, who settled in Sharon Township in 1819, was then serving as sheriff of Morgan County, which office he held from 1841 to 1845. T. W. Parrish has followed farming and the mercantile business. He enlisted February 12, 1862, in Company D, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and by re-enlistment served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865. He was in the engagements at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Resaca, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, and other battles of Sherman's march to the sea. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Grand Army of the Republic and Odd Fellows. He

was married in 1877 to Susannah B. Wiley, of Sharon; children: Helen M. and Henry S.

Riley Parrish, son of Stephen and Anna Parrish, was born in the village of Sharon in 1841. He was engaged in farming until 1872 when he met with a severe accident by which he was rendered lame. He has since been engaged in making brooms and brushes. He was married in 1862 to Miss Ellen Orr of Zanesville; children: Robert W., Ira L., and Stephen R. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish are Presbyterians. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order. He has served in several township offices.

The father and mother of Samuel Patterson were Pennsylvanians, and came to Morgan County, Ohio, where they were married. His mother's maiden name was Hannah L. Davis. Mr. Patterson was the fourth of ten children, five of whom are living. He was born in 1848 in Sharon Township and is a farmer and carpenter. In 1872 he married Sarah Fidora Swank, of Olive Green; children: Tempest W., Charlie, and Maple F. Mr. Patterson is a Democrat; his wife is a Baptist.

Adam F. Pickenpaugh was born in 1848. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Virginia to Ohio and about 1826 married Jane Phillips, of Guernsey County, by whom he had nine children. The grandfather of Adam settled in Noble County in 1825. He was killed by the falling of a limb from a tree while at work in his field. Adam F. Pickenpaugh was married

in 1875 to Miss M. J. Tidrick who died in 1884. He is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and a Baptist. Four of his brothers were in the war of the Rebellion, and two of them, George C. and Jonathan R., died of typhoid fever while in the service.

Samuel F. Rock, a prominent farmer, was born in Dresden, Muskingum County, in 1826, and is of German and Scotch ancestry. By occupation he is a farmer, saddler and harness maker. In 1847 he married Mary Elmira Archibald, a native of this county. She died in 1855, and in 1865 he married Sarah E. Emmons, a native of Belmont County. Three children were born of the first marriage—Hannah F. (deceased), Susan E., and Mary L. Mr. and Mrs. Rock are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as steward, class-leader and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was an Abolitionist and is a Republican. Mr. Rock enlisted in 1864 in Capt. Floyd's company, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged. He was in the battle of Nashville and other noted engagements.

Rev. Randall Ross was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1818, and came to Sharon in 1848 to take charge of the Sharon and Cumberland Associate Reformed churches (afterward United Presbyterian). About 1851 he founded Sharon College, which he taught until the outbreak of the war. For some time he edited the *Consolidated Republi-*

can, a county newspaper. In 1861 he went into the army as a private in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After serving about eighteen months he was appointed chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment with which he served until the close of the war. He went to New Concord, Guernsey County, and thence to Missouri, where he died in 1877.

Robert Rowland is from an early Morgan County family. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and his mother in West Virginia in 1813. They came to Morgan County about 1816. The family consisted of six sons and six daughters. Robert, the fifth child, was born in Sharon Township in 1843, and is a farmer. He married in 1873 Susannah Shuster, of Morgan County; children: Losia C., Charles S. and Clara B. Mr. Rowland belongs to the Democratic party.

Hugh Shields was born in Berkeley County, Va., February 2, 1809. His parents were natives of the same State. His father, a soldier of 1812, came to Ohio soon after 1830. In 1836 Hugh Shields entered at government price (\$1.25 per acre), eighty acres of land where he now lives. The country was then wild and primitive. Mr. Shields has followed farming all his life. He was married in Belmont County in 1833, to Mary Lowman, and is the father of seven sons and two daughters. Four sons and one daughter are still living.

George Shields was born in Sharon Township in 1856. In 1879 he married Miss Addie Dyer. They have two children living—Mary L. and

Oakey Owens. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Matthew Steen, of Sharon, is of Irish descent. His grandfather lived, it is supposed, to the age of one hundred and four years. The father of Matthew was born in Pennsylvania in 1800 and died in Sharon in 1885. The family came to Noble County in 1847.

James H. Stewart was born in Noble County in 1831. In 1858 he married Mary J. Coulter, and they have three children. The Stewart family were pioneers in Belmont County, living there in a fort while hostile Indians still roamed through the country, frequently having Louis Wetzel as their guest. The family came to what is now Noble County in 1824. The father of James H. was a soldier of 1812.

The Stout family came from New Jersey to Belmont County and thence, in 1820, to the vicinity of Olive Green. One of the family married Christina Matilda Ann Harmon, and reared five sons and three daughters. Enoch, one of the sons, died at Vicksburg during the siege. George Edward Stout was born in 1860 and lives on the homestead farm. In 1880 he married Cordelia Baker, of Brookfield Township; children: Emil, Florence and Lydia Francis. Mr. Stout is an enterprising farmer, a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Levi Millard Stout was born near Olive Green in 1846. His grandfather was an early settler, a native

of New Jersey, who came to this township in 1820 from Belmont County. He was married in 1869 to Clarissa D. Gooden, of Olive Township. They have had six children: Happy N., Charity R. (deceased), Thirsa I., Albert M., Alta L. and Florence E.

Philip Swank was born in 1828 in the house which he now occupies. His father, who was a soldier of 1812, was born in Belmont County; his mother, *nee* Harriet Paul, in Pennsylvania. They had twelve children, of whom Philip was the fourth. He married Hannah Dye in 1847. They have had seven children, of whom five are living. Mr. Swank is a Democrat. He and wife belong to the Methodist Protestant church.

J. W. Swank, a well-known merchant, is a representative of one of the early families. His grandfathers were from Pennsylvania and his maternal grandfather served in the War of 1812. The maiden name of his mother was Barbara Pickenpaugh. She was married in 1823. J. W. Swank, the third of ten children, was born in Sharon Township in 1829 and has followed farming and the mercantile business. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1850 he married Jane Brownrigg, of this township. They have had five children. Their daughter Lillian married James Arnold and died at the age of nineteen. Mrs. Swank is a Baptist.

The breeding of deer is a feature of Mr. Swank's business. He first obtained black-tailed deer from Nebraska; but on trial, found that

the climate did not agree with them. Afterward, obtaining cotton-tailed deer, he was very successful in raising them. They run with the cows and are easily domesticated. At present he has thirteen on hand.

John W. Swank was born in Morgan County, in 1858. His father was a native of Belmont County. John W. was married in 1882, to Mary Archibald, of this township; children: Clara E., Laura Adelle and Flora Mabel. Mr. Swank is a Democrat.

Solomon Walters was born in Belmont County, in 1825. His father and grandfather were Pennsylvanians, and the latter served in the Revolutionary War. His father was born in 1801, and came to Belmont County about 1805. In 1824 he married Mary Ann Montgomery, in Belmont County, and in 1829 settled on land which he had entered, in the present township of Sharon. Solomon Walters is by occupation a farmer and miller. He is a Democrat politically. Mr. Walters married Mary Kuntz of this township, in 1850. She died in 1879, having borne seven children, of whom two are deceased.

Peter Walters was born June 8, 1847, on the farm where he now lives. His father, a native of Belmont County, came to this vicinity and married Zillah, daughter of Samuel Sailor, the pioneer of the township, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living. Peter Walters married Harriet Kuntz, of this county, in 1869. They are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Walters is a Republican in politics.

James B. Wigginton, hotel-keeper at Sharon, was born in Frederick County, Va., May 25, 1831. His parents were natives of Virginia, and his grandfather served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Wigginton volunteered in the Union army, in 1861, in the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and served through the war, participating in the battle of Chickamauga, the siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements of less prominence. July 30, 1864, he was captured while crossing the Chattahoochee River, on the Sherman raid, and taken to Andersonville prison, where he suffered indescribable misery and cruelty.

At Lafayette, Ga., he was wounded in the right hand, and also in the neck. He was exchanged in June, 1865, and honorably discharged on the 14th of that month. In 1866 he came to Noble County. In 1870 he married Elizabeth H. Bickett, of this county. They have four children living, and one deceased. Those living are Willie Wilbert, Winfield Scott, Mary Briscoe and Charles Culver. Mr. Wigginton is a Republican.

William Wiley, one of the pioneers of Noble County, was a native of Pennsylvania, and served in the War of the Revolution. About the close of the war he was obliged to flee with his family to escape massacre by the Indians. In the year 1808 he came to what is now Noble County. He was a weaver by trade and settled on a tract of land now owned by Mr. Shafer, southwest of Caldwell. After a residence of four

years he moved to Sharon Township, settling on a farm now owned by John E. Marquis, one-half acre of which he gave for burial purposes. His death occurred in 1816, and his was the first grave in the little cemetery. His son, Thomas Wiley, was born in 1795; after the death of his father he removed to a small farm three miles southwest of Sharon. He married Elizabeth Fogle. They had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity. The mother died in 1858, aged sixty-one, the father in 1871 in the seventy-sixth year of his age; he was a farmer and a Democrat in politics. William Wiley, grandson of the pioneer, was born in Sharon. He acquired the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for many years. He married Miss Nancy Bigley. He has had seven children, two of whom are dead. Politically he is a Democrat.

Jacob W. Wiley, a descendant of one of the early settlers, was born in this county in 1825. His grandfather was among the first settlers of the Duck Creek Valley, coming to Ohio from Pennsylvania. He donated the land for the old graveyard at Sharon, and his remains were the first buried there. Jacob was the third of a family of ten children. He is one of the representative farmers of the township, owning 246 acres of excellent land. He was married in 1846 to Francena Gallatin, of Morgan County. They have had two sons and four daughters, of whom the following are living: Jeremiah T., Jerusha Q., John C. and Nancy J. The family belong to

the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Wiley is a Democrat.

Frederick Yerian is a grandson of Frederick Yerian, an early settler, and was born in Jackson Township, Noble County, in 1837. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and in early times used to make guns from the "raw material," drilling the barrels and making the lock and stock himself. Frederick learned this trade. In 1847 he came to Sharon, and for the last fourteen years has carried on the drug business here. He enlisted September 21, 1864, in the Twenty-second Ohio Light Artillery and served until July 13, 1865. In 1869 he married Nancy E., daughter of Samuel Wiley, of Sharon Township; children — Lizzie E. J., William E., Mary W., Kate, Samuel F., Charles E., Cora L. and Susannah J. Kate married Samuel Wallace and died in 1884. The others are living. Mr. Yerian is a Democrat.

Frederick Yerian, Sr., was an early German settler. He was for some years engaged in operating a grist-mill and saw-mill. He injured his foot by stepping on a nail, the leg was amputated and he died from the effects of the operation. His son John was a gunsmith and learned his trade in Zanesville.

SHARON VILLAGE.

Sharon, an old and once flourishing village, was laid out March 22, 1831, under the proprietorship of Robert Rutherford and Edward Parrish. The original plat contained fourteen lots.

The first building erected within the present limits of the town of Sharon was a log school-house, built on the corner where the Masonic Hall now stands, prior to 1823. Later a brick school-house was erected on the same ground. A church was also erected by the Presbyterians about 1823.

Rev. Robert Rutherford, one of the proprietors of the town, was the first postmaster. An office was established through his efforts in 1830. It was on the mail route between Barnesville and McConnelsville, and was supplied with a weekly mail.

The first settler in the village was a man named Smith, a carpenter, who was only a brief resident. He built the house in which John Boggs now lives. Isaac Parrish built one of the first houses. Rev. Robert Rutherford, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was an early settler, locating here before the town was laid out, as did also Edward Parrish.

Other early merchants were Isaac Parrish, who started the first store of importance; Wiley & Parrish (Thomas Wiley and John Parrish), Benjamin Manifold, William Enley, and John Moore. The latter came from Chandlersville, and kept store on the corner where Frederick Yerian's drug store now is. Eldridge Wootton, Reuben Israel, and Elijah Stevens were among former merchants. The latter once had two stores here at the same time. About 1840 Sharon was a busy place and trade was flourishing. Pork packing was carried on quite extensively by

Reuben Israel and John and Isaac Parrish. Israel also dealt largely in tobacco. He was started in trade here by Dr. Carlisle, of Belmont County, and was a very successful merchant.

Isaac Parrish erected a steam flouring-mill in 1846, which was probably the earliest steam-mill in the county. Eldridge Wootton erected a steam saw-mill and grist-mill soon after. Isaac Parrish did a large business for those days. He projected a railroad, and had several miles of it graded.

Among the residents of the village in 1836 were James Hopper, who was a blacksmith, and settled here in 1832; Isaac Paxton, cabinet-maker; Isaac McMunn, shoemaker; Samuel Marquis, who conducted a tannery; Vernon Stevens, who also had a tannery; Eldridge Wootton and Benjamin Manifold, merchants; Warren Timberlake, who had a pottery; and Nelson Timberlake, wagon-maker. The first tavern was kept by Isaac Paxton.

Sharon now has two general stores, both of which do a large business. They are kept by Steen & Parrish and Joseph E. Marquis; Frederick Yerian is the druggist; James Wigginton, hotel-keeper; Solomon Walters, proprietor of Sharon mill; Reuben McGlashan and James Kirk, saddlers; John Yerian, T. M. Yerian, Robert Nichols and John M. Boggs, blacksmiths; James Gill, wagon-maker; William Shepard and Ezekiel Pedicord, cabinet-makers.

The town has two churches and

two lodges. In 1880 its population was 204.

The town of Sharon has long been prominent in an educational way, and is noted for its good schools. An institution known as Sharon College was started by Rev. Randall Ross in 1852, and for many years was a flourishing school, in which the languages and higher branches of education were taught. Here many received the foundation for a good education. Many of the pupils became successful teachers in the schools of the surrounding country. The school was largely attended and had a good reputation. Rev. Randall Ross was succeeded after several years by Professor Smith, and he by McMillan and Ryan. The latter was the last teacher. The school has not been in session since 1875. The building is now the school-house of the district school. It was erected by subscription solely for the use of the college.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.—The first church edifice in Sharon was erected about 1823, by the Presbyterians and United Presbyterians. The old church building is still standing, and is now a residence owned by Mrs. Harriet McDonald. The two congregations continued to worship in this building until about 1835, when the union of the churches was dissolved. In 1838 three churches were built in the town—Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. The United Presbyterians maintained their organization

until about 1879. Their first pastor was Rev. Stephen L. Haft, who was succeeded by Rev. Randall Ross and others. When the congregation disbanded most of the members joined the Presbyterian church. The present church edifice was erected in 1880. Among the early ministers were Rev. John Arthur, Rev. Robert Rutherford, Rev. Charles Charlot and others. John Marquis and his family and Alexander Greenlee were leading early members.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first church edifice was erected by this denomination at Sharon in 1838. The present church was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,400. The present membership is seventy-five. The present officers are James Eicher, leader; R. K. Nichols, David Foreman and John Grimes, stewards; S. F. Rock, John E. Marquis and F. F. Foote, trustees. The society was organized many years before any church was erected. Among the pioneer members were John Pidcock, Andrew and Levi Purkey, Benjamin Barnhouse, Samuel Allen, B. Hatton (the grandfather of Frank Hatton, late postmaster-general), James Gird, John Scroggins, William Kirkpatrick, Isaac McMunn and Thomas Garlington. Levi Purkey was the first class leader.

Manchester Baptist Church.—This church was organized as early as 1830, and was then in Manchester Township, Morgan County. Rev. Mr. Gabriel, was the first settled minister. Among the early members were Jacob Hawk, James Garvin, and Joab Bailey and George Walters,

and their wives. Garvin and Walters were deacons for many years. The first meeting-house was a log building; the second a frame, and the present a frame. The second church was destroyed by fire. The church is still flourishing, though with a less membership now than formerly.

Olive Presbyterian Church.—The early history of this church is involved in obscurity. It is probable, however, that it had an existence previous to 1820. Nothing is now known of the original members or first officers. In 1831 John Marquis, John Lyons, and Peter Eckley, were elected elders. In 1837 the names of Benjamin Manifold and Peter Eckley are given. The first church edifice was completed in 1836. It was a frame structure 30x55 feet. The present building was completed in 1882. It stands on the site of the old church, and its cost was \$1,600. It appears that the society had no regular pastor until 1837. Among the supplies the names of Revs. William Wallace and Robert Rutherford are frequently found. In March, 1837, Rev. John Arthur was elected pastor, and served until 1838. His successors were Revs. N. P. Charlotte, William Reid, J. P. Caldwell, Mathew R. Miller, Watson Russell, Samuel Mahaffey, L. C. Rutter, William M. Galbraith and A. Baldrige. The present membership is eighty, with a Sabbath school attendance of one hundred. In the early days the church was cared for by the Board of Home Missions, but for many years it has been self-support-

ing. The present pastorate, that of Rev. Thomas J. Dague, began October 1, 1883. During this time twenty-one members have been added, and the society is in a very prosperous condition.

LODGES.

Masonic.—Sharon Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M., was instituted March 26, 1846, with the following charter members and first officers: Rev. Patrick K. McCue, W. M.; Dr. Jesse M. Stone, S. W.; Samuel Fowler, J. W.; B. M. Leland, Oliver Keyser, Robert Thompson, Conway Garlington and Jesse Stewart. Of these, B. M. Leland is the only survivor, so far as is known. The past masters have been Rev. Patrick K. McCue, Dr. Jesse M. Stone, Robert Thompson, Stephen Burlingame, Josiah Burlingame, Dennis S. Gibbs, David C. Aiken, B. M. Leland, J. P. Gill, Stephen Parrish, J. Danford, William Lowe, D. H. Schofield, R. Burlingame and Ross Elder. The lodge once had over one hundred members, but many have withdrawn, joining newer lodges. The present membership is seventy-four. The lodge is in good financial condition, and owns a good two-story building containing the hall, which was built in 1857, at a cost of \$1,400. The present officers are Ross Elder, W. M.; George E. Willey, S. W.; Thomas Love, J. W.; Richard Burlingame, S. D.; Joseph W. Jones, J. D.; A. H. McFerren, secretary; Thomas Boyd, treasurer; Alfred Smoot, tyler.

Odd Fellows.—Gem Lodge, No. 552, I. O. O. F., Sharon, Ohio, was

instituted July 23, 1873, with the following charter members:—Frederick Yerian, John Aikin, George A. Bell, A. F. Pickenpaugh, E. W. Daniel, George Walters, James H. Stewart, James Thompson, John Preston, Joseph W. Jones and John E. Marquis. The lodge now has forty members and is in a flourishing condition. It owns one of the finest halls in Noble County—large and well furnished. The officers in October, 1886, were T. W. Parrish, N. G.; Wm. Yerian, B. G.; Thomas Boyd, treasurer; James Kane, secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE BROWNRIGG FAMILY.

John Brownrigg, Sr., was one of the prominent early settlers of what is now Sharon Township. He was born in England, where he married. Five children were there born to them: Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Mary and John. In 1818 he immigrated to this country with four of his children, Elizabeth, the eldest, remaining in her native place, the mother having died. The family landed in Baltimore, Md., thence they came to Pittsburgh, and from there to Steubenville, Ohio, in a flat boat. Here the family spent the winter, the boat being their home. The following spring they voyaged to Marietta and from thence to the place where the family now reside. Here the elder Brownrigg entered 640 acres of land. He was a thorough and energetic farmer, and soon after his arrival built a log house, 36x40, and two stories in height. In 1820,

the year following his settlement, he built a barn which was the admiration of the pioneer farmers for miles around. This structure, the walls of which are still standing, was one hundred feet in length; the floors were puncheon and are still in good repair. He died in 1856, aged eighty-four years. He was an Episcopalian in religious belief, and for many years one of the leading citizens of the township. Of his children, John, Jr., is the only one living. He was born in England, May 15, 1807, and is one of the few who have witnessed the transition of a wilderness to a fertile and productive country. He remained with his father until his decease, at which time he received 240 acres of the paternal estate. He has been a thrifty and prosperous farmer, and at one time owned 1,100 acres of valuable land. He says that

when his father settled in Sharon, that Silus Sailor was their nearest neighbor, and that they occupied his stable until they could erect a cabin. He married in 1829 Miss Matilda, daughter of Robert and Jane Caldwell. Four children were the result of this union: Jane (Swank), Elizabeth (Ellison), who died in 1887, William and Sarah (Kildrow). William, the only son, was born in Sharon Township and resides on the homestead farm. He married Miss Nancy G., daughter of Samuel and Jane Norris. They have six children: Emma (Jones), Lewis M., Mary (Bozeman), John W., May and Lillie. The fertile fields and substantial improvements attest Mr. Brownrigg's skill and success as a farmer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a pronounced Democrat.



John Brownrigg

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CHAPTER XX.

MARION.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION — TAX-PAYERS IN 1833 — MARION TOWNSHIP ERECTED IN 1851 — EARLY SETTLERS — THE PIONEERS FROM DELAWARE — OLD SETTLERS STILL LIVING — THE IRISH SETTLEMENT — NAMES OF THE PIONEER IRISH AND SCOTCH SETTLERS — PROMINENT EARLY FAMILIES — MOSES HORTON, THE FOUNDER OF SUMMERFIELD — DRAWBACKS AND DISCOURAGEMENTS — ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY — EARLY SCHOOLS — LEXINGTON, AN EXTINGUISHED VILLAGE — GINSENG DIGGING — DEER HUNTING — A NOVEL MARRIAGE CEREMONY — PERSONAL MENTION — THE "DUTCH INDIANS" — AN AMUSING TRIAL — THE VILLAGE OF FREEDOM — SUMMERFIELD — ITS EARLY SETTLERS — INDUSTRIES, MERCHANTS, ETC. — GROWTH AND PROGRESS — CHURCHES — THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

PRIOR to the organization of Noble County, the territory of Marion Township was included in Union and Seneca Townships, Monroe County. The former was organized in 1822, and included township 7 of range 8. The latter was first erected in 1815, but did not extend west to the county line, as it was afterward made to do. In 1836 a description of its boundaries shows that Seneca Township embraced township 7 of range 7. The twelve eastern sections of Marion therefore came from Seneca Township, and the twelve western ones from Union Township.

Among the names of owners of real estate appearing on the tax duplicate of Monroe County in 1833 were the following whose lands lay within the present limits of Marion:

George Brown, section 24, 162 acres, \$184; Samuel Craig, section 13, township 7, range 7, 81 acres; Joshua Craig, Jr., section 1, same township and range, 82 acres, value

appears on the Enoch Township tax \$163; Michael Danford, section 1, 80 acres; James Lemmax, section 11, 78 acres, \$98; same, section 12, 78 acres, \$98; William Osborne, section 12, 80 acres, \$90. These names duplicate, the reason probably being that the owners of the lands described resided within that township, which as then constituted was the sixth township of the eighth range. On the Union Township tax duplicate for the same year were the names of the following owners of real estate in the twelve sections of the seventh township of the eighth range, now included in Marion: Joseph Archer, section 22, 80 acres, \$100; Joshua Craig, section 13, 162 acres, \$184; Michael Danford, section 1, 80 acres, \$80; Alexander Franklin, section 12, 80 acres, \$100; William Heiddleston, section 11, 81 acres, \$100; James Lemmax, section 24, 164 acres, \$182; William McClintock, section 12, 158 acres, \$200; William Osborne, section 12, 100 acres, \$113; same, 9

acres, §11; John O'Neill, section 11, 48 acres, §57; William G. Shankland, section 24, 153 acres, §192; Frederick Squier, section 24, 164 acres, §202; Hugh Waybrant, section 15, 79 acres, §99; William Young, section 22, 81 acres, §92.

In that portion of the township taken from Seneca Township (sections 25 to 36 inclusive of township 7, range 7), were the following owners of real estate in 1833: George Acred, section 31, 139 acres, §158; Sylvanus Baldwin, section 31, 25 acres, §28; Ananias Banum, section 32, 30 acres, §34; Cornelius Bryan, section 30, 179 acres, §325; John Bryan, section 29, 72 acres, §190; James Brown, section 25, 40 acres, §50; Barnabas Crosby, section 25, 81 acres, §101; Thomas Cochran, section 33, 72 acres, §81; Nathaniel Capell, section 32, 139 acres, §182; William Calland, section 32, 139 acres, §182; Joseph Calland, section 25, 40 acres, §50; same, 81 acres, §101; Barnabas Crosby, section 36, 67 acres, §84; Samuel Danford, section 35, 142 acres, §297; same, section 36, 160 acres, §161; Timothy Cleveland, section 31, 33 acres, §38; Robin Carpenter, section 35, 71 acres, §—; Morris Danford, section 35, 72 acres, §90; same, 71 acres, §89; Peter Danford, section 35, 71 acres, §80; Moses Delancy, section 29, 159 acres, §182; same, 80 acres, §100; Peter Danford's heirs, section 35, 142 acres, §161; John Franklin, section 36, 59 acres, §74; David Farley, section 34, 73 acres, §90; Archelaus Lingo, section 31, 81 acres, §92; Moses Horton, section 32, 298

acres, §319; same, section 26, 79 acres, §93; George Harris, section 36, 161 acres, §293; William Kent, section 29, 318 acres, §786; same, 1 mill, §150; James McVickar, section 30, 177 acres, §282; James Osborne, section 31, 139 acres, §105; William Philpot, 1 mill, §80; Alexander Porter, section 30, 215 acres, §310; James Porter, section 30, 50 acres, §72; Lemuel Rucker, section 28, 81 acres, §101; same, 81 acres, §147; James M. Rownd, section 26, 81 acres, §111; Lemuel Rucker, section 28, 81 acres, §101; Issachar Schofield, section 33, 72 acres, §81; Thomas Taylor, section 32, 61 acres, §86; Nicholas Trode, section 33, 72 acres, §89; David Watson, 163 acres, §306. The foregoing tax-list — the earliest on file in Monroe County — would indicate that the country about Summerfield was already well settled in 1833.

Marion Township was erected by the county commissioners, May 1, 1851, "so as to include and be composed of the following territory, to-wit:

"Commencing on the seventh range line of the southwest corner of section 31, in township number 7 of range 7; thence east along said township line to the southeast corner of section 25 in said township number 7 and range 7; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section 30 in said township, number 7 and range 7; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner of section 36 in said township, number 7 and range 7; thence south along the sev-

enth range line to the northeast corner of section 1 in township number 7 of range 8; thence west along the said township line to the northwest corner of section 3 in said township number 7 and range 8; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of section 22 in said township number 7 and range 8; thence east along section lines to the seventh range line; thence north to the place of beginning: containing twenty-four sections."

David West, a native of the State of Delaware, now eighty-two years of age, resides in Fairview, Guernsey County. Mr. West states that he came to the place where Summerfield now is on the 15th of May, 1812. It was all a wilderness, not a stick of timber had been cut. He remained but a short time, then returned to Barnesville, where he remained four or five years. He then returned to what is now Summerfield, where he worked at his trade (shoemaking) and clearing up land. After his family had grown up, he removed to Guernsey County.

Other settlers, who came originally from Delaware, were Nathaniel Capell, Ananias Banum, Archelaus Lingo, William Lingo, James Shankland, Asa Barton, Thomas Cochran, and William Burcher. These were mainly men of limited education, but well able to defend themselves in an argument. Nathaniel Capell was especially gifted in this direction, as were also two of his sons, William and James. The latter was a man of much more than ordinary ability, and in public dis-

cussions or in the pulpit was able to hold his own with any opponent. Among the oldest residents now living in Summerfield and vicinity are Mary Capell, now the widow of Richard Horton; Elizabeth Lingo, widow of James Osborne; Mary Shankland, widow of Liston Prettyman, now living with her mother, the widow of James Shankland and John Shankland, on the old homestead.

Joshua Wolf was an early settler on the Taylor farm, near Lexington. He kept tavern. His place was a great resort in early times. Many shooting-matches were held there. Wolf also followed blacksmithing. His father, John Wolf, a veritable backwoodsman, was an early settler at Lexington and had a blacksmith shop there.

The Irish settlement began in 1817. In that year came Moses Horton, who bought the land on which the town of Summerfield now is, and a few years later laid off some lots where the road from Zanesville to Sunfish on the Ohio River and the Barnesville and Marietta road crossed each other. He prophesied that it would become a large town. "Yes," said William Earheart, deeming his ideas rather visionary, "when the Ohio River comes to it." Though Mr. Horton's hopes have not been fully realized, the town is now second in the county, and has a railroad instead of a river connecting it with larger places.

About the same time with Horton came Joshua Craig, George Acred, Hugh O'Neill, Thomas Franklin, Patrick Peppard, William Osborne,

Samuel Osborn and James Osborn with their mother and their sisters, Mary, Kitty and Betsey; William McClintock, John Franklin, Alexander Franklin, James Lemmax, Eliza Large and five sons and one daughter came in February of 1829. Hugh Waybrant, John Waybrant and Thomas Tackaberry. Later came William Craig, Wyndham Sparling, John Cleary, Edward Cleary, Thomas Burns, Anthony Kilroy, Crumlin Ferris and Joseph Mitter.

A few of the early settlers became discouraged and left, but the most of them stuck bravely to their work and made good homes for themselves and their families. George Acred, Patrick Peppard, Thomas Tackaberry, Thomas Burns and John Waybrant, of the Irish settlers, became disgusted and returned to Pittsburgh.

It is difficult to understand how men and women, accustomed as many of them had been to the ways of luxury and civilization, could patiently endure the hardships of pioneer life and withal enjoy themselves therein. But that they did there is abundant evidence. They were industrious and diligent workers, and wielded the axe or the grubbing hoe with sturdy hands, inspired and encouraged by the hope that in this way only could they win for themselves a farm and a home.

The Irish were looked upon with a good deal of suspicion by their neighbors, who came from Maryland, Virginia and other Eastern States. This caused them to cling closely together and to render all possible assistance to one another. Their characteristic

energy, economy and thrift were displayed in such a manner as to convince the native Americans that they had come to stay, and were able to hold their own in the struggle for existence. They were all Protestants and friends to religion and education. They early established and maintained subscription schools, and as far as they were able, gave their children the advantages of education. The work of improvement went forward rapidly and almost without exception the Irish settlers thrived and prospered. Their influence is still felt, and their descendants are a most worthy class of citizens.

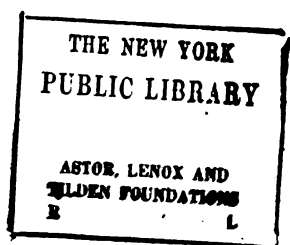
Moses Horton early started a small store for the sale of ammunition and tea. Powder and lead (which was molded into bullets), were indispensable articles. Squirrels were so abundant that boys and men were obliged to turn out and shoot them to prevent the total destruction of their cornfields. Louis Wetzel, the noted pioneer hunter, is said to have patronized Horton's store on one occasion. Tea was about the only luxury in which the Irish indulged.

Among the early comers were a few Scotchmen — William Calland, Robert Calland and Matthew Woods. They were rugged, sturdy men, and prospered well. Robert, James and Elizabeth Calland, wife of James Brown of Summerfield, and Kitty C. Swain, children of these Scotch pioneers, are still living.

The pioneers after a few years began raising wheat, which they marketed in Zanesville, forty-five to fifty miles distant. Many a load was



L. B. Philpot,



sold there at forty cents per bushel, but better prices soon prevailed, and the farmers engaged more extensively in raising it. At one time in the town of Summerfield, it took a bushel of wheat to purchase a pound of coffee.

The Irish settlers of Marion Township were excellent citizens. They were men of intelligence, thrift and enterprise. One of their number, Hugh O'Neill, was a school-teacher, and organized a subscription school soon after the settlement began. He taught successfully for many years, winning the esteem and love of his pupils. He was one of the best of the early teachers. The school-house was on the land now owned by Fawcett Craig.

Another early school-house stood on Moses Horton's land. Dr. John Banford was the first teacher in Summerfield. Stephen F. Miner, son of Rev. John Miner, then pastor of the Methodist church in Summerfield, was one of his pupils. He has since been a presiding elder, and is now located at Chardon, Ohio.

Among the early settlers was one Frenchman, a man named TeRhodes, a stout, strong man, rather eccentric in his ways. It is said that he built a tobacco house about thirty feet square and dove-tailed others on to it until it had a large capacity. After a few years he removed with his family.

Eliza Large, a widow with a family of five sons and one daughter—Robert, Thomas (step-son), Samuel, Henry, Richard and Ann (Craig), came from Canada in 1828. The

family were originally from Queens County, Ireland. Mrs. Large bought 160 acres of land, which is now owned by her son Henry and John Lemmax. Henry is the only one of the family living in the county. She was a lady of ordinary ability and a kind Christian woman. She died in 1863.

Richard Large, a cabinet-maker, and Samuel Johns, a blacksmith, were among the early residents of Freedom.

Some of the old settlers of the township who are still living, are Samuel Osborne, aged eighty-six, and his wife, *nee* Martha Horton, eighty-three; Wyndham Sparling, eighty-two; Thomas Horton, seventy; Henry Large, seventy-one; John Cleary, seventy-eight; Henry Craig, seventy-eight. Jonathan Hamilton came to this county from Belmont very early and died soon after. His widow is still living, aged eighty-nine, active and in good health.

Of Lexington little now remains except the memory. Yet it was a trading-point of some importance long before Summerfield came in to being, and was probably the oldest projected village in the county. In early years, a man named Finch had a store there; John Wolf, a blacksmith shop, and John Miller a tavern.

In 1833 the owners of "town lots" in Lexington were Martin Crow, William Caldwell, John Miller, David Rose, William G. Shankland, David Sutton, William Sutton and William Sutherland.

James W. Shankland, who had

previously been in the mercantile business for a short time in Summerfield, started the first store of importance in Lexington. John Rownd was in business with him for awhile, first as clerk and then as partner. Shankland kept store at Lexington many years and dealt extensively in tobacco. After quitting the mercantile business (about 1850), he converted all the town lots into a farm, and "Lexington" ceased to be.

An old resident states that Lexington was projected as early as 1818 by Thomas Emery and Jacob Young. They were unable to pay for the land, and some years later James W. and William G. Shankland bought a half section, including the site of the town, and kept store there, moving their goods from Summerfield.

Jesse Moseley, a brother of Charles Moseley, was an early settler. He was a native of Tennessee, and for a time lived in the family of the father of Andrew Johnson. He was born in 1866 and died in 1885. He was a mechanic, and was favorably known to many of the old settlers of the region.

William Kent on the Stevens' farm, near the Monroe County line, had an early grist-mill run by water. Many of the early settlers had hand-mills. Kent was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and was contemporary with the Enochs and Archers, on the East Fork of Duck Creek. His house was a favorite stopping place for travelers in early years, it being the only improvement for many miles.

It was also a rendezvous for hog dealers for miles around; here they received their droves, and weighed them, if they were not successful in "lumping them off," as it was called. The manner of weighing hogs in those days was to put them singly into a sling and get their weight with steel-yards.

Sylvanus Baldwin was an early Yankee settler about a mile from Summerfield. The Baldwins did much weaving for the neighbors. Sylvanus was a shrewd, keen little fellow who was an adept in butchering, and prided himself upon his skill in that line. A little farther on, a small improvement was made by a man named Plumer, who sold out to the Osborns, who still occupy the farm.

James Lemmax came from Pittsburgh in 1818, and bought 160 acres from William and David Sutton. In 1820 he located upon his land and remained four years, then rented it and returned to Pittsburgh, where he remained until September, 1830. He then came back to his farm and there remained until his death. He worked hard and so managed as to secure a piece of land for each of his children. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and energy, accomplishing what he undertook; a man of rather peculiar mechanical genius, a worker in either wood or iron; would imitate in either stone, leather, wood or iron anything he saw or took a notion to do.

Hosea King came about 1816. He had seven sons, all of whom are dead. Some prospered well and the others

made a living. Robert Crawford, who came about 1818, was called "the squatter." It was his custom to begin an improvement, erect a cabin and then sell out his right to some new-comer. Land was then \$2 per acre. A settler could enter 160 acres to be paid for in three payments. If he found himself unable to pay for the whole, he could take eighty acres instead.

Digging and marketing ginseng or "sang," as it was called, was one of the chief industries among the early settlers. This article and wolf-scalps were their main sources of revenue. Catching wild turkeys in pens afforded an easy method of supplying the family with game. One side of the log pen had an opening sufficiently high to allow the turkeys to pass under, following up a trail of corn scattered both outside and inside the pen. The birds, when inside, looked upward for means of escape, and seldom crawled out as they came in. It is said that Mrs. Capell once undertook to get some turkeys out of a pen, taking two in each hand. When she had secured them, they undertook to fly, but she pluckily hung to them until they became entangled in the bushes, and her husband came to her assistance.

On one occasion a hunter named McBride, who lived five or six miles away, was chasing a deer past the house of James Lemmax. Mrs. Lemmax saw it, and sent a bulldog in pursuit. The dog caught it as it was attempting to leap a fence, and with the assistance of Mrs. Lemmax, kept the deer down until her son came

with a butcher knife and dispatched it. Mrs. Lemmax was considerably bruised and her dress torn by the struggling animal. When the hunters came up she tendered them the deer, but they refused to accept it, saying she deserved the prize for her pluck.

Henry Craig, still living, says he helped to raise the first cabin in Sumnerfield.

Of Hugh Waybrant, an early justice of the peace, the following anecdote is related: Soon after being commissioned, he was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony. Being somewhat nervous and not fully posted as to the necessary form, but still with an idea that some form of *swearing* was necessary, he got through with the marriage something after this style: "Do you take this woman for your wife?" "I do." "Do you take this man for your husband?" "I do." "Then — if you ain't married!"

The Danfords of Noble County are very numerous, and also very worthy citizens. They are descended from three brothers — Samuel, William and Ambrose Danford, who came from New Jersey to Belmont County, and thence to what is now Marion Township very early. William was a soldier of 1812, and died in the service. Samuel was a prominent and influential man among the early settlers. He was a successful farmer and acquired a comfortable property. He was the father of fifteen children — Morris, Michael, Peter, William, Samuel, Benjamin, Rachel, Rebecca, Sarah, Elizabeth, Lucretia, Nancy,

Mary, Hannah and Ruth. Samuel Danford, Jr., was born near Summerfield, in 1818, and is now one of the prominent farmers of Sharon Township. He married, first, Jane Adair, by whom he had three children—Catharine, James W. and John S. Rev. James W. Danford, of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, is now stationed at Dexter City. He was born in Belmont County, whither his father had removed soon after his marriage. He learned the carpenter's trade in early life, but became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary Mitten, and is the father of four children.

Samuel Danford, his wife and four children came to the farm now owned by Peter R. Danford, in 1806. In 1812 they left and returned to Belmont County, not wishing to be so far from civilization during the war. The family returned to the old place about 1817. The father died in 1845, and the mother in 1871. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Danford residence was the preaching place for the neighborhood. Lucretia Danford was born in Belmont County in 1817. She lived on the home farm until about fifteen years ago, when she bought the place on which she now lives. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since she was twenty years of age. Thaddeus Shepherd's wife is a niece of Lucretia Danford, and has lived with her from infancy.

Peter R. Danford, son of one of the early settlers, was born in Marion

Township in 1840. He remained at home until 1862, when he married Jane D. Cleary. By this union he has five children, all living—Lorenzo C., Alice M., John E., Hiram R. and Dempsey R. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr Danford is a prominent and successful farmer.

Peter H. Danford was born in 1847. In 1872 he married Rosana Cleary; children: Luella M., Ann E., Irene and Edgar R. He is a farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charity Martin (*nee* Danford) was born in Belmont County in 1823, and in 1825 came to Marion Township with her parents. In 1842 she married John H. Martin. Six children were born to them—Silas, Rheul, Morris D., Peter, John A., and Simeon F. Four are still living, three on the homestead. John H. Martin died in 1855. The family are members of the Christian church.

Michael Danford was born in Belmont County, October 9, 1802. He was the son of Samuel and Nancy Danford. His father came to Belmont County in 1798, and there married Nancy Metheney, August 20, 1800, and came to what is now Noble County in 1807. In 1813 he was compelled to return to Belmont County on account of Indian troubles, returning to Noble County in the year 1817. Michael never married. He came in his childhood to what is now Noble County and lived and died there. He commenced first in teaching school, investing his very small wages in

government lands, which he would lease for improvements. These lands became valuable in after life. Owning a large amount of lands, he was more or less interested in farming, but his principal business was loaning money, discounting paper, etc. His entire life from early childhood was strictly moral. He had no well-defined Christian faith. At one time in early life he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, but did not feel at home and soon withdrew, and never joined any other church or society of any kind. He was a man of strong and logical mind, and had many eccentricities. He died in his sixty-seventh year, possessed of a considerable amount of wealth, of which he made no disposition. His last sickness was short and his death unexpected. He never held any very important offices — never seemed to have any desire or anxiety for what he termed trifles.

Samuel Danford, son of Peter Danford, a resident of New Jersey, was born December 29, 1774, and on the 20th day of August, 1800, was united in marriage to Nancy Matheney, in Belmont County, Ohio. Their union was blessed by the birth of seven sons and nine daughters, all of whom, with one exception, lived to the estate of manhood and womanhood. About the year 1813 Mr. Danford removed to what is now Marion Township, this county, the country then having only here and there a cabin. After a short sojourn here he was compelled, on account of the Indians, to move back to Belmont County, where he staid until

the Indian trouble was passed; then returned to this county, where he was an extensive farmer and landowner, and where he died in 1845.

Morris Danford, the oldest son of Samuel and Nancy Danford, was born in Belmont County, August 18, 1801, and, being the oldest of the family, had to brave the hardships and privations incident to frontier life. When but twelve years old he traveled from Captina Creek in Belmont County, to their home on Glady Creek, this county, alone and through the unbroken forest, the distance being twenty-five or thirty miles. When fourteen or fifteen years old he and a younger brother staid alone all winter in the cabin on Glady, to take care of the stock, while the family were in Belmont County. Under these sturdy influences he grew up to manhood, and married, on the 2d day of January, 1823, Amney S. Alford, of Monroe County, who bore him three sons and two daughters, two of whom are now living — Simeon, in Jackson Township, and Charity (Martin), in Marion. Mrs. Danford died on the 8th of January, 1835. He was afterward united in marriage to Eliza Hinton, on the 26th of January, 1837, which union was blessed by three sons and three daughters. Three of these children are living — Sarah, Samuel T. and Peter H. Seven of his children lived to the age of maturity, four sons and three daughters, six of the number being school-teachers, notably the eldest son, Silas, who made teaching a business for eight years. Three of the sons

have been class-leaders in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Morris Danford was a plain man of honesty and integrity, unassuming in manner and quiet in disposition. His counsels were much sought after, and his precept and example always tended to do good and keep peace. He was much interested in public education, and for many years the burden of the school business of the township fell on him. For many years he performed the duties of justice of the peace, for twenty years was trustee of the township in which he lived (Marion), and was chosen infirmary director, and helped to institute the present County Infirmary.

In politics he was a Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, after which he was a staunch Republican and abolitionist. In religion he was of the Disciples' or Christian faith. A kind husband and father, he always tried to inculcate in the minds of his family that a good character was more to be desired and sought after than any other earthly attainment. His name was a synonym for honesty and purity; his word was regarded equal to his bond, and he acquired a reputation for correctness and painstaking in the details of business which is equaled by few and excelled by none. He was cautious to a fault, and has been heard to say that he never paid one cent of law costs or one cent of interest in his life. He died on the 22d day of March, 1872, at the age of seventy-one, after a very energetic and useful life.

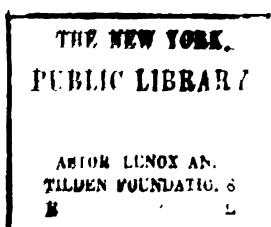
Captain John Brown, whose biography appears in Chapter XV, was born in Dumferline, Scotland, in 1818. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in a regiment of Scotch Highlanders, and then received the military education which he utilized to such good advantage in after time. In 1836 he came to this country and settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he followed his trade, that of a linen weaver. He married in Philadelphia Pa., a Miss Farlow. She died in Steubenville, Ohio. In St. Clairsville he made the acquaintance of Miss Matilda McConnell, a native of that village, whom he married for his second wife. About 1852 he came to Noble County and purchased a farm near Summerfield. In 1862 he joined the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and upon its organization was commissioned first lieutenant. June following he was promoted to a captaincy. At the battle of Chickamauga he was severely wounded in the foot and died in Nashville, Tenn., October 5, 1863. Had he lived he would have distinguished himself. He was brave to rashness, and one of the most thoroughly drilled officers in the service.

The Kings, from Pennsylvania, were among the first settlers. John King lived and died in this township and reared a family of ten children.

William Kent and family came from Greene County, Pa., settling in 1815 on the farm now owned by Samuel Stevens. The place was partially cleared earlier. They were the parents of nine children, four of



Morris Danford



whom were born here. Three are still living—Sarah (Reed), John, who lives in Monroe County, and Mary A. William Kent was a prominent man, and held the office of justice of the peace. He died in 1856; his wife, Ann, in 1846.

Moses Horton, with his wife and nine children, came from the city of Dublin to what is now Marion Township in 1817. They afterward had two children. Of their sons, Thomas and William are living. The latter is a physician in Southern Indiana, near Cincinnati. The daughters were Ann (O'Neill), deceased; Martha (Osborn), Susannah (Crow), Jane (Graham), and Rebecca (McWilliams). The two oldest sons, Joshua and John, after coming here, returned to the east on foot. On their arrival in New York City they wrote to their parents, stating that they were well and had enjoyed the trip, but that they did not expect to remain in the city long. No other word was ever received from them, and to this day the family are ignorant of their fate. Mrs. Horton died in February, 1863, and Moses Horton in March, 1863. They were among the most prominent of the pioneer settlers. Thomas Horton, the only son now living in Noble County, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1816, came to America with the family, and resided on the home place for a series of years in the first brick house erected in the county, now replaced by a frame. In 1843 he married Miss Marinda Todd, formerly from New York, and is the father of eight children, seven living:

Thomas A. (deceased), John (a member of Company D, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late war), Dorothy A. (Roberts), Weathe M. (Nowell), Ceniorretta (Haines), O'Neill and William J. The family are members of the Free Methodist church.

Robert C. Horton, son of Richard Horton, was born in Marion Township in 1843. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a farmer. In 1870 he married Mary Barnes, of Summerfield; children: Alberta, Eugene, Robert E., Hubert B. and William C.

Hugh O'Neill and family were among the early settlers, locating on the farm now owned by Samuel Crawford. John O'Neill, born in Ireland, came to this township with his parents, married Ann Horton in 1824, and died in 1864. He was the father of nine children, two of whom still live in the township. He was an upright, honorable man, whose word in business transactions was all that was required; a successful farmer, and accumulated some property.

The Osborns of this township were among the early Irish settlers, coming originally from County Donegal. The family consisted of Samuel Osborn, Sr., and six children—Mary, William, James, Samuel, Catharine (Crawford) and Elizabeth (Fearus). Of these, two are living, both in this township. The family left Ireland in 1817. The father died in 1820, six weeks after coming to this country.

James Osborn, born in Ireland in

1798, came to America with the family, and located with them in what is now Marion Township, when all was wilderness. In 1830 he married Eliza Lingo. Their children now living are Samuel M., Archelaus and Hester A. (Calland) in this county, and Ellen (Wilson), Kansas. The father died in 1883. His widow is still living, with her son Archelaus. The latter was born in 1840, and in 1862 enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, through the Carolinas, etc. In 1867 he married Eliza M. Hamilton. Six children—five living, viz.: Anna L., Luella, James H., Charles E. and Hattie H.

Samuel Osborn, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1800, and came to this country with the family. In one fall he walked from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and thence to Ohio, where he entered the land on which he afterward located; then back to Pittsburgh, and again to this township. Such feats of pedestrianism would be considered marvelous in these days, but the pioneers were a hardy race and not afraid to encounter hardships. In 1829 he married Martha Horton. His children were Ruth (Barnes), Dorinda (Lemmax), living, Ann J. (Taylor) and Mary E. (Anderson), deceased; Susannah (Peyett), William and Rebecca. William Osborn was born in 1843. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer In-

fantry. He was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability after one year in the service. In 1862 he married Lillie H. Earhart, of this county. Four children living—Albion E., Mattie H., Mary A. and Dora R. The Osborns are Free Methodists.

Samuel Craig, a native of Ireland, came to America about 1818. He settled in this township on the farm now owned by Fawcett L. Craig, who was born on the place in 1843. In 1871 F. L. Craig married Catherine McGirt, of Scotch descent; children—Emma B., George W. and Nellie J. Mrs. Craig is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Craig is a successful farmer.

In 1818 Nathaniel Capell, his wife and family of six children came to this county from Delaware. They afterward had one child. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Capell died in 1855; his wife, in 1853. Mary Capell, widow of Richard Horton, was born in Delaware in 1809, and came to Ohio with her parents. She was married in 1829 and is still living on the farm where she then settled. Mr. Horton was a farmer, and for the last twenty-five years of his life a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist church. He died in 1878. Mrs. Horton is the mother of ten children, six of whom are living—one in Virginia and five in Noble County. She is one of the few remaining early settlers to whom pioneer life was a reality. Her children in this county are Maria (Calland), Moses L., Nathaniel, James F. and Robert C.

Joseph Calland was born in Dum-

fries, Scotland, in 1783. He came to America in 1819 and entered land just east of Summerfield, where he died in 1832. He built the house now occupied by Nancy and Rachel Danford. He served as township trustee several years. His wife died in 1882 in her ninety-seventh year. They had eleven children, six of whom came to this county, five now living—Elizabeth (Brown), Summerfield; Nancy (Ogg), Indiana; Catherine (Swain), Center Township; Robert, Marion Township; James, Stock Township.

Robert Calland, an old resident, was born in Scotland in 1808, and came to this country with his father's family. In 1832 he married Nancy Capell, who bore ten children, four of whom are living—Nathaniel C., Mary E. (Miller), Horton S. and William B. His first wife died in 1854, and Mr. Calland married Mary Baldridge (*nee* Stewart). They had four children, three of whom are living—Jennie (Horn), Nevada B. (Williams) and Friend Milroy. Mr. Calland has been a very prominent citizen and has served in the following offices: County commissioner, deputy United States marshal, township trustee, justice of the peace for twenty-seven years in succession, trustee of the church, cemetery and temperance hall. He has been a local preacher in the Methodist church about thirty years, and class-leader and exhorter for over fifty years.

Joseph Calland came to this township with his father's family. He married Ariana Ogg, of Belmont County, and was the father, by this

marriage, of Robert W., Joseph and Elizabeth (Bell), all still living. Mrs. Calland died in 1850. Mr. Calland afterward married Lucy Stanley of Washington County, who bore four children, one of whom is living—Diantha (King). Mr. Calland is a prominent farmer and a representative citizen. Joseph, his son, enlisted in 1863, in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was transferred to the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, after the muster-out of the Ninety-second, and served about six weeks longer.

Robert W. Calland was born in Marion Township in 1842. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out June 10, 1865. He was in the battles at Hoover's Gap, Kenesaw Mountain, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Savannah, and through the Carolinas. He followed farming until 1878, and has since been engaged in the hardware business at Summerfield. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Calland belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in 1866 to Mary E. Wilson. They have two children—James W. and Joseph H.

William McClintock and family came from Ireland to Pittsburgh in 1812. There Mr. McClintock found employment in a brewery. He remained in Pittsburgh nine years, and in 1822 removed with his family to 160 acres of land in this township, which he had entered two years previously. The country was then a

wilderness, and the family, unaccustomed to such a life, found existence full of hardships. But they succeeded in gaining a good home. They had two children born in Ireland and four in this country. The family were Methodists. Mr. McClintock died in 1862; his wife in 1845. James McClintock, the only survivor of the family, was born in Pittsburgh in 1817. In 1839 he married Catharine Lemmax. They had ten children: Jonas R., Elizabeth (Amos), deceased; William W., Sarah (Rownd), Margaret (Donelly), Martha (Philpot), Mary (Washington), Samuel D., Alice and Emmett, deceased. Samuel D., the third son, was born in 1854. In 1881 he married Ollie Mason, of Monroe County, and they have one child—Clyde E. He was in the mercantile business at Freedom for about two years, but is now farming.

John and Mary Franklin came from the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Pittsburgh. In 1822 they came to this township, whence they returned to Pittsburgh. In 1833 they located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Benjamin Franklin. Benjamin was born in Pittsburgh in 1821, and came to this county with his parents. He died in 1876. He married Jane E. Hopper, of Belmont County, in 1847, and was the father of Mary A. (Cleary), deceased; William H., John B., Robert D. and Ellen E., living.

John B. Franklin was born in Pittsburgh in 1825, and came to this township with his parents in 1833. In 1846 he married Hannah J. Wharton; children, nine, all living: Swazey D., Mary E. (Guiler), Samuel K., Martha

A. (Barnes), George W., Sarah G. (Barnes), Winfield S., James A. and Robert E. Mr. Franklin learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it for fifteen years, but for about twenty years has been a farmer.

Thomas Franklin was one of the enterprising and energetic settlers of "Young Ireland." He came to this country from "Erin's Isle" about 1818, and after remaining in Pittsburgh about six years, settled on what is now section 11 of Marion Township. He settled in the woods, cleared his farm, and proved a successful farmer. None of his family are now living. He was the father of six children. Alexander, his third son, married Mary Amos in Pittsburgh, and was the father of Mary (Mason) deceased; Violet (Summers), Caldwell; Margaret (Lemmax), Freedom; Elizabeth, Rosa P. (Gulick), and John A. The latter was born in 1837 on the farm he now owns. In 1862 he married Matilda Danford. Their children are Mary R., Maggie L., Homer W., John M., Wilbur, Lizzie, Violet, Cliff and Edna J.

Gassaway Trott and wife came from Maryland to Barnesville in 1824, and in 1826 removed to the farm in this township on which Mrs. Trott still lives. He died in May, 1886. The family were Methodists, and well-to-do as farmers, and made life a success. They stood high in the estimation of the community in which they resided for their acts of benevolence, and never were called upon in vain for favor or assistance, but always met demand with a hearty response.

John M. Rownd, for many years one of the prominent business men and best known citizens of Summerfield, was born in Barnesville in 1814. In 1828 he came to Summerfield and entered the store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Shankland, as clerk. In 1830, during the cholera epidemic in Wheeling, he went to that place and engaged in making coffins, turning out thirty to forty per day. In 1834 he returned to Summerfield, where he opened a cabinet-maker's shop, continuing in that business for about six months. He then went to Lexington and went into partnership with Mr. Shankland as a general merchant. He continued in Lexington until 1844, then again returned to Summerfield and opened a store on the corner where the Summerfield hotel now stands. About two years later he built the store now occupied by Rownd & Paull. He continued to do business at this location from 1847 to 1873, buying his goods in Baltimore during the greater part of the time. He was in active business from 1828 to 1873, nearly forty six years, and bore an enviable reputation for honor, honesty and fair dealing. In the days of the anti-slavery agitation his place was an Underground railroad depot, and himself a very active and efficient official of that road. On one occasion his son, James S., then a boy, went to the rag-bin to get some walnuts which he had hidden there and was surprised and badly frightened when he discovered a burly, black negro in the bin. The boy was rushing out

of the store in alarm when his father caught him, pulled him back and told him under no circumstances to tell anyone what he had seen. He then sent the boy to school, promising to explain things on his return. Meantime, the negro was removed to other quarters.

Mr. Rownd was one of the best friends of the Union cause in Noble County. He was a member of the State Military Committee, and was active in raising and equipping troops for the field, spending liberally his time and money for that purpose. It is an undisputed fact that he spent more for the cause of his country during the Rebellion than any other man in Noble County. He also lost fully \$8,000 from the deaths of customers in the army, who went away indebted to him. Two of his sons were in the service and were gallant soldiers. Mr. Rownd was a public-spirited citizen, a thorough and successful man of business, and through life possessed that priceless gift, an unsullied reputation. He was married in 1840 to Martha A. Gibson, a native of Maryland, and was the father of seven children, who reached mature years. The oldest son, John G., now deceased, was a member of Company C, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until his company was mustered out. Entering the service as first sergeant, he rose to the rank of first lieutenant; James S., also a soldier in the late war, is now senior member of the mercantile firm of Rownd & Paull, in Summerfield. The other children are Ann E. (Mechem), Kansas; Mar-

tha V. (Williams), Summerfield; Maggie E. (Hyde), Kansas; Thomas W., Emily H. (deceased). The mother died in 1880, and the father, February 26, 1884. •

James S. Rownd, one of the enterprising and representative business men of Noble County, was born in 1842, and has followed mercantile pursuits. In 1864 he enlisted in the hundred days' service. In 1870 he married Sarah E. Hall, of Quaker parentage. They have three children: Minnie F., John H. and James T.

James McVickar and family came to this township in 1828 from Hampshire County, Va. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife was a Lutheran. He died in 1843 and his widow in 1856. They had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Henry F. McVickar was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1822, and came to Ohio with his parents. He is a leading farmer. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. McVickar was married in 1844 to Catharine Ward, of Guernsey County; children: Elizabeth (Okey), Drucilla (Rich), Kate (Guiler), Elmer, H. Grant, Lindley E. and Josie.

William Philpot * came to America about 1802. He first settled on a section of land, with two others, where the town of Belmont now is. His health becoming impaired, he entered the employ of James Barnes, proprietor of Barnesville, and sold for him the first goods ever sold in that town. He had previously been a

merchant's clerk in Ireland, and understood the business. From 1830 to 1847 he was in business in Summerfield. He died in 1864.

James M. Rownd came to Summerfield after his sons located there. He was the father of Samuel, James Q., John M. and Henry. Samuel Rownd started a tannery, and carried on harness making in Summerfield. He removed to Iowa. James Q. settled on a farm and had a pottery. Henry carried on the mercantile business in Sarahsville, and John M. was in the same business in Lexington and Summerfield.

Peter Barnes and family came from Belmont County in 1833, and settled on 160 acres of land which they bought of William Philpot. He died in 1861 and his wife in 1858. They had eight children, of whom three are living — Abel, Lenox and Vachel; the two last named live in Springfield, Ohio, as does also their sister, Mrs. A. Davis. The family were Methodists. Abel Barnes, the oldest son, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1814, and came to this county with his parents. In 1840 he married Catharine Brown of this county; children: Margaret A. (Davis), Rhoda E. (Gant), Nathaniel B., Adam C., Peter F., George B., Abel W., Allen W., and James S. Several of the children live in the West. James S. is a county surveyor in Kansas. Mr. Barnes and wife are Methodists.

William Craig and family came from Montreal, Canada, in 1837, and settled in this township. They brought five children with them and

* See biography Philpot family, this chapter.

one was born afterward. Mr. Craig died in 1855 and his wife in the same year, only two days later. He was a leader in the Methodist church. Two of the children are living in Missouri and two in this county — Mrs. Jacob Guiler and Mrs. David Campbell. Elizabeth, the oldest child, married Rev. Joseph H. Stewart, of Marietta. She died in 1861, leaving one child, Rosa J. (Campbell). Joshua, the next child, was born in 1821, and died in Kansas in 1874. Mary J., born in 1826, is the wife of Jacob Guiler. Martha C. was born in Canada in 1828. In 1874 she married Henry Cleary, who died in 1884. In 1886 she married David Campbell, a retired capitalist. Margaret, born in 1833, married William H. Harper, and lives in Missouri. Emma, born in 1837, also resides in Missouri and is the wife of Elijah Cleary.

William H. Craig, son of John D. Craig, was born in 1845, in Marion Township, and is engaged in farming. He was married in 1870 to Ann E. Kent, of this county, and by this union has had three children, none now living.

Francis A. Wharton was born in Pennsylvania February 26, 1814, and when a boy emigrated with his parents to the neighborhood of Barnesville, where he married Miss Amelia Barnes, and where he resided until 1838, when he removed to the headwaters of Duck Creek, three miles west of Summerfield, in what is now Marion Township. Mr. Wharton was not only one of the early settlers of the county, but one of its

substantial and respected citizens. He was a thrifty business man and a zealous Christian. At the age of twenty years he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and soon after was licensed to exhort. He became a local preacher about 1839, and for forty years he faithfully performed the duties assigned him. His charity was proverbial, and while he was a fearless defender of the right he never gave offense to those who differed from him in opinion. He died October 11, 1879, "without having a known enemy in the world," and it is but just to say that no one held a larger share of public esteem. His sole aim in life seemed to be to benefit others, and it may be truly said he was a blessing to the poor. His wife (familiarily known as Aunt Amelia) survives him and resides on the old homestead. Of a family of eight children, five are living.

Arthur Wharton was born in this township in 1842. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four years, being in the battles at Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier, Cross Keys, Honey Hill, and a number of skirmishes. He was wounded in the right shoulder in a skirmish at Cattle Creek, S. C., and at Honey Hill was wounded through the hand. He was on detached service for hospital duty about a year, and January 4, 1865, was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. In 1867 he married Mary E. Carter; children: Bertha S., deceased; Emery O., Alva G., Adda M., Minnie O., Ina J. and Arthur F.,

living. Mr. Wharton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; occupation, farming and stock dealing.

Henry Floyd, born in Pennsylvania in 1813, came to this township when twenty-six years of age, and still resides here. He married Rebecca Danford and has six children living. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church fifty-four years and his wife has belonged to the same church sixty-one years.

John Cleary and his wife and one child came from Cincinnati to Marion township, in 1842. They afterward had ten more children. The family belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Cleary died in 1879. John W. Cleary was born in 1856. In 1879 he married Mary A. Rutherford. Their children are Angie E., Edward D. and Luella P. Mr. Cleary is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Timothy Cleveland was a native of Maine, and a pioneer settler of Noble County. He married Sarah W. Pierce, in 1817, and with his wife and one child located at an early date a mile south of Summerfield. He was a prominent and worthy citizen, and a true type of the enterprising pioneer. He was the father of seven children by his first wife, two of whom are living—Mary (Gail), of Columbus, and Thaddeus S., of Monroe County. His wife died in 1835. In 1839 he married Margaret Dement, of Monroe County. They had two children, of whom one survives—Frank G., the popular landlord of

the Cleveland Hotel, at Summerfield. Timothy Cleveland died in 1866, and his widow in 1875.

Frank G. Cleveland was born in 1840, and lived with his parents until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and becoming a veteran, served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, the Atlanta campaign and Savannah. After the war he engaged in tobacco-packing in Monroe County. In 1878 he came to Summerfield and engaged in the hotel business. In 1882 he bought the Elk House and changed the name to the Cleveland Hotel. He married Sarah Greenelch in 1865; children: Charles (dead), Ella, Mary, Edna J., Forrest T., Hattie, Fred and Rose.

Richard D. Cleary was born in 1843. He married Mary A. Franklin in 1867; children: Joseph F., William D. and Edward B. His wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in 1872. In 1877 Mr. Cleary married Caroline Cox, of this county, and their children are Annie, Alice and Richard D. Mr. Cleary is an honorable, prosperous and successful farmer, as was also his father above mentioned.

Matthew West, born in Kings County, Ireland, in 1827, came to America to seek his fortune at the age of fourteen, and in 1842 located in Marion Township. After working twenty years as a farm laborer he bought land of William Danford, and began work for himself. His first purchase was 136 acres, but he added to it from time to time until he

owned 723½ acres, all the result of his own industry and economy. He has given 136 acres to his son and eighty-one acres to his daughter, and still owns about 525 acres. In 1854 he married Martha Shook; children: Eliza A. (Danford), William H., Jane M. (Thomas), and John A. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. West is one of the leading farmers of the township. At one time, when refused credit for a chip hat in Freedom, he said he would some day be able to buy all the merchants there, and his success has verified the prediction.

Lewis J. Moore was born in Marion Township in 1842. At the age of seven years he was bound out until he was twenty to Andrew J. Moore. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, participating in several noted battles.

Liston H. Prettyman was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1817, and came to this township in 1844. He married Mary Shankland in 1845, and to them was born one child—James S. Mr. Prettyman was a farmer, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1883. His widow resides on the farm with her son.

James S. Prettyman was born in 1846. At the age of twenty years he went to West Virginia, where he was in the mercantile business. In 1872 he returned to Ohio, and for eleven years was engaged in the same business in Carlisle, and has since been farming. He was married in

1872 to Emma A. Penn, who died in 1881. They had two children, of whom one is living—Frank. In 1885 he married Miss Eliza Philpot. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Wyndham Sparling, with his wife and one child, left Ireland for America June 1, 1849. Reaching this country he came to Ohio, and purchased of Lemuel Moore eighty acres of partially improved land, situated near Freedom, for \$11 per acre. Soon after he engaged in teaching school, which, like farming, was new work to him. In the fall he went to work to put in a crop of wheat. Buying a horse and borrowing a shovel plow from a preacher who lived near, he set to work on a six-acre field. The horse did not understand the language of his driver, and Mr. Sparling had a serious time among the stumps. The first of his wheat was up before the last was sown. Yet he secured a bountiful crop. In the work of cradling wheat and chopping down trees he found great difficulty, but finally learned the process. Once when making fence-rails he selected gum-trees, and worked upon them for a day before he discovered that that was not the kind of timber to use for rails.

Wyndham Sparling was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1805. In 1849 he landed in Philadelphia and immediately came to this township. He purchased eighty acres of land, to which he has since added eighty-eight acres. He was married in his native land in 1826, and had by this union two sons, one of whom is liv-

ing in Washington County, Ohio. His first wife died in 1851, and in the following year he married Mrs. Alexander, of Belmont County, who died in 1868. In 1871 Mr. Sparling married Mrs. Ford (*nee* Campbell). Mr. Sparling is a Royal Arch Mason. He is proud of being an American citizen, and though cherishing an affection for his native land, has no desire to return to it. His son, Dr. John Belton Sparling practiced for a time in this county. Wyndham Sparling has been a school director for twenty-four years. He also served many years as a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as superintendent of the Sabbath school, filling those positions with credit to himself and profit to church and school.

William Finley came from Pennsylvania when a young man, and settled in Seneca Township about 1825. He was a worthy, industrious pioneer, and used to claim that he had cleared more land than any man he ever knew, except Aaron Morris. In 1832 he married Rachel Glover, whose parents came to the county about the same time that Mr. Finley did. Among his pioneer experiences was hauling grain to the Muskingum River, forty miles, over poorly constructed roads, selling it at from twenty-five to forty cents per bushel, and taking the larger part of the proceeds in trade. After living in Seneca Township thirty-five years, in 1860 he removed to Center Township, and thence in 1870 to Wayne County, Iowa, taking with him his younger children. His wife died in

1878 and he in 1886. The grandfather of William Finley and his brother, aged nineteen and twenty-one years respectively, came to America from Ireland just before the Revolution. Landing in New York without means, they there separated, and the identity of the two families was never certainly fixed, except that the family of Patrick Finley had a similar legend.

James M. Philpot was born in this township in 1849, and has followed farming most of his life, though he was in a store several years. In 1875 he married Martha C. McClintock; children: Shepard B., Clifford M. and Emily. Mrs. Philpot is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Philpot is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Stephen Wilson was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1821. In 1825 his parents removed to Belmont County, and in 1835 Stephen began learning the harness-maker's trade in St. Clairsville, serving six years and seven months. In 1841, at the age of twenty-one, he engaged in business for himself in Barnesville, where he remained until 1858. In 1845 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Mackall, a very prominent man, and by this union had eleven children, six of whom are living — Mary, Charles E., Emma (Miller), Ernest, Harriet A. and Annie. In 1858 Mr. Wilson came to Summerfield, where he has since followed harness and saddle making and tanning. He is one of the best informed citizens of Noble County, being a diligent reader, a close ob-

server, and a man of excellent memory. He served as justice of the peace several years in Barnesville, and has been notary public for twenty-two years in Noble County. His daughter Mary was one of the six ladies that were commissioned notaries public in 1880, and held the office one term. The law under which she was appointed was afterward declared unconstitutional, but she continues to do the work for her father. The family are Methodists.

Patrick Bates was born in Seneca Township, Guernsey County, in 1841. He remained at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Forty second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, being mustered out with the company. He was in engagements at Middle Creek, Chickasaw Mountain, the Vicksburg campaign, and back to Vicksburg with Banks in his Red River expedition. In 1867 he married Mary E. Hughes, of this county, and by her had two children, both deceased. His wife died in 1870, and in 1881 he married Mary Morris. They have had three children, two of whom are living — Amanda and Maggie.

Ezekiel Farley was born in Greene County, Pa., in the year 1810, came to this State with his father, in the year 1815, who settled about three miles south of Summerfield. On the 17th of September, 1861, he volunteered in Captain James H. Riggs' company, under the leadership of its gallant colonel, J. A. Garfield. He was with the regiment in its battles and marches one year, when his health

failed him and he was honorably discharged from the service on the 17th day of September, 1862. He returned home, but his health was so broken that he died in a few years. He had two noble boys that lost their lives in the service—Henry and Sylvanus.

George Gregg was born in Virginia, in 1800, came to Ohio at an early date and settled in Beaver Township, then Guernsey County, and afterward married Sarah Triplett, of Belmont County. Of their seven children five are living, three in this county: Ellen J. (Cline), Isaac and William. Mrs. George Gregg died in 1880; Mr. Gregg in 1885. William Gregg, born in Beaver Township in 1832, came to Marion Township in 1867, and is one of the prominent farmers. He was married in 1855 to Isabel Walker.

An amusing incident of the early days was a trial held before 'Squire Rownd, soon after he became a justice. A family settled near Summerfield whose nationality was unknown, and whose ways of getting a living did not favorably impress their honest neighbors. The family were called by the settlers "Dutch Indians," on account of their swarthy complexions. They were low, ignorant and thievish. Their presence became obnoxious, and the boys of Summerfield determined to drive them away. One night several of them went, and after shouting, singing and making considerable noise around the shanty of the "Dutch Indian," tore down part of his stable, leaving his old horse inside with a beam stretching

across from one side to the other, upon his back, so that he could neither go forward nor backward. While performing the mischief the boys imitated the voices of Eli Curtis and his sons Asahel and Liberty (one of whom had an impediment in his speech). The Curtises, though entirely innocent, were arrested. The boys who had been engaged in the scrape went to the trial to see fair play, having determined to confess their guilt if the case went against the Curtises. The trial lasted a long while, and the broken and unintelligible English of the "Dutch Indians" excited much merriment. The Curtises were cleared without the aid of the real culprits, but the story afterward leaked out. One of those who was foremost among the mischief-makers has since been a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church in Northern Ohio. The "Dutch Indians" left the neighborhood soon after the trial took place.

Freedom (Whigville P. O.) is a small village about four miles from Summerfield, in a northwesterly direction. About the year 1841 Andrew Somers, an itinerant shoemaker from Massachusetts, came into the neighborhood and worked from house to house, carrying his kit of tools with him. In 1843 he purchased a lot from Samuel Large, upon which he erected a small one-story frame house, in one corner of which he had his shop. He was an honest Christian man and reared a respectable family — nine children.

Freedom was laid out in 1846 on

the lands of William Leeper and Samuel and Henry Large. John Lemmax bought a corner lot of half an acre and built a frame store and dwelling, intending to engage in the mercantile business with Charles Hare as his partner. But, investing in tobacco, he lost all his capital (\$560), and abandoned the business for two years and went to work at his trade as carpenter. Then the firm of Lemmax & Franklin began business in a small way, hauling a few groceries and notions from Zanesville to their store in a two-horse wagon. In the next year they began purchasing their stock in Pittsburgh. About 1850 they began dealing in Baltimore, to which place they also shipped large quantities of tobacco. About 1853 a company was formed among the wealthier Irish farmers of the neighborhood, and a store started. After the stock had been subscribed, the projector declined to act as manager and Henry Taylor was put in charge. The business was not successful and lasted only a few years. Lemmax & Franklin continued business until 1868, when they sold out to John E. Gulick, the present owner. Lemmax still continued in the buying and shipping of stock for several years with success and profit.

William Rice, a blacksmith, set up a shop near the site of Freedom about 1832. He was an excellent workman in both iron and steel, and made hoes, axes and other tools which were considered the very best. Such a reputation did he gain that he and his two sons were kept constantly

busy in their shop. Reuben Wood, his son-in-law, came at the same time. He was a carpenter, but not finding much work in that line—log cabins being the style of dwelling most in use—he turned his attention to farming with poor success. (Rice died here and the family sold out and removed.)

About 1839 Rev. William Leeper, of Irish parentage, a Methodist preacher, bought the Rice farm. He was regarded as eccentric in both actions and doctrine, and after a time it was seen that he was insane. He died in the asylum.

Many of the early settlers came to the township, attracted by the cheap lands, after living several years in Belmont County. The business of raising tobacco was introduced by Marylanders and Virginians in Belmont County, and was brought hither from Belmont. In early years tobacco was a most profitable crop, and was one of the industries that enabled the farmers to obtain money to pay for improvements, and also their store bills.

Barnesville was the principal trading-point for the early settlers. Zanesville, Wheeling and Marietta also were occasionally visited. Zanesville was the principal grain market until the completion of the Central Ohio Railroad in 1853, after which wheat was shipped from Spencer's Station.

William Earhart came to Summerfield from Barnesville in 1833 to take charge of the horse-mill and carding-mill of William Philpot. In 1840 he and his brother began building a

steam grist-mill at the place since known as Steamtown. Afterward Samuel Rownd bought the interest of one of the Earharts. The mill was enlarged and machinery added for carding and spinning wool. After this Joseph Davidson and John Franklin began blacksmithing and making axes, acquiring a reputation as excellent workmen. The place began to take on the appearance of a village. Later Dr. R. P. Summers practiced medicine a few years. He next started a store. Steamtown flourished for a period, producing jeans and other woolen goods, but it went into a decline, and now neither mill, store nor shop remains to mark the place.

In 1870-71 an expensive but valuable improvement was made in the township—the construction of a macadamized road from Summerfield to the county line, near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It was built under a law levying a tax on real estate for two miles on each side of the road. It was bitterly opposed, but finally carried through. The turnpike cost over \$100,000. About thirteen miles of the road is in Noble County. This part is a toll-road. The remainder, leading to Quaker City, was built by Guernsey County.

Thaddeus Shepherd, one of the later settlers of the township, located here in 1876. He was born in Belmont County in 1853, and in 1876 married Nancy Elizabeth Danford; three children: Emmet E., Emma L. and Ray D. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SUMMERFIELD.

The town site of Summerfield is the highest land occupied by a town in the State; and it is said that the eminence northwest of the town is as high as any land in Ohio. The location commands a view of some of the most beautiful scenery in this section, and is in all respects as pleasant and healthful a spot as can be found in Noble County.

The town was laid out in 1827, on the land of Moses Horton, and was named in honor of Rev. John Summerfield, a noted pioneer Methodist preacher.

Moses Horton, the founder of the town, emigrated to America from Dublin, Ireland, in 1817. After a journey of six months they arrived at the present site of Summerfield, then Seneca Township, Monroe County. Mr. Horton entered four hundred acres of land, stretching across the divide between Will's Creek and Duck Creek, built a cabin on the Duck Creek slope, and entered upon the work of a pioneer settler. There were then in the neighborhood, or arrived within a year. Dr. Joshua Craig, Nathaniel Capell, Thomas Cochran, Hugh O'Neill, William Calland, and Samuel and James Osborn. Joseph, father of Robert Calland, arrived from Scotland in 1819. These families comprised most of the settlers living near the headwaters of the two creeks.

James W. Shankland was the first settler and the first merchant in the village. He came here on the 27th of March, 1827. He erected the first dwelling in the place, in connection

with his brother-in-law, Charles W. Moseley, both of whom married Rownds, and the house was occupied by the two families. Later, Moseley, who was a bricklayer by trade, erected another house. Captain W. L. Moseley, now of Enoch Township, was the first male child born in Summerfield. Shankland and Moseley built a grist-mill and a carding-mill just back of where J. H. Philpot's house now stands, which were run by horse-power, and furnished meal and rolls to the neighborhood. A part of the machinery for the carding-mill was taken from a disused mill formerly run by Moses Horton.

During the same year William Lingo erected the second house in the place. He was for a time J. W. Shankland's partner in the store. In 1828 Samuel Rownd settled in the place, and started a tanyard and saddler's shop. He followed this business until 1858. He then sold out to Stephen Wilson, of Barnesville, and removed to Iowa. Rownd was elected justice of the peace, soon after his arrival in Summerfield, in the following novel manner: All the older men in the village having refused to be candidates, the young men drew lots to see who should be elected. The lot fell on William Calland, but as he refused to serve, Rownd was prevailed upon to permit his name to be used, and was accordingly elected.

David West opened and kept the first hotel in 1828, in a log house on the southwest corner of Cross street. In the same year Obadiah Lloyd built a log house and a shop and

began business as a blacksmith. Jesse Moseley came to the town and erected a house in the same year. Soon afterward Pemberton Bevan opened a hotel on the southeast corner of the square.

In the spring of 1830 William Philpot bought out James W. Shankland and took possession of the store, grist-mill and carding-mill.

S. B. Philpot came to Summerfield in May, 1830. According to his recollection, the inhabitants of the place then were as follows: Charles W. Moseley, proprietor of a carding-mill; Leonidas Hescott, his assistant; Samuel H. Rownd, tanner; John P. Bevan kept a house of entertainment; David West, now of Fairview, Guernsey County, shoemaker; William Heiddleston, now living in Jefferson Township, teamster; Rev. John Miner, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church; Peter Barnes, cabinet-maker; William Philpot, merchant, succeeding James W. Shankland. The houses were log buildings, among them several cabins of round logs. What is now the rear portion of Mr. Philpot's store was erected by his father in the fall of 1830, and was the first brick building in the place.

William Philpot followed the mercantile business from 1830 to 1847. S. B. Philpot took an interest in the business in 1843, and has since followed it. He is the oldest merchant in the town and probably the oldest in the county.

Charles Hare engaged in the mercantile business in this town in 1834, and soon became successful and

prominent. He represented Noble County in the legislature two terms. In 1844 John M. Rownd engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until nearly the time of his death in 1884. The three establishments of Philpot, Hare and Rownd were for many years the most important in the town.

Moses Horton, the founder of Summerfield, died in 1863. Of his sons, William was a successful physician for many years; he removed to the West in 1871. Thomas was a conductor on the Underground railroad in *ante-bellum* days. Richard, who died in 1878, was a prominent minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

In 1830 the population of Summerfield was fifty-two. In 1847 the "Ohio Gazetteer" estimated the population at eighty. At that time the place consisted of three stores and about twenty dwelling houses, clustered about the two cross streets. The village grew slowly until 1883, when the completion of the Narrow-gauge railroad — which enterprise was largely aided by Summerfield men — gave an impetus to its increase in population and business. In 1870 the town had 470 inhabitants; in 1880, 435.

Summerfield was formerly an important point for the tobacco industry, and large quantities of leaf tobacco were bought, packed and shipped every season.

Summerfield was one of the most wide-awake and patriotic villages in this part of Ohio in the time of the late war. Company I, Twenty-fifth

Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the first company that was mustered into the service from Noble County, in 1861, was organized in the town. The town and township were never required to submit to a draft, but on the contrary their citizens were always found active and ready to raise their quotas and prepare the troops for the field, also to provide for the comfort and support of the wives and children of the gallant volunteers.

The village has always manifested commendable interest in educational matters. The first school-house, a log structure of the typical pioneer fashion, was erected in 1828. This remained in use until 1848, when a brick building was erected on the hill, which was used until 1875. The town, having been constituted a separate school district in 1872, erected in 1875 a fine, large school-house, which was then the best in the county, and is now excelled only by the Caldwell school building. Normal schools, in charge of experienced teachers, have usually been maintained during a portion of each year since 1860. The first was taught in the fall of that year by William Wheeler and J. C. Clark, both of whom afterward enlisted in the War of the Rebellion.

Since Summerfield came into Noble County the town plat has been enlarged by the following additions: William Horton's first addition, 1855; Moses Horton's third addition, surveyed 1849, recorded 1856; William Horton's second addition (lots 60 to 65), surveyed in 1857; ditto, third

addition (lots 65 to 73), 1858; Richard Horton's addition (lots 73 to 78), 1858; Thomas Gibson's addition (five lots and one outlot), 1860; ditto, second addition (three lots), 1862; William Horton's third addition (lots 78 to 87), 1863; John M. Rownd's addition (eighteen lots), 1870; north side addition, by Stephen Wilson, 1874.

The business interests of Summerfield, at the beginning of the year 1887, were as follows:

General merchants: S. B. Philpot & Co., Rownd & Paull, Faber & Danford.

Druggists: John T. Dew, Dr. Samuel Brown.

Grocer: John H. Philpot.

Boots and Shoes: Frank Meek.

Hardware: R. W. Calland.

Hotels: Cleveland Hotel, F. G. Cleveland; Summerfield House, Nelson Kean.

Harness-maker and Tanner: Stephen Wilson.

Harness maker: William J. Emmons.

Blacksmiths: William H. Wilson, Kirk Brunle.

Shoemakers: A. B. Foster, John Robinson.

Cabinet-maker: John Williamson.

Wagon-makers: Samuel Osborn, Clay Bishop.

Tinsmith: T. H. Bircher.

Steam flouring-mill: James Buell.

Planing-mill: R. F. O'Neill.

Physicians: A. A. Staats, W. R. Taylor.

Dentist: J. R. McGinnis.

Population, over five hundred.

Summerfield is a neat, well-built, pleasant village, and its people are enterprising and wide-awake.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—After working about a year under dispensation, Summerfield Lodge, No. 425, F. & A. M., was chartered October 20, 1869, with the following officers and charter members: George W. Mason, W. M.; Stephen Wilson, S. W.; John A. Franklin, J. W.; William Danford, John C. Barr, Wyndham Sparling, Charles Craig, William Collins, Washington Brown, John Bramhall, Henry W. Heiddelsheimer, John Kirk. The lodge now has fifty-one members, owns a good and convenient hall, and is in good condition. The present officers are: A. A. Staats, W. M.; J. R. Barnes, S. W.; Reed Williams, J. W.; John Williams, treasurer; C. W. Farley, secretary.

Summerfield Chapter, No. 122, R. A. M., was chartered September 14, 1870. Following are the names of the charter members and first officers: J. B. Williams, H. P.; Stephen Wilson, K.; R. P. Summers, S.; William Gibson, James Parker, Isaac Abmyer, G. G. Waters, J. R. Barnes, William Danford, Wyndham Sparling, J. A. Franklin, Benjamin Dotson, Charles Hare, Richard Gibson. The chapter has now over fifty members, and is prosperous. The present officers are: John Williamson, H. P.; A. A. Staats, K.; B. Dotson, S.

Grand Army.—John Brown Post,* No. 504, G. A. R., was chartered

* Named in honor of Captain John Brown, of the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who went from Summerfield, was wounded, and died from his injuries.

January 21, 1885. The charter members were William R. Paull, W. J. Emmons, J. H. Shankland, A. R. Phillips, Thomas K. Amos, J. R. Barnes, J. H. Wilson, Arthur Wharton, R. W. Calland, R. G. Bell, J. S. Rownd, Charles W. Farley, J. S. Prettyman, I. C. Phillips, Otho Barnes, A. J. Lucas, F. G. Cleveland, Carey Hupp, and William Craig. Arthur Wharton was the first commander, and still holds the office. The other officers in November, 1886, were as follows: J. H. Shankland, S. V. C.; W. H. Wharton, J. V. C.; J. R. Barnes, adjutant; J. S. Prettyman, Q. M.; Dr. A. A. Staats, surgeon; C. W. Farley, chaplain; William J. Emmons, O. D.; Otho Barnes, O. G.; A. J. Lucas, S. M.; T. K. Amos, Q. M. S. The present membership is fifty-three.

CHURCHES.

Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.—A Methodist class was organized as early as 1819 in a school-house which stood on land now owned by Fawcett Craig. Philip Green was the first preacher and Nathaniel Capell the first class-leader. Among the early members were the Callands, Cochrans, Capells, Craigs, Osborns, Rownds, Shanklands, Hortons, Philpots, and others, in fact nearly all of the early settlers. When a school-house had been erected in Summerfield that became the meeting place, and so continued until about 1830, when a small brick church was erected. In 1832 came a great revival, and the Methodist church gained a hold which it has

never lost in Summerfield and vicinity. In 1855 the present church building replaced the old brick meeting-house. The church now has over 125 members.

The Wesleyan Methodists organized and built a church on the hill about 1846. The building was torn down about 1862, the congregation having disbanded. The Free Methodist society was organized by Rev. Travis, an Englishman, about 1867, and erected a church on South Main street. J. M. Rownd was among the most active in this movement.

Following are the names of some of the pioneers of that part of the township taken from Monroe County, who have no representatives in the township at this time:

Sandford Rhodes, John R. Stone, John Wolfe, George Brown, Anthony Kelroy, Nathaniel Wakefield, F. Rhodes, Robert Crawford, Archelaus Lingo, Syranus Baldwin, Annias Banum, Nathaniel Capell, Cruntirn Fearn, Geo. Acred, Wm. Rice, Wm. Alexander, Thos. Cochran, Robt. Devorell, John and Hugh Waybrant.

A FOREST ROMANCE.

"This narrative possesses a strong local interest, inasmuch as some of its scenes are laid in the country about the headwaters of Will's Creek, and therefore in Marion Township, Noble County. The hero and heroine of the story are Albert Maywood and Rose Forester, or the 'Forest Rose,' the names of course being fictitious. Lewis Wetzel is one of the most prominent personages in the drama.

"According to this narrative, the Maywood family, in which Rose For-

ester was an adopted daughter, settled near the southeastern corner of Belmont County, on Captina Creek, as early as 1789. In the spring of 1792 the Indians burned the Maywood cabin, killed all the Maywood family except Albert, who was absent at the time, engaged in his favorite pursuit, hunting, and took the Forest Rose prisoner. The young man chanced to fall in with Lewis Wetzel in the woods, and the two, returning together, made the horrible discovery. Albert's father, mother, brothers and sister were killed and scalped, and Rose, his betrothed, was stolen away! Wetzel and Maywood at once entered upon the pursuit of the Indians, determined to avenge the murder and rescue Rose.

"They found and followed the trail, but in the vicinity of where Summerfield now is, as the description would seem to indicate, all trace was lost. Wetzel searched the creek, but discovered no tracks, owing to its limestone bottom. But, on searching farther down, he found tracks, where the bottom of the stream was muddy, *but leading up the creek* instead of down. This puzzled him greatly, until at length he discovered the imprint of a knee on the muddy bottom. This mark showed to his practiced eye that the Indians were *backing down the stream*, and that one had stumbled over some obstacle. A little more search revealed the camp of the Indians.

"The captors of Rose were three Hurons and a white renegade. The locality of the camp is traditionally said to be a hillock or mound on the

Widow Martin's farm. It was now almost evening, and during the night Albert resolved to make known his presence to Rose, who was tied to a stake, and looked weary and fatigued. Wetzel tried to dissuade him, but the lover was determined. Creeping near, he cautiously made the noise of a whip-poor-will. At the first sound an Indian raised his head, but was deceived, and went to sleep again. At the second call Rose raised her head, and at the third nodded, for she well knew the sound which they had often used as a signal when playing together as children.

"Daylight next morning was agreed upon as the time for an attack by Wetzel and Maywood. They fired together; one Indian and the white renegade fell; the remaining Indians took to cover, where they both soon fell victims to Wetzel's rifle. Rose was rescued and happy in the arms of her lover; but not for long. A party of twenty or more savages captured both the lovers as they were eating a meal of venison shot and cooked by Albert. The latter was soon rescued by Wetzel's ingenuity, cutting the thongs which bound him to a stake by means of a knife fastened on a long pole. But Rose was lost, and a long and vain search failed to reveal any trace of her. But, after undergoing countless perils and dangers, Albert and Wetzel recovered her after a desperate battle at Standing Stone, in the Hocking Valley. She had been adopted into the tribe, and was in their garb when found, but her heart was still true to Albert, and they soon were happily wedded."

REMINISCENCES OF SLAVERY DAYS.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN LEMMAX.

In 1838 the discussion of the evils of slavery began to attract general attention. The settlers in the vicinity of Summerfield held meetings in school-houses, and debating societies discussed the topic. The term abolitionist was at that time regarded as most opprobrious by a large portion of the people. At a meeting in Carlisle the resolution, "Slavery is an evil and should be abolished," was discussed, and the debate attracted so much attention that one of the inhabitants of that locality challenged the Irish of Summerfield and vicinity to meet and discuss the question with the citizens of Carlisle and others from Woodsfield, whose opinions were pro-slavery. The Irish, who were largely abolitionists, accepted, and named Summerfield as the place of meeting. Carlisle objected on account of distance, and finally New Lexington school-house was settled upon as being the most convenient intermediate point. The disputants were Richard Horton, William Horton, William Capell and John Lemmax, in the affirmative; and Lawyer Archibald, Guthrie, Walton, and Congressman Morris in the negative. Three judges were appointed to decide upon the merits of the argument, two of whom were known to be of pro-slavery sentiments. Of course the debate attracted great attention. It began early in the evening and lasted until between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. The debate was earnest and animated, and at its con-

clusion the judges gave their decision unanimously in favor of the affirmative. This result served as a quietus to further discussion, and when it became known that there were abolitionists in what is now the eastern part of Noble County, a branch of the Underground railroad was soon organized for the safe-conduct and assistance of fugitive slaves on their way to Canada from neighboring Southern States.

In the vicinity of Stafford were two men—Benjamin Hughes, a Yankee and a farmer, and William Steel, a merchant of Irish nativity—who were known to be true friends of the colored race. It is said that Steel was boycotted—to use a modern term—and his business injured, because of his sentiments. These and Thomas Large, an Irishman who resided near Sarahsville; William Wilson, Alexander Franklin, Moses Horton and Nathaniel Capell were the most active agents* of the Underground railroad. The method of operation was to receive and care for the fugitives, secreting and feeding them until they could be sent forward to another station. Those who were suspected of harboring runaway slaves had to be very cautious in all their movements, as there were usually plenty of informers, who, actuated either by malice or the hope of a reward, would not hesitate to give information against them. Whenever any agent received a con-

signment of the human chattels, his friends who were members of the organization (and the Underground railroad company was well organized) endeavored to keep him informed of the movements of his enemies and of slave-hunters. From this vicinity the runaways were assisted on toward Senecaville, Guernsey County, where they were received by George Richey and other officers of the railroad. Richey was a minister of the Gospel and a firm friend of the persecuted race.

Robert Calland, a Scotchman, was a very ardent and fearless abolitionist, and took an active part in the agitation of the slavery question. At one time the abolitionists were threatened with the most humiliating punishments; but this only served to intensify the excitement. Postmasters refused to deliver anti-slavery papers to their subscribers, Summerfield furnishing an instance of this kind; and in many ways were the abolitionists annoyed and persecuted.

About 1848 Thomas Large brought to Alexander Franklin a colored man with wife and child. The negro had once before attempted an escape, but had been captured and returned by a man named Bonar, who appears to have been employed as a slave hunter. The negroes were hidden for a few days until it was thought that the way was clear, when Thomas Horton started to take them on to the next station. On their way they heard a crackling of brush, and the colored people became much alarmed, fearing that Bonar was in search of them.

*To the foregoing names many others might be added. Church Tuttle, of Middleburg, a Yankee of enterprise and intelligence, was in particular a very efficient Underground railroad official. Also Jas. Tuttle.—Ed.

The man handed his child over to Horton, saying he would sell his own life as dearly as possible, for he knew that if recaptured he would be sold and taken to the far South. Fortunately the fugitives were not molested, Bonar having a wholesome fear of the Irish abolitionists, who would have subjected him to very rough treatment in case of an encounter. There were several citizens of the county who closely watched the movements of the Underground trains—some from Maryland and Virginia, and one man from South Carolina, who would have readily assisted slave-owners in the recovery of their property. A Marylander used to make his boasts that he had often knocked down negro wenches, and seemed to think it was something to be proud of. Another from South Carolina, who had been a slave-driver, used to exasperate the abolitionists by describing the punishments which he had inflicted upon the slaves. Such men were of course on the alert to discover something against the abolitionists; but in spite of their watchfulness many slaves were assisted on their way to Canada and freedom by the Underground railroad, and there were few instances in which negroes were captured or taken back.

In 1845, Peter M. Garner, Creighton Ioraine and Mordecai Thomas, while aiding some slaves to escape at Belpre on the Ohio, were surprised by a party of slaveholders just as they were getting out of the skiff. The slaves were returned to bondage and Mr. Garner and his companions

arrested and placed in jail at Parkersburg, Va. The claim was made that they were beyond low water mark, and therefore on Virginia territory. They were kept in jail for several months, and then the case was brought to trial. A verdict, however, was not reached, and they were again confined. Governor Bartlett, of Ohio, interested himself in the matter and asserted that their arrest was in violation of the constitution of the United States, and a scheme to kidnap citizens of Ohio, whom they thought to be abolitionists. They were again brought to trial, Ohio being represented by Hon. Samuel F. Vinton. The court held that they were on Ohio territory when captured, and therefore not amenable to the laws of Virginia; they were consequently released.

THE PHILPOT FAMILY.

William Philpot, the progenitor of the Philpot family in this country, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1777; his parents were of English parentage, and were sturdy and intelligent people of the middle class. They gave their son the advantages of a good education. Evidencing an aptitude for mercantile pursuits, he was apprenticed to a merchant with whom he remained seven years. Two years after the completion of his indentures, 1802, he came to America, in company with two of his friends; they settled in Belmont County and located a section of land where is now the village of Belmont; here he remained ten years, clearing land and farming. He led a dreary, isolated

life, acquiring experience in pioneer life which he utilized to good advantage in after time. About 1813 he went to Barnesville; where he entered the employ of James Barnes, the founder of the village, and for him established the first store in the village. He was the first postmaster and was identified with nearly all the initial events in its history. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits as clerk and proprietor until 1830, when, with his family of wife (*nee* Ruth Hulse) and eleven children, he came to Summerfield, then a little hamlet of perhaps a dozen families. He bought the business of James W. Shankland, the pioneer merchant of the place, and for seventeen years he did a successful business in land, tobacco and merchandise, and was not only one of the prominent and successful business men of the county, but also an esteemed citizen. While in Barnesville he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and remained loyal until death. He died in 1864. His children, all of whom were residents of the place and identified with its history, were Ellenor (Wilson), Eliza, Rownd, Maria, Matilda, (Stoller), William H., George, Shepherd B., Sarah A. (Hare), Isaac, John H. and Samuel, six of whom are now (1887) living.

Shepherd B. was his father's successor in business. He was born in Barnesville in 1819. He grew up in his father's store, obtaining some education from the subscription schools of that time. At the age of twenty-four he became a partner, and in 1847 sole proprietor; for many

years has been one of the largest merchants in the county. For forty-four years he has done business in Summerfield, and for thirty-three years has dealt extensively and quite successfully in tobacco. He has enjoyed in a very great degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and in evidence it may be stated that for twenty-two years he has officiated as township treasurer. During the war he did good service in the cause of his country in the formation of military companies, and his time and money were always at command in the furtherance of any war measure. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Methodist and a Republican. In 1844 he married Miss Emily, daughter of John Allen, a Virginian, who settled here in 1840. Mrs. Philpot was born in Virginia, and is the mother of nine children — Charles W., Ruth E., James M., Laura, William H., Ada M. (Rader), John C., Roscoe and Luella (Ritchey).

JOHN LEMMAX.—It is always a pleasure to sketch the career of a prominent and successful man of business, who has attained his position in life solely through his own well-directed industry, his persevering efforts and his unswerving honesty. Such a man is John Lemmax. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 30, 1820. His father was of Welsh and his mother of Irish descent. In the spring of 1821 the family came to Ohio, settling in the vicinity of Summerfield, where they remained until 1825. Becoming dissatisfied with pioneer life, they then



John Lemmon

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returned to Pittsburgh, and continued to reside there until September, 1830, when they returned to the farm in what is now Noble County, which was thenceforth their permanent home. In Pittsburgh the subject of this notice attended school, and being an apt scholar, received the rudiments of a sound education in the common branches. After his removal to the farm, John was put to work, and all of his attendance at school after he was eleven years of age, amounted to but fourteen days. Money was scarce, and it was difficult to make both ends meet; therefore the services of our subject were necessary to contribute to the family's support, there being five children younger than himself. He had no money except what he earned himself, by working out among his neighbors, and what he could save in this way he devoted to the purchase of books. He also borrowed and read all the books he could obtain in the neighborhood. Early in life he became possessed of Brainard's "Life Among the Indians," Rollin's "Ancient History" (eight volumes), and the works of Josephus. He took part in the pioneer debating societies and thus strengthened his knowledge and acquired experience in public speaking.

In his sixteenth year he began learning the carpenter's trade, returning to the farm to assist in busy seasons. During the first year at this work he received \$7 per month; the second year he began at \$12 per month, and his wages were increased to \$18 for the second month. In this

way he continued to work at his trade, receiving from \$20 to \$28 per month. Afterward he began taking contracts, hiring a man and working himself. In his nineteenth year Mr. Lemmax went to Woodsfield and made arrangements to enter the law-office of Edward Archibald as a student. His father hearing of this, and having a strong prejudice against lawyers, persuaded John to abandon his intention. This Mr. Lemmax always regretted, and believes that he made a serious mistake.

Early in life he became a pronounced temperance man, and has ever since remained a firm advocate of the doctrine of total abstinence. He joined a temperance society at Summerfield, and soon became prominent among its workers. At the solicitation of Mr. S. H. Rownd, president of the society, he visited different places in Morgan, Washington and Guernsey Counties to make temperance addresses. On one occasion, in the winter of 1841, he was sent to a place about eight miles distant to deliver an address. Arriving there he found the church in which he was to speak so full of people that it was with difficulty that he forced his way to the pulpit. He became confused and forgot his subject. A Bible lay upon the pulpit, and opening it, Mr. Lemmax read the first words that met his eye: "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" Taking this as a text, and beginning his remarks with the history of ancient Greece, he talked with ease and freedom for an hour and three-quarters. On looking at his watch

he again became embarrassed and made an apology for speaking so long, but was urged to continue. He circulated the constitution and by-laws of his society, and was gratified in obtaining eighty-six signatures. After several earnest invitations, he again visited the same place and lectured, this time securing sixty-eight more names.

Mr. Lemmax continued to work at his trade until 1845, and in the meantime had saved between \$600 and \$700. He then made arrangements with Charles Hare, of Summerfield, to start a store in Freedom. Mr. Hare advised him to invest in tobacco, and he did so. The result was the loss, in the fall of 1846, of \$800. Returning from Baltimore to Freedom, he again engaged in building. He also bought hogs and made some money on them. In 1848, in partnership with A. Franklin, he bought a small stock of goods in Zanesville and again embarked in the mercantile business. Two years later he increased his stock largely, buying in Baltimore, and was soon doing a successful business. He again began buying tobacco and continued that business for thirty years with varying success, sometimes gaining and sometimes losing heavily by his operations. In 1864 his losses were about \$23,000. It required thirteen years to recover this amount. He dealt extensively in hogs and cattle for several years. In 1848 he began buying and feeding hogs, marketing them at home. Four years later he began shipping hogs, and this business he continued

successfully for twenty-four years. He began dealing in cattle in 1851, both buying and shipping, and continued twenty-five years, then quit shipping. During this time he handled an average of 3,500 hogs and two hundred head of cattle per year, with a satisfactory profit, and in the meantime gathered up 543 acres of land, four hundred of which were cleared. His many business interests kept him too busy to devote much attention to farming, and he used much of his land for pasturage. In business matters he wasted no words but was always fair and honorable, and never would he take advantage of another's ignorance in order to secure a profit for himself. For a period of twenty years he handled about \$50,000 worth of live stock, tobacco and merchandise per year, without failing to meet every obligation promptly. This gave him a prestige as a buyer that but few have, and a credit that answered instead of larger capital.

Frank in avowing his sentiments; bold, fearless and consistent in maintaining them, Mr. Lemmax laid the foundation of a character of sincerity and honor, which amidst the vicissitudes, the profits and losses of business transactions, the shocks of political changes and the scurrility of partisan warfare, has never been shaken or tainted with insincerity. In the possession of these attributes, beyond the reach of cavil or question, is to be found the secret of that inalienable attachment which to day exists among the vast body of his friends and fellow-citizens, and which

has followed him throughout his business career. Here he wishes to offer a grateful tribute of respect to the names of three of his friends who stood by him in the darkest hour of his mercantile career: To Morris Danford, who furnished him \$3,500; to John O'Neill, who furnished \$2,500; and to "Uncle" Samuel Craig, who furnished \$2,300 at six per cent, payable at his pleasure, on his individual note without security. These sums were used in the liquidation of his indebtedness entailed by the losses on tobacco in 1864 and 1865.

Mr. Lemmax was married in 1846 to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Franklin, one of the early settlers of Marion Township. They have reared four children — Mary Rose, now the wife of Charles Craig, of Marion Township; Violet J., Lillie W. and John A., single and residing at home. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In politics Mr. Lemmax is a firm, uncompromising Republican, and for many years has taken a deep and intelligent interest in both local and national political affairs. Early in life he became an adherent of the Whig party. In September, 1840, he attended a Democratic mass meeting at Carlisle, addressed by leading Democratic politicians of Monroe County. After they had finished, John McMahon took the platform on the Whig side, and made a telling speech. Hon. Joseph Morris, representative in Congress, who was one of the speakers present, went home with Mr. Lemmax and spent the

night at his father's house. In conversation with him, the question was asked, What would take the place of bank-notes? Morris replied, "Sub-treasury notes." On being asked what they were, he admitted that he did not know. "Well, it is not good policy to destroy the bank-notes unless you have something better to take their place." Mr. Morris said: "John, I am afraid you won't make a good Democrat. To be one, you must stick to the party, right or wrong." And John did not become a Democrat. He voted first for Henry Clay, and acted with the Whig and Free-soil parties until the campaign of John C. Fremont, since which time he has been a Republican. Mr. Lemmax has been several times a delegate to State conventions. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1876. He was the first delegate to propose Hayes' nomination, and, in a conference of the Ohio delegation, secured the passage of a resolution pledging a solid vote for him, and that no delegate should vote otherwise without first conferring with the remainder of the delegation. Mr. Lemmax held the office of county commissioner one term and declined a renomination. He was a candidate for representative to the legislature in 1884, but was defeated by a small majority, owing to the hostility of the Green-back element, who at this time were energetically preaching the doctrine of "fiat money," claiming it as the "poor man's money." Mr. Lemmax vigorously opposed this craze and took a decided stand for resumption

and a stable currency. He took a prominent part in securing the extension of the B. Z. & C. Railroad, from Woodsfield to Zanesville, subscribing liberally to further the scheme, giving it much of his time and attention for over a year, besides furnishing a building for a depot at his own expense. The road runs through his land for a mile and a half. After the completion of the road, on the resignation of one of the directors, he was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy and has since been thrice chosen to fill the same position. In the spring of 1883, with twelve others who paid a like sum, he advanced \$2,000 to secure the opening of the road and the running of trains. He has had contracts for furnishing the road with over four hundred thousand feet of trestle timber, besides a large quantity of cross-ties. Mr. Lemmax has been a stockholder and director of the Noble County National Bank at Caldwell since its organization. He has held the office of postmaster, at Freedom (Whigville Postoffice), for twenty eight years, without any complaints from patrons or the Department.

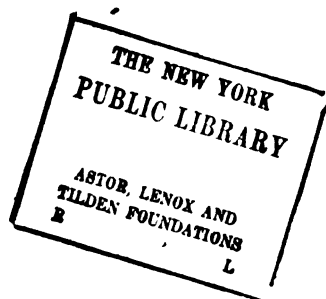
HENRY LARGE, one of the successful financiers and early settlers of Marion Township, was born near the city of Dublin, July 21, 1817. His parents, George and Eliza Large, were farmers, and came to America in 1825. They landed in Quebec, where the elder Large died some three weeks after his arrival, leaving the family in rather destitute circumstances. They removed to Montreal, where they lived about three

months. Thence they went to a little village called Beaver Dam, near Niagara Falls, where Mrs. Large bought a piece of land, and where Henry found employment as a boy-of-all-work in a store. A sister of Mrs. Large, Mrs. Dr. Craig, had settled near Summerfield some time in 1818, and by her advice Mrs. Large disposed of her little property and came to the new country in February of 1828, with her little family of six children. She entered from government eighty acres of land near the village of Freedom, which she improved and on which she resided until 1839, when Henry became the owner.

The early life of Mr. Large was one of toil and hardship. At the age of sixteen he made his initial effort in business by taking a job of splitting rails at thirty-one cents per hundred. At eighteen he began life as a farm laborer at \$8 per month. These facts, although seemingly trivial, show what can be done from small beginnings. By dint of industry and close economy he accumulated a sum nearly sufficient for the purchase of the homestead farm, which he bought in 1839. On this farm, which he still owns, he laid the foundation of his fortune. Never at one time has he owned more than 155 acres. The life of Mr. Large has been a busy and successful one, in fact it may be said that, considering his opportunities, no resident of Noble County has been more so. He has devoted his time to farming, tobacco raising and loaning his net earnings, and is



Henry Large



thought to be the wealthiest man in the county. Many are curious to know how it was possible for him to acquire so fine a competency under such adverse circumstances. His answer to the question is, "By the rigid practice of industry, economy, promptness and the avoidance of debt," and we might add, shrewd management and a desire to excel. Mr. Large is quiet and reserved in manner, and possessed of no distinguishing characteristics, excepting his financial ability and his extraordinary mathematical acquirements; his gift in this respect is wonderful, and like that of Pascal and Colburn, is a God given faculty, as his education was almost wholly confined to that school in which the teachers are observation and experience.

In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Methodist, although not a member of any church. He is classed among the foremost men of the county in wealth, brains and intelligence.

Mr. Large was married early in life to Miss Maria, daughter of Edward Cleary. She was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1823. She has been to Mr. Large a helpmeet in all that the word implies. They have had nine children: Mary A. (McClintock), John, Sarah J. and Emma (died in infancy), Eliza H., Clara I. (Guiler), George E., Emma J. and Joseph H.

HON. L. W. FINLEY, one of the prominent agriculturists and representative men of the county, was born near the village of Mt. Ephraim,

Noble County, Ohio, March 11, 1844. Like most other farmer boys of that day, his opportunities for education were quite limited. He succeeded, however, in obtaining a good English education, and at the age of eighteen commenced life as a teacher. Soon after he enlisted as a private soldier in the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service with the regiment, which for the greater portion of the time was stationed at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio. The last year of the war he was detailed as clerk at the headquarters of the northern department, commanded by Generals Hooker and Meintzlemin. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when he resumed his former vocation. In 1867 he began merchandising in Sarahsville, which he followed successfully for six years, when, in consequence of failing health, he sold out his stock and engaged in farming in Center Township, where he remained until the purchase of the farm on which he now resides, in Marion Township, to which he removed in 1880. Mr. Finley has been quite prominently identified with State and county politics. In 1876 he received the nomination for auditor of the county on the Democratic ticket, but the county being largely Republican, he was defeated by J. F. Knouff.

In 1883 he was again complimented by a nomination for representative, and was elected by a handsome majority over one of the strongest men in the Republican ranks. In the legislature Mr. Finley made an

enviable record, and in 1885 was renominated, but the question of the election of a United States senator being prominent in the canvass, and the Republicans having a majority of about three hundred, he was defeated by Hon. T. C. Williams by a small majority. While a member of the legislature he framed several important measures; notably among the number were two affecting railway corporations, one an amendment of the law governing liens, the other a law compelling railroads to use "spark arresters" to prevent fires along their lines. But perhaps the most valuable bill introduced by Mr. Finley was one providing for the clothing of the indigent poor in the various eleemosynary and penal insti-

tutions of the State, which passed both houses with but little opposition. While comparatively a young man, but few gentlemen in the county have a larger personal following, or wield a stronger influence in matters of public import. He is possessed of marked social qualities, which, with an unexceptional record as a business man and politician, gives him a conspicuous place among the best citizens of the county.

In November of 1866 Mr. Finley was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Hon. William J. Young, whose biography will be found in the chapter devoted to Center Township. The union has been blessed with six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom are living but one.



L. St. Finley

CHAPTER XXI.

BROOKFIELD.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES—ORIGINAL EXTENT—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—NEW ENGLAND INFLUENCES—A PERMANENT POPULATION—THE “FEDERAL TRAIL.”—FIRST SETTLEMENT MADE IN 1806 BY THE DYE FAMILY—PIONEER REMINISCENCES—JUDGE WILLIAM RANNELLS AND OTHER PIONEERS—A FAVORITE HUNTING-GROUND—SETTLEMENT PROGRESSES SLOWLY—EXPERIENCES OF AN EARLY FAMILY—A PECULIAR INDUSTRY—THE MANUFACTURE OF CASTOR OIL—LAND OWNERS IN 1826—VALUATION AND TAXES FOR THAT YEAR—PERSONAL MENTION—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY MANUFACTURERS—A NOVEL SAW-MILL—THE SETTLERS ON BATES’ BRANCH—HISTORY OF A SCHOOL DISTRICT—THE FIRST POSTOFFICE—FAMILY SKETCHES—BROOKFIELD CHURCH.

BROOKFIELD was one of the original townships of Morgan County, organized in 1819. The commissioners of Noble County, May 1, 1851, altered its boundaries, making them as follows:

“Commencing at the southeast corner of section 35 in township number 7, of range 10; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section 2, in said township and range; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner thereof; thence south along said township line to the southwest corner thereof; thence east along said township line to the place of beginning—containing thirty sections.”

When organized in 1819, Brookfield was a full township, containing thirty-six sections. A row of sections on the east are now included in Noble Township.

With the exception of the Dyes and a few other families from Pennsylvania and Virginia, nearly all the pioneers of the township were New

England Yankees, chiefly from Massachusetts, and a large number from Worcester County. They were intelligent, thrifty citizens, friends of churches and schools, and were generally permanent settlers. Their posterity have inherited their characteristics, and the well-improved farms and high moral tone of the people generally, shows that the inhabitants of the township are worthy sons of their worthy sires.

Probably no township in the county has had a more permanent population than Brookfield. The greater portion of the farms are still in the possession of the descendants of the original settlers.

The earliest route of travel through the township was the so-called Federal trail, said to have been made by a portion of St. Clair’s army, who were unable to obtain boats for transportation to Fort Washington. The trail began at Grave Creek, on the Ohio River, and running westward crossed Dye’s Fork of Meigs Creek,

near Renrock, then divided, one branch passing through Bristol Township, Morgan County, and crossing the Muskingum River at Gaysport.

The first permanent settlement in the township was made in 1806, by the sons of Ezekiel Dye. Dye's Fork, of Meigs Creek, takes its name from this family, and the "Dye settlement" was well known to the pioneers of the territory now forming the counties of Guernsey, Muskingum, Morgan and Noble. Ezekiel Dye, Sr., was a native of New Jersey, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and in 1804 followed westward to Chillicothe the path known as the old Federal trail, seeking lands on which to locate. He was best pleased with the Meigs Creek location, and entered several hundred acres, situated in the vicinity of Renrock, upon which he and his sons located and passed their lives. They were good citizens—honest, industrious and straightforward men; courageous and hardy, well fitted to endure the hardships of pioneer life.

Ezekiel Dye, Sr., came in 1807 to the lands which he had purchased; but his sons, Thomas, Ezekiel, Vincent, William, John and Amos, came the year before and inaugurated the work of improvement. Their nearest neighbors were on Duck Creek and in the vicinity of Cumberland, and on the Muskingum River. The Dyes were all young men, and at the time of their coming only Thomas was married. He and his father located on the farm now owned by John L.

Reed. Thomas' first wife was Nancy Davis. He married again after her decease, and was the father of a large family. Benjamin Dye, born in 1810, is still living. He is the son of Thomas and Nancy Dye, and is said to have been the first white child born in Brookfield Township.

Ezekiel Dye, Jr., settled on the east side of the creek on a farm adjoining his brother Thomas'. He married Nancy Sprague, lived and died here, and reared a large and respectable family. William, his brother, lived near the others, in Muskingum County. John, another brother, married Catharine Sears, and settled on the creek, above the farms of Thomas and Ezekiel. Amos Dye married Sophia Dye, of Washington County, resided here some years, then returned to Washington County, where he died. Two daughters of Ezekiel Dye, Sr., came to this township with the family, but returned to the East after a few years. The second wife of Ezekiel Dye, Sr., was Sarah Paul; she bore twelve children, of whom two, Firman and Elizabeth (Maxwell) of Morgan County, are still living. Joseph, Lewis, James and Firman were the names of the sons.

Vincent Dye, son of Ezekiel, Sr., was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. He married Anna Waddle, whose parents came from Pennsylvania and located in the vicinity of Cumberland early in the present century. To them were born thirteen children—E. J., Isabella, Elah, James, Elizabeth, Melinda, Cassie, Miner, Madison, Wesley, Johnson,

Robert and Polly. Of these, E. J., Elah, Miner, Isabella, Elizabeth, Melinda and Cassie are still living, only E. J. Dye in Noble County at present.

E. J. Dye was born in Brookfield Township November 19, 1812. In 1836 he married Mahala Smith. Three sons and six daughters were born of this union. Two of the daughters are dead. Johnson L. Dye, one of the sons, enlisted in Company B, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 22, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864. He was in the engagements at Winchester, Deep Bottom, Chapin Farm, Petersburg, Appomattox, etc. After being mustered out at the close of the war, and remaining at home a year, he went to Kansas and thence to Fort Saunders, Dak. The family has never heard from him since, and it is supposed that he was killed by the Indians. E. J. Dye is a farmer and stock-raiser. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served eighteen years as justice of the peace. He had all the experiences incident to life in the backwoods, and remembers when the whole township was sparsely settled. When he was a boy his father used to send him into the woods to hunt for cows, tying a bell upon him so that he might be found in case he lost his way.

When the Dyes came to Brookfield they were obliged to go to Waterford, on the Muskingum, for milling. Salt was very hard to procure, and very high. Much of it used in the southern Ohio settle-

ments was brought across the mountains on horseback by means of pack saddles. "Alum salt" was salt mixed with red pepper, that it might be used more economically. The first mill in the neighborhood of Renrock was a horse-mill, owned by Thomas Dye. There were no early water-mills in this part of the township.

Judge William Rannells was born in Tygart's Valley, Va., in 1769. When thirteen years of age he went to Washington County, Pa., with his parents. In 1796 he married Rhoda Bush. In 1809 he entered the land on which J. V. Rannells now lives and in the following year moved his family to it. He was one of the very earliest settlers of the township, and the family had all the varied experiences of pioneer life. Judge Rannells was the father of eleven children, ten of whom reached mature years. He died in 1856, his wife in 1864. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment.

J. V. Rannells was born in Brookfield Township, on the old homestead, March 2, 1815, and is therefore among the oldest residents of the township. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Laura Bay, who died in 1845. One child was born of this marriage. In 1846 he married Miss Rachel Falls. Four children were born of this union, two now living. Mr. and Mrs. Rannells are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. John Rannells, son of the above, enlisted in 1862 in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served until

February, 1865. He was killed while on a scouting expedition, near Winnsboro, S. C.

J. F. Rannells was born on the homestead in 1849. In 1878 he married Miss Sarah Allison. They have three children. Mr. Rannells and wife belong to the Presbyterian church.

Jacob Jordan and his sons, Adam and Peter, were among the earliest settlers near the township line in the vicinity of Hiramburg. Henry Hamilton, a brother-in-law of Jacob Jordan, was an early settler in the same neighborhood. While this was still a part of Guernsey County, elections were held at the house of the Jordans.

Jacob Jordan, a Revolutionary soldier, came to this township in 1810 and left it in 1818. His son Peter was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1797, came to this county when young, and died in Brookfield Township in 1868. He married Rachel Albin, whose father, James Albin, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Jordan was born in Virginia in 1791. She died in 1881. Peter Jordan came to the farm on which John Jordan now lives in 1814. The whole country was then very wild, and bears, wolves and panthers inhabited it. Mrs. Jordan brought from Guernsey County a willow sprout which she used as a riding whip, and on reaching her home stuck it in the ground. It grew into a tree and is now about seventy years old, and fifteen feet in circumference. John Jordan was born in Brookfield Township December 23, 1823. In 1845 he

married Nancy Downey, a native of Buffalo Township. They have five sons and four daughters. Of their sons P. D. Jordan is a merchant, postmaster, notary and a railroad agent; S. S. Jordan is a farmer and carpenter; W. F. Jordan, telegraph operator and railroad agent; G. C. Jordan is a farmer in Illinois; J. D. Jordan is in the store of his brother, P. D. Jordan. John Jordan has always followed farming.

Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek was once a favorite hunting-ground for the Indians. When Ezekiel Dye, Sr., began his clearing, he was visited by two Indians. As he saw them approaching, he heard them muttering in their own language, and from their looks and tones he concluded they were not at all pleased at his intrusion. He feared they might attack him and kept a firm hold upon the handspike with which he was at work until his visitors had departed, intending to use it over their heads in case of hostile demonstrations.

When the Dyes came to the country, they had to go to Duck Creek, Bates Fork and Waterford to get help to raise their cabin. When the first barn was raised, settlers were summoned from many miles to assist. They came a day in advance of the raising, and remained three days before they had finished their work.

A few years after the Dyes came James Lyons, who settled on the creek two miles from Renrock. Soon after he came here all his daughters died of consumption. His sons were James, Joseph and John.

Until after the War of 1812 settlers came in very slowly. All the early arrivals chose farms upon the creeks. When Morgan County was organized in 1819 settlement had so far advanced as to make Brookfield one of the most populous townships of the county. But it was years later before all the land in the township was taken up.

Henry Hamilton, a native of South Carolina, was among the earliest settlers, locating about 1808 on the farm now owned by Adam Hamilton. He married Sarah Jordan. Six of their children are living. He died in 1830.

Clark E. Green and his brothers, Oliver and David, were among the early settlers. The former was killed by the kick of a horse. Oliver was accidentally shot by James Hunter while hunting. The charge entered his head, killing him instantly.

David Green was born in Spencer, Mass., December 27, 1797, and was probably the oldest man living in the township. He died May 21, 1887. In 1823 he married Augusta Brown, in Massachusetts. She died in 1842, having borne one child — Edward. In 1844 he married Mary Pearson. Their children are David J. and Mary A. (twins), and Lewis H. Edward and Lewis H. were in the service in the late war. Mr. Green first came to Ohio about 1820. He came through in a two-horse wagon. While on the way he had the misfortune to lose his pocket-book at a tavern. He recovered the book, but a check on the Marietta bank which it contained was gone. He succeeded

in getting the money on the check by notifying the officers of the bank. He remained in Ohio about a year, cutting cord-wood near Duncan's Falls, for salt works upon the river. He took his pay in salt, which was then worth \$1.50 per bushel. After his marriage (August 21, 1823,) he returned to Ohio and located where he now lives. A few years later he erected a mill for the manufacture of castor oil. The machinery, invented by himself, consisted of an inclined plane and a beam worked by horse power. As the beam was drawn over the inclined plane the oil was pressed out. There was a great demand for it, and Mr. Green traveled about the country with a horse and wagon, selling it. At one time in Newark, Ohio, before breakfast, he sold enough oil to pay for forty acres of land. He also sold oil by the barrel in Zanesville and other places. He continued this business about ten years. An acre of land would produce eight or ten bushels of beans, and one bushel would make about a gallon and a half of oil. The beans were dried in buildings similar to tobacco barns. Mr. Green also erected one of the early saw-mills of the township. Mr. Green has been a member of the Baptist church about sixty-two years, and for over fifty years has been a deacon. He has been justice of the peace, and held the office of township treasurer twenty years. He has been a successful farmer, and has done much to introduce new and improved breeds of stock. He has also made some inventions which he has patented. He is

gifted with true Yankee ingenuity.

David J. Green was born in Brookfield Township, December 7, 1845. In 1869 he married Mary A. Fairchild, who died in 1881. Their children are Charles F., David E., Henry O. and Luella M. In 1883 Mr. Green married Miss Mary Wilson. He is largely engaged in farming and breeding fine stock, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. He has held the office of township trustee, is a member of the Baptist church, and also of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Following are the names of the owners of lands and houses in Brookfield Township (township 8, range 10) in 1826, taken from the tax duplicate of Morgan County for that year:

Michael Archer, Andrew Ault, Joseph Amberry, John Byers, Henry Brindley, Giles Briggs, Asa Burlingame, Richard C. Bond's heirs, James Bates, John Barkess (Barkhurst?), Joseph Bell, Horace Blanchard, Linus Bacon, William Bates, Joseph Blackburn, Samuel Byers, Findley Collins, Elijah Collins, Daniel Curtis, Stephen Charlot, James Craig, William Campbell, Vincent Dye, Ezekiel Dye, Ezekiel Dye, Jr., Thomas Dye, John Dye, John Draper, Charles Downey, Thomas Downey, Robert Frakes, Henry Frakes, James Guy, Clark E. Green, Oliver W. Green's heirs, Presley George, Henry Hamilton, James Hunter, Henry Hunter, Silas Hurd, Erastus Hoskins, Jacob Jones, John Jones, Adam Jordan, Abraham Lett, Alexander Love, Robert Lansing, James Lyon's heirs, Joseph Lip-

pitt, Thomas N. Muzzy, William McElroy, James McElroy, Henry McElroy, James McKee, Thomas McCleary, Hugh Nickerson, John Prouty, Russell Prouty, William Rannells, James Robinson (of Virginia), James Robinson, John Richey, Cyril Richardson, William Springer, Solomon Schemmerhorn, Nathan Smith, Francis Scott, Eleazer Spooner, John D. Spark, Richard Thorla, Daniel Whitmore, Thomas Wharton, Andrew Wharton, Christopher Westcott, James Watson. Value of real estate, \$11,142; total tax on real estate, \$111.42.

Asa Burlingame was a Yankee, and a prominent early settler. He held the office of justice of the peace and was also a school-teacher. Several of his descendants are living in the township.

Benjamin Brindley was an honest and industrious backwoodsman, and lived to a ripe old age. Horace Blanchard came from Massachusetts in 1816, settled in the southwest part of the township, and there kept hotel several years; Daniel Curtis, also from Massachusetts, about the same time. He was noted for his musical ability. He went west and died there.

One of the first schools was taught in the old bean house, without floor, on Linus Bacon's farm. The early teachers there were Thomas N. Muzzy, Nancy Harkness, James Warren, Israel Jordan, McAllister, and John M. Foster.

Jotham Sprague, from Massachusetts, located near Hirambsburg and died there. He was a lawyer, or

pettifogger, but had little legal business.

Thomas N. Muzzy was an influential man among the pioneers, and through his efforts several New Englanders were induced to try their fortunes in the Ohio country. The New Englanders, accustomed to hills, were not so averse to locating upon them as were the Pennsylvanians and Virginians, who sought to obtain bottom lands.

Alexander Love married a daughter of Judge Rannells, and lived on an adjoining farm. He was a fine man. His widow is living in Cumberland at an advanced age.

William and James McElroy located in the central part of the township. They were shoemakers, and plied their trade at their homes.

James Robinson came from Virginia and located on a farm adjoining Horace Blanchard's. John Richey came from Wheeling. He was a prominent citizen, and served several years as a justice of the peace.

Jacob Jones was the successor of William Bates, the pioneer settler on Bates' Branch. He had a brother John, who settled near Hiramburg. Jones died here and his large family went to Indiana.

Abraham Lett and James Dye were colored men who had formerly been slaves. Set free by their masters, they entered land adjoining the Muskingum County line, and ended their days there.

Henry Hunter located near the center of the township about 1812, and near him his sons, James and Henry. Silas Hurd, from Massa-

chusetts, located on a farm adjoining Hunter's. He married a sister of Captain Hill, of Zanesville. The family were noted for their musical ability, and for their interest in education. Several of them were successful teachers.

The earliest school attended by the people of the southwest part of the township was within the present limits of Morgan County. Among the early teachers there were Ross, Jordan, and David Green.

December 4, 1810, a petition was presented to the commissioners of Guernsey County, asking for a road, to commence at Cambridge, to intersect the State road to Marietta. The petition was granted, and viewers appointed to meet at the house of William Rannells the second Monday of January, 1811. Robert Latta and William Rannells gave bond for the cost that might arise from viewing said road.

The township had twenty or more male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in 1817. The law required that number before trustees could be elected for the school section. August 4, 1817, on petition of Abraham Jordan and others, an election was ordered for that purpose, to be held at the house of Jacob Jordan, August 25. All the early elections were held at the same place, the first being held June 23, 1810, for the purpose of choosing justices and other township officers for Buffalo Township, Guernsey County, in which Brookfield was then included.

In the eastern part of the township schools were taught for several

years in old buildings and deserted cabins. The first school-house where the pupils from this part of the township attended was built at Hiramshurg. Asa Burlingame, Nancy Harkness and Moses Hardy were early teachers. The last was one of the best teachers in this part of the country. He was a New Englander.

The Downeys, a numerous family, were among the early settlers. Meriman Downey is among the old residents of the township.

The early manufacturers of the township were not extensive. Henry Hamilton had a saw mill which ran a few years. Russell Prouty constructed a saw-mill which was a curious specimen of Yankee ingenuity. As the stream on which he desired to locate it was too small to furnish sufficient water-power, he built an aqueduct, bringing water from another stream, and thus increased the volume of water. "Humph! Might as well try to carry the water in your hat," was the sarcastic comment of one of his neighbors, a man named Bartlett, when he saw what Prouty was trying to do. Prouty, however, had his own ideas and his own way of doing things, and nothing short of a total failure would convince him that he was wrong. He first started a store, then built a saw-mill, and after the failure of these engaged in the manufacture of castor oil.

Henry Hamilton was the proprietor of one of the early horse mills. It was run by two horses, and they went "round and round." An old

resident says a mouse could eat the meal about as fast as it came from the mill.

A woolen-mill was put in operation near Renrock about 1841. A man named Bigger was the proprietor. He sold out to Mr. Bush. The old mill is no longer in operation.

Joseph Bush began operations at the Renrock woolen factory in 1853. He carded, spun and made cloth for the whole surrounding country. He carried on the business for fifteen years or more, then turned it over to his son, W. H. Bush, who ran the factory for three years, selling off his machinery on account of scarcity of water to run it. W. H. Bush afterward was engaged in the same business at McConnellsville and at Beverly, and is now one of the proprietors of the Caldwell woolen-mill.

The first store at Renrock was started about 1845, by a Mr. Bozman from Morgan County. The post-office was established some years later. The place now contains two stores, a blacksmith shop and the postoffice.

From published reminiscences by Dr. Charles Draper, of Cumberland, a native of Brookfield Township, we gather the following items relative to settlers on the Bates branch of Buffalo Fork of Will's Creek.

The earliest settlement in the vicinity was made within the present limits of Guernsey County. A man named May entered eighty acres in 1806, on the present Covert farm near Cumberland. He was followed by Esquire Lattey, Thomas Bay and others. The latter located where

Cumberland now is in 1812. Thomas N. Muzzy, of Massachusetts, arrived June 28, 1814, and on the 4th of July entered land adjoining the Bays in this township. He not only began improving his land at once, but speedily erected and put in operation a grist-mill and a saw-mill, which was the first in the neighborhood. He taught the first school, organized the first Sunday school, and laid the foundation for the first church and the first temperance society in the valley. He was an 1812 soldier. He named Spencer Township, Guernsey County, after Spencer, Mass., where he was born. He died at the age of ninety-four.

William Rannells was one of the first associate judges of Morgan County, and in the absence of the presiding judge acted as president judge at the first term of court held at McConnellsville in 1819. He came from Pennsylvania, and settled on land now owned by his son Joseph. He was a man of enterprise, intelligence and good judgment. He was an active member of the first church, and an exemplary citizen. He erected the first frame barn in Brookfield Township, and at an early date built a brick house.

Dr. Ziba Lindley, a son-in-law of Judge Rannells, located where Johnson Allison now lives. He was the first physician in the township, and among the first in the present county, and is believed to have been skillful and successful. He removed to the West many years since, and died at an advanced age.

Colonel Linus Bacon, from Massa-

chusetts, located in 1819 on lands now owned by his son David. He was noted as a musician and a scholar. He taught several winter schools. He died in 1864.

William Bates, after whom the Bates branch is named, is believed to have been the first settler on the creek, preceding Muzzy, Rannells and others by a few years. He came from Pennsylvania and was a true woodsman. He was especially noted as a bear hunter and is believed to have killed more bears than any other pioneer of the neighborhood. He was rough in manner and not popular among his neighbors. Claiming to be the oldest settler on the creek he sought to run the affairs of the neighborhood. His mark upon hogs was to cut off both ears close to the head. He sold out to Elijah Collins in 1829.

Andrew Wharton, from Wheeling, W. Va., settled in the valley in 1816. He was a prominent man and was the first justice of the peace in Brookfield Township, holding the office from 1819 to 1822. He was also the first merchant and the first postmaster. In 1820-3 he was one of the commissioners of Morgan County. He lived on the Harrah farm, now owned by William Stranathan. He died about 1835.

Russell Prouty came in the spring of 1816, settling on lands now owned by the widow Prouty. He was from Spencer, Mass. A peculiar industry was started by him—a mill for the manufacture of castor oil. He induced his neighbors to raise beans for him, and the business became so

extensive that several hundred acres were planted annually. The industry was profitable not only to Mr. Prouty, but also to those from whom he purchased the raw material. In 1844 he engaged quite largely in bee-culture. In 1853, on account of ill health, he revisited Massachusetts, where he died soon after his arrival.

In 1817 John Draper (father of Dr. Draper, of Cumberland) settled on a farm adjoining Prouty. He made the journey from Massachusetts in a one-horse wagon and was twenty-nine days on the way. He purchased a tract upon which a cabin and a small improvement had previously been made by Rev. James Moore, a Presbyterian clergyman, and the first minister of the valley. In 1821 Mr. Draper erected a frame barn and in 1831 a brick house, both of which are still standing. In 1834 he brought the first Durham cattle to the township. He named Brookfield Township after Brookfield, Mass., where he formerly lived. He died in 1877 at the age of eighty-nine years.

James Watson came from Massachusetts and settled in 1817 just below where the Baptist church now stands. He returned to the East after a brief residence.

John and James Ginn, Irishmen, came to the present Eakin farm early. They were weavers by trade. They moved west several years since.

The editor is indebted to Mr. O. L. Hunter for the following items of history relative to his school district:

The present Walter Downey farm was entered by Henry • Brindley,

who came from Virginia in 1815. After obtaining a title to the land he turned it over to his son Benjamin, who cleared and improved it. The latter was a peculiar man, and spent much of his time in hunting, in which he was quite successful. He died quite early and John Brindley took possession of the estate.

The John Hamilton farm was entered by John Parkhurst. It was cleared and farmed for many years by Henry Teener, whose son Henry now lives in Caldwell. John Hamilton's father was a noted hunter.

The farm of William Jordan was first occupied by him, but he did not enter the land. A man named Dilley, knowing that Jordan was making arrangements to secure it, went to the land office in 1832 and entered it. Jordan obtained the deed by selling a horse to Dilley. This was the last land entered in the district, and perhaps the last in the county.

The farm owned by Newton Allison was entered by Adam Jordan, who came from Greene County, in Pennsylvania. He lived upon the place until his death, after which the farm was sold to William Stranathan, and by him to Joseph Covert. On this farm was erected the first school-house in the district. The school was taught by John Hunter, brother of Samuel Hunter. The windows were made of greased paper, and the door of clapboards. One end of the room was all taken up by a huge fireplace. That part of the farm lying north of the road was entered by Robert Lansing, from Vermont.

The farm now owned by the widow Green was entered by Cyril Richardson, from Spencer, Mass. Here Clark Green lived and erected the earliest tannery in this part of the county. The farm now owned by Mrs. Glass was also entered by Richardson, and sold to Oliver Green. Thomas Connor, Dr. Stone, Esquire Worley, George Dickerson and Moses Glass afterwards owned the farm successively.

Eleazer Spooner entered land in 1816. (See notice elsewhere.) Mr. Spooner was a good citizen, and always took an active interest in public schools, churches and Sabbath schools.

The farm now conducted by Mr. Trott was entered by Thomas N. Muzzy in 1816. The farm known as the Thomas N. Muzzy farm was entered by him in 1814, and was the first land entered in the district. Mr. Muzzy came through from Massachusetts with a team, and after reaching Cambridge was obliged to cut a road the rest of the way, his wife driving the team. His son Edwin bought the farm, sold it to Samuel Hathaway, and he to H. C. Hunter.

The farm of Jacob Archer was entered by James Marshall, from Pennsylvania. The farms of J. S. Morgan and H. C. Hunter were entered by Clark Green, from Massachusetts.

The Taylor farm was entered by James McElroy in 1815. He sold to his son William and from him it was purchased by John Taylor, the present owner.

The James Hunter farm was entered by a man named Clark, who soon sold to Jonas Beemis. Beemis sold to James Hunter and his heirs sold to the present owner. Henry Hunter came from Pennsylvania and entered a tract of land in 1814. He was one of the first ruling elders of the Buffalo Presbyterian church at Cumberland. When the Hunters came, the nearest postoffice was at Chandlersville. After the death of Henry Hunter the farm was sold to Samuel Hunter. He operated the first threshing machine in this section, and people came for miles to see the wonderful machine. Mr. Hunter is still living on the farm and has lived in Muskingum, Morgan and Noble Counties without once moving from the place.

Judge Francis Scott was one of the prominent early settlers. In early years he was one of the three associate judges of Morgan County. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1781, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents when young. He migrated west to Brooke County, W. Va., and was there married in 1809 to Miss Mary Meek. He came to Ohio about 1810 and located in Jefferson County, but returned to West Virginia after a brief residence, and thence went to Washington County, Pa. In 1818 he removed to Brookfield Township, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was the father of six sons and two daughters.

Judge Scott was accustomed to market his oats in Cambridge at 12½ cents per bushel, carrying them

thither on a pack-saddle. He was remote from neighbors and all the surroundings were of the wildest character. He kept a few calves which he was obliged to fasten in a pen at night to keep them from the wolves. Often he went out to drive the wolves away, and was scarcely back to the house before they would return again.

John W. Scott was born on the farm where he now resides, November 11, 1822, and has always lived in the township. He is one of the prominent and progressive farmers of the township. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and has held the office of township trustee; also, township treasurer. He was married in 1849 to Miriam Thompson, and is the father of six sons, all living but one. Mr. Scott was formerly a Whig and is now a Republican.

Sylvester Scott, son of Judge Francis Scott, was born March 29, 1825, on the farm where he now lives. He has followed farming as his principal occupation. In 1848 he married Susannah Thompson, a native of Guernsey County. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are living, a daughter and a son. The oldest daughter married Edward Bartlett, and died in 1876. The second daughter married John Beckett, and lives at home. The son lives on a part of the old homestead. The family belong to the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Scott was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican.

Finley Collins, an early settler,

after coming to Ohio, first worked at the salt works near Chandlerville. A few years later came his father, Elisha Collins, and his twin brothers, Elijah and Elisha. They also had a half-brother named John. Finley Collins made a great deal of maple sugar in early times, which he marketed at a good price. In 1810 Finley Collins married Margaret Shull. Their children were Sarah, John C., Mary, Hannah, Michael, Maria, Ira, Jacob, Silas, William and Margaret. Sarah (Smith), Maria (McClelland), Ira, William and Margaret (Dunnick) are living. At one time Mr. Collins was in the service of the government against the Indians.

John C. Collins was born September 4, 1813, on the farm now owned by William Collins. In 1848 he married Sarah H. McLees, a native of Muskingum County. They have had eight children. Margaret J. (McCleary), Hannah, Loudema (Trimble), Sarah E. (Miller) and Charles S. are living; Amanda A., Mary C. (Taylor) and John Franklin, dead. Mr. Collins died in 1883. He was a Universalist in religion, and was well posted on all current affairs. He was one of the early abolitionists of this region. Four of the daughters have been teachers.

George Ayers, a native of one of the Southern States, was born about 1811. He came to Guernsey County with his parents, and there married Nancy Brannon, who bore seven children, six of whom are living. He died in 1883, and his wife in 1870. David Ayers, son of George,

was born in Noble Township in 1844. In 1869 he married Miss Alwild Willey. Their children are Luella and Willie. Mr. Ayers served in the late war in the One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a successful farmer, and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He has served as justice of the peace.

James Eakin was born near Gettysburg, Pa., in 1807, and came to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1816. In 1830 he married Miss Elizabeth B. Foster, and in 1836 settled on his present farm. He has held the office of county commissioner six years, and was justice of the peace nine years. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church fifty-six years.

John Moore, the first justice of the peace in this township after the organization of Noble County, entered upon the duties of his office November 18, 1851.

Isaac M. Combs, a prominent farmer, was born in 1839 on the farm now owned by John M. Combs. In 1861 he married Agnes B. Squier. Children: Frank D., Odell S., John E., Estella F., Albert, Charles S., Cora M. and Fred. Mrs. Combs died in 1884. She was born in Pennsylvania and in early life came to Guernsey County with her parents. Mr. Combs deals largely in stock and is prominently identified with the interests of the township. He is an active Republican.

Samuel Jewett was an early settler in the western part of the township.

He was a Yankee and removed to Iowa after residing here some years. Jesse George was a revolutionary soldier who settled and died in the southern part of the township. Presley George located near Thorla. He came from Massachusetts and married Mary, daughter of Hugh Nickerson. He emigrated to Iowa in 1840. His son Melvin, then two years of age, is now a Congressman from that State.

Richard Thorla, one of the pioneers of the township, was born in Newburyport, Mass., October 13, 1791. When he was a child his parents removed to New Hampshire, where he lived until 1815. In that year in company with William McAllister and family he came to Marietta. In 1817 he married Camilla McAllister and settled on the Ohio River, about a mile above the mouth of Duck Creek. In 1818, with two of the McAllisters — William and his son James — he visited Illinois, going down the Ohio and up the Mississippi in a pirogue as far as the mouth of the Kaskaskia. They were not pleased with the country or the climate and started for home, crossing the Wabash at Vincennes and making their way toward North Bend. Before they reached the Ohio William McAllister died and was buried by his son and son-in-law in Hartford, Ohio County, Ind. The younger McAllister and Thorla eventually reached home, though suffering greatly from disease caused by the malarious climate to which they had exposed themselves. In 1819 Thorla entered a quarter section of

land on Dye's Fork, in Brookfield, and in 1823 removed to it with his wife and family of two children. He died in 1859 at the age of sixty-eight; his widow died in 1878, aged eighty six. Their children were Elvira, who married Seth Andrews, and was the mother of Prof. Martin R. Andrews, of Marietta; Caroline, who married John Jamison; Mary, wife of Simon Nickerson, now living in Oregon; F. W., who lives on the home place; A. H., who married Martha Stevens; he enlisted in November, 1861, in Company I, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served three years. A. H. Thorla occupies a part of the homestead farm. His children living are Maggie, Minnie and Richard V.

F. W. Thorla, a farmer and distiller, was born May 22, 1832, in Brookfield Township. He married Sarah A. Stevens and is the father of Silas, Ellsworth, Florence, Linda, George McAllister and Milo.

Thomas Thorla, the grandfather of F. W. and A. H. Thorla, was born in New England in 1748. He served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary War. Three of his sons having come to Ohio, he followed them, arriving in Marietta with his aged wife about 1828. He lived at Olive some years and died in December, 1835.

John Murphy, son of Daniel Murphy, a native of Ireland and now a resident of Buffalo Township, was born in Buffalo Township in 1843. In 1869 he married Lena Gregg and in 1872 settled in Brookfield. Mr. Murphy is the father of three chil-

dren, one of whom is living. He is a farmer and a member of the Presbyterian church.

George W. Gander was born in Muskingum County, January 6, 1836. His father, David Gander, a native of Virginia, came to that county quite early and died there in 1872. In 1857 G. W. Gander married Miss Cindrella Hicks, who was born in Guernsey County. They have six daughters and two sons. Mr. Gander located on his present farm in 1862. He is a successful farmer and stock-dealer. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Benjamin C. Lukens was born in Maryland in 1812. His father and grandfather lived in Harford County in that State. In 1833 he married Miss Louisa W. Smith, of his native State, and about six years later came to Brookfield Township, settling on an unimproved farm. He is the father of five children, four living—B. S., Cumberland, Ohio; John C., Kansas; Joseph F. (a graduate of Ohio University, Athens, 1866), superintendent of schools, Lebanon, Ohio; Lizzie H. (Arrick), Reinersville, Ohio. Joseph F. was in the late war, served under General Thomas and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Lukens is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He was living at Baltimore at the time the first railroad was put in operation between that place and Ellicott's mills.

The cars were drawn by one horse, upon wooden rails.

John B. Dye, son of Thomas Dye, was born in Brookfield Township, March 20, 1832. In 1862 he married Margaret Elder. They have one child—Elmer N. Mr. and Mrs. Dye are members of the Methodist Protestant church. In politics he is a Democrat.

David Elder and wife (*nee* Elizabeth Neil) came to the present Elder farm about 1840. His children were Mary A., Julia and Margaret, born in Pennsylvania, and David, Vance N. and Eliza A., born in Ohio. Julia and Mary are dead. Mr. Elder died in 1873 and his wife in 1881. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Elder held the offices of township trustee, township clerk and justice of the peace.

Jason Tilden was born near Belfast, Me., in 1805. His parents settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1817. Jason was brought up in the family of John Draper, an early settler and prosperous farmer in Brookfield. In 1830 he married Jane Richey, a native of Virginia. Both he and his wife died in 1883. They had eleven children, five of whom are living.

The first mail route between McConnelsville and Cambridge was established in 1827 or 1828. Jason Tilden was the first mail-carrier. A man named Johnson was the contractor. There were then but five offices between McConnelsville and Cambridge. One of them (at Wharton's) was in Brookfield Township. The mail was carried once each week.

Eleazer Spooner was born in Oakham, Worcester County, Mass., June 28, 1794. A number of the early settlers of Brookfield were from the same county. In company with Clark E. Green, William Watson and Cyril Richardson, he came to Brookfield Township in 1816. He was a shoemaker, and brought the tools of his trade with him. He worked at farming in summer and at his trade in winter. He entered 160 acres on section 3, and in 1818 erected a cabin. In the following year he married Isabella Beach, who is still living at the age of eighty-six. They had one son and ten daughters; five of the daughters are yet living. Mr. Spooner sold a part of his farm quite early, taking his pay in installments, some of which were as low as twenty-five cents. He died April 19, 1884. He served as township trustee nineteen years.

James Bartlett and his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Knowlton, removed from Massachusetts to Upsher County, W. Va., about 1810. After twenty years' residence there he removed to Brookfield Township. He died January 11, 1868, in Spencer Township, Guernsey County. His widow died in 1876. They had ten children, most of whom were born in Virginia. Seven daughters are yet living. Henry D. Bartlett, born in West Virginia, came to Brookfield in 1830. In 1840 he married Sarah Throckmorton. He reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. In 1874 he removed to Washington County, where he died

March 23, 1886. James Bartlett was born in 1850 on the farm where he now lives. He has held the offices of township trustee and justice of the peace. In 1872 he married Celinda Burlingame. They have six children—Sarah Alice, Francis, Florence, Harriet, Susan and Edward Henry.

John Allison was born in Washington, Pa., in 1810. In 1840 he removed to Cumberland, Ohio, and thence to the farm in Brookfield Township, where he died. In 1852 he married Nancy Johnson, who died in 1857, having born three children, two of whom are living. In 1862 he married Mrs. Rebecca Hatton (*nee* Bartlett). He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1880. His sons, J. J. and J. F. Allison, are prominent farmers, and members of the Presbyterian church. J. J. Allison was born in Spencer Township, Guernsey County, in 1853. In 1886 he married Miss Mary Green. J. F. Allison was born in Spencer Township in 1855.

Henry Hunter, a native of Ireland, was an early settler on the farm now owned by Miles B. Hunter. Five of his children are yet living: Samuel, Nancy, Margaret, William and Ebenezer. The family came to the township about 1814. Samuel Hunter was born in Butler County, Pa., in 1806, and has resided in the township since the family located here. He married Eliza Chapman and is the father of eight children, seven of whom are living.

Rev. Joseph Thrap, well known to old residents, was born in Baltimore

County, Md., October 16, 1776, and died in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 12, 1866. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church early in life. In 1792 his parents removed to the vicinity of Morgantown, W. Va. In 1796 Joseph responded to a call for volunteers to protect the frontier settlements against the Indians, and served for six months under Captain Dent. For this service he received a land warrant for 160 acres. In 1803 he married Jemima Van Camp, who died in 1867, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. In 1804 he came to Ohio, following an old Indian trail up the Captina, across Will's Creek and on to the Muskingum. He settled where Nashport now is and raised a crop of corn. The following September he brought his wife from Virginia and in 1805 removed to Licking County. In 1810 he settled in the southwest part of Muskingum County, where he continued to reside until his decease. For nearly sixty years he preached the Gospel without any fixed remuneration. He was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom reached mature years, and eight are still living. Two are ministers of the Methodist Protestant church—Rev. Joel Thrap, of Adrian, Mich., and Rev. Israel Thrap, of Coshocton County. Rev. Joseph Thrap was licensed before leaving Virginia. In 1805 he helped organize a Methodist church in Licking County and in April, 1806, the first quarterly meeting in that vicinity was held at his cabin. On the organization of the Methodist Protestant church he attached himself to it and adhered to it through life.

John A. Thrap was born in Muskingum Township, Muskingum County, January 17, 1818. In 1842 he married Catharine, daughter of Judge Francis Scott, of Brookfield, and settled in this township in the following year. He is a prosperous farmer and a worthy citizen, a Republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He is the father of two children, only one of whom is now living.

John Taylor, a native of Ireland, first located at Philadelphia, then moved to Holmesburg, Pa., where he lived four years in a house belonging to James Buchanan, afterward President. He settled in Brookfield Township in 1838 and died here in 1862.

The first school-house in the township was a log cabin on section 4. Among the early teachers of the township were Erastus Hoskins, Mary Brown, Josiah Burlingame and Asa Burlingame.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Brookfield Baptist Church.—This church was organized February 8, 1825, at the residence of Ezekiel Dye, Sr., Rev. James McAboy and Rev. William Reese, officiating ministers. The original members were William Smith, Catharine Smith, Fanny Tilden, Sarah Dye, Harriet Swank and Charity Bond. During the first year the following persons joined: Ezekiel Dye, Sr., Augusta Green, Ruth French, John Braughton, Elizabeth Bates, John Dille, Horace Blanchard, Clarissa Blanchard, Lenna Dalman, Rebecca Tal-

bert, Hannah Kirkpatrick, Mary Downey, Mary George, Michael Archer, Jacob Paul, Elizabeth Paul, David Green, Mary Ann Wharton, Lydia M. Moler, Caspar Moler, Elizabeth Moler, Jacob French, James L. Delong, Agnes Delong, Peggy Downey, Lucy Richardson, Mary Bond, Joseph Taylor and Prestley George. William Smith was chosen the first deacon in August, 1825, and James L. Delong church clerk. James L. Delong was clerk until 1856, and was succeeded by Edward F. Green until 1861, when David Delong was chosen clerk. The latter holds the office at present. In May, 1826, Joseph Taylor was the first delegate to the Baptist Missionary Society, which met in Zanesville. A meeting-house about thirty feet square, of hewed poplar logs, was built on the site of the present house in the spring of 1826. The first annual meeting of the Meigs' Creek Association was held May 26 and 27, 1826, in this building, when it was only partly completed. The floor was not laid, and the sleepers served as seats. This association afterward met with the Brookfield church at the following times: August, 1831; August, 1838; August, 1847, and August, 1865. In 1871 the church was dismissed from the Marietta (formerly the Meigs' Creek) Association, and August 28, 1872, united with the Zanesville Association. The latter association met with Brookfield church in August, 1877 and 1886.

Brookfield church is the parent of a number of other churches. In

1839 a new Baptist congregation was organized on Dye's Fork of Meigs' Creek, three miles from the old church. This organization was short-lived, and many of its members returned to the parent church. In 1852 a branch was formed at Hiramburg, and a meeting-house built there, which has since become the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. About the same time another branch was formed in Meigs Township, Muskingum County. In 1865 twenty-four members withdrew to form an independent Baptist church at Cumberland, Guernsey County. The pastors at Brookfield have been as follows: Rev. William Reese, 1825-32; William Sedgwick, 1834-7; Robert H. Sedgwick, 1837-8; B. Y. Siegfried, 1838-40; Eber Crane, 1840-3; Henry Ward, 1843-9; Benjamin Thomas, 1850-3; Edward Jones, 1853-7; John W. Warwick, 1858; A. J. Buel, 1859-62; Simeon Siegfried, 1862-4; G. W. Churchill, 1865-8; Henry Ward, 1868-71; S. G. Barber, 1872-3; T. M. Erwin, 1873-80. The present pastor, Rev. E. W. Dannels, began his labors April 1, 1882.

The following persons have been licensed by this church to preach the Gospel: Warren Knowlton, 1838; Alexander McElroy, 1852; Christopher Lippitt, Thomas Downey, 1862. The following ministers have been ordained by this church: B. Y. Siegfried, March, 1838; Warren Knowlton, June 20, 1839. The following have served as deacons: William Smith, Prestley George,

Welcome Ballou, David Green, John Smith, Thomas Moore, Edward F. Green, Josiah R. Knowlton, Harrison R. Dye and David Delong.

From the organization to the present time the church has had 460 members. The present membership is eighty-five. David Green, Sr., eighty-nine years old, is the only person still living and holding a membership since the first year of the existence of the church.

The present church building was begun in the spring of 1846, and the society took possession of it late in the fall of 1847.

BIOGRAPHIC.

JOHN GRAY.

One of the most remarkable characters that ever lived in Noble County was John Gray, of Brookfield Township. Although he was an early settler in the county, it is not to his name as that of a pioneer that most interest attaches. Far more important are the facts that made him celebrated, causing his name to be the theme of talented writers both of poetry and prose, and giving undying lustre to his simple, commonplace life. He was the last surviving soldier of the American army in the Revolutionary War.

John Gray* was born near Mount Vernon, Va., January 6, 1764, and spent his boyhood in that vicinity. His parents were poor and he was brought up to a life of toil and hardship. The same poverty was his con-

*For the facts contained in this sketch we are indebted to a pamphlet written and published by Hon. James M. Dalzell.

dition throughout his long life. The first day that he ever worked out he was employed by George Washington at Mount Vernon. He seems to have been a favorite with the Father of his Country, who frequently shook hands with him and addressed to him encouraging words. He was the oldest of a family of eight children, and on his father joining the patriot army in 1777 he became the chief support of the family. Frequently the Grays were obliged to depend upon rabbits caught by John and his brother as their only meat. At one time John worked a week at ploughing for two bushels and a half of corn. His father fell at the battle of White Plains, and in 1781, John, at the age of eighteen years, volunteered and served until the close of the war, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was in a skirmish at Williamsburg, and was one of 150 men sent on the dangerous but successful expedition of Major Ramsay. After the war he returned to the vicinity of Mount Vernon and resumed work as a day laborer. At the age of twenty he married Nancy Dowell and moved to Morgantown, Va. He was a western pioneer and lived at Dilley's Bottom and Fish Creek during the days of border warfare with the Indians. He came to Ohio while it was yet a territory. The year 1829 he settled in Noble County, where he passed the remainder of his days. He married his second wife, Nancy Ragan, at the Flats of Grave Creek. He again married in Ohio, but survived his wife and all

his children except one. He spent the last years of his life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nancy McElroy, and died on the 29th of March, 1868, being in the one hundred and fifth year of his age. The records of the pension office at Washington prove that he was the last surviving pensioner of the Revolution. No pension was obtained for him until 1867, when, through the efforts of Hon. John A. Bingham, a bill was passed by Congress giving him \$500 per year to date from July 1, 1866, as long as he lived.

John Gray was a man of spare and bony frame, five feet eight inches high, broad-chested, with a head that was well-shaped and massive. He had but one bad habit — he chewed tobacco for nearly one hundred years. He was a man of exemplary character and sound religious faith. He was a member of the Methodist church for nearly eighty years. In the later years of his life his hearing and sight became impaired and he was obliged to resort to crutches. He warmly sympathized with the Union cause during the late war, and lamented the course of his native State. Quietly, peacefully, as he had lived, the last of the Revolutionary veterans sank to rest amid the rural scenes which he loved so well. No proud monument adorns his resting place, but it is to be hoped that the public-spirited citizens of Noble County will some day see that an appropriate memorial stone is placed there.

The Trimmer Family. — Samuel Trimmer was born in New Jersey

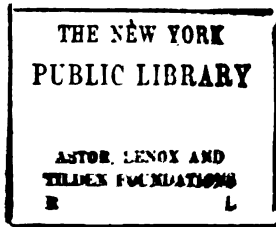
and when a child immigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania. His father, Paul Trimmer, was a soldier of the Revolution and participated in several notable engagements. He followed the sea for several years and died about 1830, aged nearly one hundred years. His wife was a sister of General Anthony Wayne. Samuel Trimmer was a farmer, a very worthy citizen and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife. He died in 1847, aged fifty-seven.

Stevenson Trimmer was born in Washington County, Penn., March 11, 1815, and October 14, 1843, was married to Miss Ann McAdams. His worldly effects at this time inventoried one horse and \$25 in money. After his marriage he began life as a farmer on leased lands, and by his industry and thrift he prospered and soon acquired the nucleus of a competency. In 1852 he came from Pennsylvania to his present farm, which originally consisted of eighty acres of unimproved land, which by repeated accessions now contains 420 acres, highly im-

proved. In 1882 Mrs. Trimmer died. Her only child, James A., enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company H., One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in hospital at Cumberland, Md., June 9, 1864, in his twentieth year. He was an estimable young man, a member of the Presbyterian church and a good soldier. In 1885 Mr. Trimmer was again married to Mrs. Malinda Butterbaugh. In religious and political affiliation Mr. Trimmer is a Presbyterian and a Republican. For six years he has served the county as Infirmary director, receiving the suffrages of both parties. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and every worthy cause finds in him a warm friend and patron. He is one of those liberal, public-spirited gentlemen whose identification with any community is always productive of good. Five orphan children have been the recipients of his generosity, and throughout the entire county he is known as one of the most respected citizens of Brookfield Township.



Stevenson Frimmer



CHAPTER XXII.

STOCK.

ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP IN 1851—ITS BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT ON THE EAST FORK—THE ENOCHS, CROWS, GRANDONS, MORRISSES AND ARCHERS—THE CROW FAMILY AND THE INDIANS—THREE GIRLS KILLED—ADVENTURES OF TENAH CROW—OTHER EARLY PIONEERS—THE LAST INDIAN CAMP ON SAILOR'S RUN IN 1812—RELIGION OF THE PIONEERS—LARGE FAMILIES—RELICS OF THE ABORIGINES—EARLY MILLS—FIRST BRICK HOUSES—HUNTING ADVENTURE—THE YANKEE SETTLERS—FIRST ORCHARDS IN THE TOWNSHIP—HARDSHIPS OF THE YEAR 1816—EARLY TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—TAXPAYERS OF 1833—ASA BARTON—PRACTICAL JOKES—EARLY SCHOOLS—GERMAN SETTLERS—VILLAGES—CARLISLE—EAST UNION CHURCHES.

THE commissioners of Noble County, on the first of May, 1851, erected Stock Township, making its boundaries as follows:

"Commencing on the seventh range line at the southwest corner of section 32 in township number 6 of range No. 7; thence east along the section lines to the southeast corner of section 26 in said township number 6 of range 7; thence north along section lines to the northeast corner of section 30 in said township and range; thence west along the said township line to the seventh range line; thence south along the seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 25 in township 7, range 8; thence west along section lines to the northwest corner of section 27 in said township number 7 and range 8; thence south along section lines to the southwest corner of section 3 in township number 6 and range 8; thence east to the northwest corner of section number 4 in said township number 6 of range 8; thence south along the section line

to the southwest corner of section 14 in said township number 6 of range 8; thence east along the section line to the seventh range line; thence north along the seventh range line to the place of beginning—containing 23 sections."

The first election in this township was held on the 12th of July, 1851, in obedience to an order of court, for the purpose of choosing one justice of the peace. Reuben Wood was elected, and on the 7th of August following he qualified and entered upon the duties of his office.

March 7, 1854, on petition of fourteen persons, sections 25 and 31 of Elk Township were annexed to Stock Township, by order of the county commissioners.

On the East Fork of Duck Creek, in the year 1806, was made one of the earliest settlements within the limits of Noble County, by families that had previously lived on Wheeling Creek, in Greene County, Pa., and in western Virginia, near Wheeling. These families were nearly

all intimately related by marriages and intermarriages. They were the Enochs, Crows, Grandons and Morrisses. Following them a few years later came the Archers, a numerous family.

Elisha, Henry, Enoch and Jesse Enochs were brothers. Their father's name was Enoch Enochs, and he also settled on Duck Creek after his sons had been here some years. He removed to the vicinity of Harriettsville and there died in 1835. He was in the Indian wars in West Virginia and eastern Ohio, and also a soldier of 1812. Enoch Enochs, Jr., married Margaret Tice, and lived near Harriettsville. In 1878 he removed to Tyler County, W. Va., where he died in 1886. Elisha Enochs and his brother Jesse lived in what is now Stock Township. There were several daughters of Enoch Enochs, Sr., who married before coming to Ohio, and nearly all settled in this vicinity. Hannah was the wife of Henry Grandon; Elizabeth married Isaac Morris; Rebecca became the wife of James Archer; Rachel, the wife of Frederick Crow; Sally married Jesse Davis; Lydia was the wife of Nathan Lincicum; Phebe married Joseph Archer and Amy married Matthew Gray.*

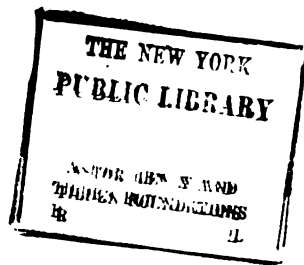
Elisha Enochs was one of the most prominent pioneers. He settled on Duck Creek near where the village of Carlisle now stands, in the year 1806. The Enochs were of German

descent. Elisha married Nancy Archer. At the time of their settlement, their nearest neighbors were fifteen miles distant. The Indians still occupied the country as a hunting-ground, and it abounded in game and fish of all kinds. Elisha Enochs manufactured powder in a small way, doing all the work by hand, and the settlers for miles around came to him to purchase it. On the morning after the family arrived in their new home they found themselves short of provisions, and Mr. Enochs shot a young bear on the ground where Carlisle now stands, to supply them with meat. The Enochs were veritable frontiersmen, and quite a number were killed or scalped by the Indians. Elisha and Nancy Enochs reared a large family which became scattered through Ohio and farther west. Their son Henry was born March 27, 1807, and is believed to have been the first white child born in the township. Like all frontiersmen, he early became accustomed to the use of the gun and lived almost entirely in the woods, doing very little farming. He married Jane Miller, and entered land on Middle Creek near Middleburg, where he remained until about 1848, when he removed to Lawrence County, Ohio, where he died April 2, 1886. He reared a large family. Five of his sons were in the late war, and the family was represented in almost every important campaign of the Rebellion. The sons who were in the service were John M., a captain; Elisha, corporal; W. H., brigadier-general; A. O., captain; and Clum,

*These particulars were obtained from Henry Archer, of East Union, a descendant of the Enochs family, and are doubtless correct. We have received statements from other parties, which vary from the above in some particulars.—Ed.



Thos McGovern



lieutenant. The Enochs were nearly all Methodists. In politics they were Whigs and Republicans. Elisha Enochs, Sr., was the first justice of the peace in the old township of Enoch, in Monroe County, which was named after the Enochs family. He was treasurer of Monroe County in 1827-8, and one of the county commissioners in 1829. He was a Methodist class-leader forty years or more. Toward the end of his life he became blind.

Enoch Enochs, Sr., was somewhat noted as a hunter. He was a man of great ingenuity, especially as a gunsmith. He also made bedsteads and other kinds of furniture. The Enochs generally were men of strong physical development.

Bernard Grandon settled on the creek. His sons were Enoch, Matthew, William and Bernard, all of whom lived here and reared families, and their descendants are still here.

William Grandon was a true type of that now extinct race—pioneer backwoodsmen. He was rough and uncouth in appearance, and uncultivated in speech and manner; but, for all that, a warm heart beat beneath the hunting shirt of the old pioneer, and he was a true man. He could easily be imposed upon, for he had a childlike faith in human nature. Every man was his friend until he abused his confidence. He was strong physically, and very industrious. He accumulated a comfortable property, but lost nearly all of it and became financially embarrassed through his kindness in giving surety for his friends and neighbors.

The brick house erected by Grandon was the first in the Duck Creek region.

Isaac Morris, whose descendants still live in the county, came with the Enochs and the Grandons. He was a most worthy man—somewhat peculiar in some things, but very honest in everything. He settled on the creek above Carlisle. The farm is still in the Morris name.

The following incident of pioneer life, although it did not occur in this county, is a part of the history of a family who were among the earliest settlers of Stock Township, and whose descendants are still living in the county.

On Wheeling Creek, Greene County, Pa., lived the family of Jacob Crow. In the vicinity of their cabin the settlers had erected a block-house for their defense, which was known as Ryerson's Station. In the spring of 1791, on Easter Sunday, four of Crow's daughters started to walk to the station. The day was warm and pleasant. When about half way there they met their brother Michael, on horseback, it being his custom to visit the block-house once or twice a week, to learn the news. He tried to persuade his sisters to return home with him, but they decided to go on. About twenty rods farther there was a large rock by the side of the road. When three of the girls reached this rock, three Indians stepped from behind it and stopped them. The youngest girl, Tenah Crow, then about ten years of age, was about fifteen rods behind the others, and on seeing the Indians,

supposed them to be negroes, and felt no alarm. Approaching them she discovered her mistake and was also captured. The Indians led them up a hill nearly a mile distant, and then halted to hold a council. The girls, believing that they would be killed, also talked with each other and decided to try to escape. They agreed to start, all at once, and run in different directions. They accordingly ran. Tenah had gone but a short distance when a tomahawk struck her on her back and knocked her down upon her hands and knees. As she arose she saw one of her sisters struggling with an Indian. She ran a short distance to a hollow, or ravine, which she followed down to her home in safety. The news was told and men soon gathered for the purpose of pursuing the Indians. Sufficient force was not collected until the next morning. Then search was made and two of the girls were found lying near together, both scalped and dead. A trail of blood led to the spot where the other sister lay. She was scalped and bleeding, but still alive. She was taken home where she died nine days later, having been unconscious all that time.

Tenah Crow afterwards became the wife of John McBride, who owned the land on which Carlisle now is, and died in Noble County. Martin, a brother of the murdered girls, after being a pioneer in Pennsylvania and Virginia, settled and died in the vicinity of Carlisle. As might be expected he was a life-long enemy to the red man. His brother

Frederick settled in the western part of Monroe County, where he died. The Crows were contemporaries with Martin and Lewis Wetzel and were with them on some of their noted expeditions. Martin Crow once had part of his ear shot off by an Indian. Frederick Crow had his arm broken by a shot from an Indian's rifle. John Crow, their brother, was killed by the Indians. Martin was employed as a hunter to kill meat for the surveyors of the first seven ranges of townships in Ohio. He owned the Israel Danford farm near Carlisle. He married Elizabeth Cackler, a sister to the wife of James Farley. Peter Crow and Mrs. John N. Smith are his children.

James Farley married Mary Cackler, and John Nisswonger married her sister Susan. The remainder of the Cackler family settled on the Western Reserve. The three mentioned were married in Pennsylvania.

Matthew Gray settled on the creek, and his descendants are still in the county. He was strong physically, and as a neighbor good-natured and obliging. Nathan Lincicum was an early settler of the township. His son James is still living. John McBride, who settled where Carlisle now is, was an early settler and a very industrious and active man. His sons were William and John, better known as "Jack." The latter went to California, where he was killed by a well caving in upon him.

James Archer, of Irish descent, came from Greene County, Pa., where he was born in 1779, and set-

tled in Stock Township, on the East Fork of Duck Creek, in 1809. With him he brought his family of six sons and five daughters. They came on horseback, cutting their own road a portion of the way. Soon after their arrival, a heavy freshet raised the waters of the creek to such an extent that their cabin was in imminent danger of being washed away. The family took refuge in the loft of their cabin and kept warm by keeping coals in a kettle. James Archer and several of his sons were successful hunters. James, Jr., served in the War of 1812. His father hauled goods from Barnesville for Robert McKee, at Olive. He made the first trip with a wagon, cutting his own road. The sons of James Archer were James, Joseph, Michael, Simon, Jacob and Nathan. James married Rebecca Enochs and spent his life in this county. He was the father of ten children. Joseph married Phebe Enochs, a sister of James' wife. They had thirteen children. Michael married Rhoda, daughter of Bernard Grandon, and was the father of thirteen children. Simon married Rhoda, daughter of Henry Enochs, and had fifteen children. Jacob married Sally Grandon. He was the father of twenty-three children by two wives. Nathan married Rebecca Morris. They had thirteen children. From these families are descended the Archers, who are numerous in Ohio and throughout the West. The daughters of James Archer, Sr., were Nancy, wife of Elisha Enochs; Rachel, wife of George Hupp; Polly,

wife of John Moore; Elizabeth, wife of George Harris; and Susan, wife of John Tribble. The last named lived in West Virginia. The others all lived in this vicinity. The males of the Archer family all settled in the same neighborhood and remained here until they died. Their descendants in many instances still occupy the land which they entered. The Archers, as well as many others of the early settlers, managed to secure farms for all of their children.

Jacob McCollum, one of the early settlers, remained only a few years, then sold out and moved west.

Among the early settlers of Stock Township was William Young. He emigrated to this section with his family in the fall of 1825, and entered a section of land near East Union. He was born in Rhode Island. His parents were of Scotch nativity, and came to the United States some time before the Revolution. The children of William Young were Celia, Thomas J., William J., Mary A., Henry J., Robert, George, John Q. and Amie, only three of whom are now living, Henry J., John Q. and Celia Beemer.

William Smith, who lived on the East Fork, was quite an early settler, and a most excellent man. His wife, who lived to be nearly a hundred years old, was an admirable type of the pioneer woman, and was much esteemed. The family came from Belmont County to Malaga, Monroe County, and thence, some years later, to Duck Creek. Smith became well-to-do, and reared a large family.

The early settlers of this township were among the earliest in the county. They were located along the East Fork of Duck Creek and its branches, and, beginning about three miles below Carlisle, they were Enoch Grandon, Jacob Sailor, Enoch Enochs, Elisha Enochs, John McBride, Martin Crow, Isaac Morris, the Archer and Enochs families, Jacob Archer, Simon Archer, Michael Archer, Joseph Archer, James Archer and Jacob McCollum.

John McBride was one of the earliest settlers, and erected one of the earliest mills in the settlement. His wife was Tenah Crow, sister of Martin Crow, the hunter.

Sailor's Run, a stream flowing into Duck Creek, about two miles below Carlisle, is so named after Jacob Sailor, an early settler on this stream. Jacob Sailor's wife was Esther Crow, a sister to the Crow girls, who were killed by the Indians near Wheeling, in 1791. On Sailor's Run was the last Indian camp in this part of the country. It was occupied by a party of Indian hunters in 1812. None were ever seen here after that year, all deserting the country to engage in war.

Jacob Sailor is said to have built the first hewed log house on the creek. He sold out to William Smith prior to 1830, and removed to Indiana. Smith came from Monroe County.

James Farley, one of the early pioneers, was born in South Carolina in 1777. His parents removed to Virginia when he was quite young, and thence to Greene County, Pa. There, in the year 1800 he married

Mary Cackler, who was born in 1783. They had eleven children: Susannah, William, Isaac, Elizabeth, Ezekiel, Nancy, Silas, Isaiah, Joshua, Annie and Joseph. The last four were born in Monroe (now Noble) County. The family came to this county in 1815, and after being here about two years brought out their father and mother, David and Mary (Aiken) Farley.

James Farley was a thorough temperance man — such were rarely found in early years, when whisky was a popular beverage. The family were prominent Methodists and he was class-leader many years. He died May 7, 1854, in his seventy-seventh year, and his wife in 1859, at the same age.

Silas Farley, a well-known old resident, was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1814, and came to Ohio with his parents when ten months old. In 1833 he married Elizabeth Rhodes, by whom he had seven children: James S., who died at the age of three years; Susannah (Rodecker), George W., Mary M. (first married to a Calland and second to Heiddleston), Charles W., Joseph H. and Henry W. Mr. Farley followed farming for several years, but for twenty years has been engaged in butchering in Summerfield. For fifteen years he has also dealt in live stock and farmed also. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Farley has been a licensed local preacher in the church for forty years and has preached far and near. He preached in Olive, before Caldwell was pro-

jected. He is a Republican and an earnest one. Three of his sons—George, Charles Wesley and Joseph—were in the late war, Wesley serving three years.

Among the early settlers there was just as wide a divergence of religious belief as exists to-day. There were men of all creeds and of no creed. The family of Elisha Enochs were noted Methodists, and one of the sons, Abraham, was one of the most celebrated backwoods preachers in this region of country. He was eccentric, awkward, uncultured, plain and blunt in his speech, and yet earnest and effective.

Through the efforts of Elisha Enochs, James Farley and Isaac Morris, the earliest church in this part of the country was organized.

The first generation of Archers were Catholics, and most of them held to that faith for many years. Michael Archer remained through life one of the pillars of the Catholic church. His brothers, Simon and Nathan, were also Catholics. Three other brothers—James, Joseph and Jacob—became Methodists. Their sisters were all Methodists. Michael Archer was the founder of St. Michael's Catholic church.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the early settlers was the size of the families which they reared. One example will suffice. In seven families near Carlisle were over ninety children. The names of the heads of the families and the number of their children, as nearly as can now be recollected, were as follows: Elisha Enochs, 16 children;

John McBride, 10 or more; Isaac Morris, 11; James Farley, 11; Martin Crow, 10; Eli Curtis, 14; Daniel Mallett, 17.

About 1818, Nicholas Gasaway erected a small mill. It was at first arranged only to grind corn. It was of a primitive style. The millstones were obtained near Summerfield. John Biven put in a bolt, and the mill was arranged so that wheat could be ground. Eli Curtis and Asa Barton had horse mills early. Many of the early settlers had hand-mills.

Many of the early settlers wore garments of deerskin, and some are yet living who recall the days when "buckskin breeches" and moccasins were in fashion. Barnesville was the nearest trading point until Olive, and afterward, Summerfield, came into being. Powder was a much needed article, squirrels being so numerous that raising corn was impossible, unless the farmer or his boys spent a good deal of time in shooting them. James Archer made powder for the use of himself and neighbors.

Eli Curtis built the first brick house in the township, in the year 1828. John Biven did the carpenter work for him. In those days a brick building was looked upon as an unprecedented piece of extravagance. Martin Crow, Enoch Grandon, William Smith and John McBride erected brick houses from 1836 to 1840. James Archer (of Joseph) erected the first brick house near East Union about 1841.

The following was related to the writer by an old resident:

Among the earliest settlers and pioneer hunters of the East Fork were Martin Crow and Enoch Enochs, who lived in the vicinity of Carlisle, and hunted through all the surrounding country. Crow was a veritable backwoodsman, skilled as a hunter and trapper. He was hired by the month by the elder Enochs to hunt and kill fur-bearing animals and beasts of prey, and so great was the revenue derived from the sale of the skins and the bounties paid for the scalps of certain animals, that his employer found the business quite profitable. In one of their hunting expeditions Martin and Enoch got a bear in a sink-hole, in which there was three or four feet of water. A log lay across the pool of water, and Martin, in attempting to cross upon it, by some means lost his footing and fell, coming down astride of the bear's back. Here was an unpleasant situation, but the old hunter was equal to the emergency. Taking a firm hold of the bear's neck on each side, he kept the animal's head upright to prevent being bitten. The water was not so deep that Martin could not stand on the bottom, but the bear was swimming, and Martin held on and rode him around the pool several times. Enoch, standing and watching the performance, dared not fire at the bear for fear of wounding his companion. Martin at length succeeded in getting the bear's head in a favorable position, and ordered Enoch to fire. The latter blazed away, his shot took effect, and the hunter was speedily released from his unpleasant predicament.

The first of the Yankee settlers was Eli Curtis, a wide-awake, progressive man. He came from Massachusetts in 1816, and was one of the first in the township to occupy a hill farm. About the same time came Sylvanus Baldwin. Other Yankee settlers who came in 1820, or earlier, were Asa, Eli and Jonas Barton, John Biven, Ezra Curtis and Jonathan Curtis, the father of Eli. Daniel Blake, from Maine, was a shoemaker, who settled early near Carlisle. He committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Eli Curtis had an early horse-mill, also a distillery.

In 1820 John Biven, from Massachusetts, settled on the farm where his son Jesse S. Biven now lives. He was a man of intelligence, and served many years as justice of the peace. He was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Among the methods adopted by the early settlers for obtaining money with which to pay for their lands, were the making and selling of maple sugar; digging and marketing ginseng and snake-root; killing wild turkeys and deer and disposing of their carcasses in Marietta. Some also derived considerable revenue from bounties paid for wolf scalps, and from the sale of the skins of animals.

The early settlers had no orchards, and to obtain apples they went to the Yankee settlement in the vicinity of Lower Salem, Washington County, getting a supply in the fall and paying for them with maple sugar in the following spring. Martin

Crow and Joseph Archer, probably, had the first orchards in the township which were planted prior to 1820. John Biven set out trees in 1820 which he brought from Barnesville. Some of them are still living and producing apples. One of the trees once bore a hundred bushels of apples in one year. At least, there were over eighty bushels by actual measurement, and it was estimated that not less than twenty bushels had been fed to the hogs before the harvesting began.

Asa Nisswonger was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1811. He came to Ohio with his father, John Nisswonger, and family in 1813, arriving and settling where Carlisle now is, September 13. Mr. Nisswonger has probably lived longer in Stock Township than any other man now living. His father died in 1830. He was the father of eight children, four of whom are still living, all in this county — Mary (Miller), Susanah (Barnes), Asa and John.

About 1816 the road district extended from Carlisle to Woodsfield. A road had then been "bushed out" between those two points, and there was a trail leading to where East Union now is, and thence to Bates' mill.

The year 1816 was unusually severe upon the early settlers. There was some frost every month in the year. The scanty crops were rendered still less than usual, and many families were compelled to depend largely upon game for food. In 1818, on the 2d of February, came the heaviest fall of snow ever known

in Ohio. From sunrise to sunset twenty-six inches fell. Then came a heavy thunder storm and rain, clearing off cold. A crust formed upon the snow thick enough to bear a horse. The snow remained until May.

Wolves were very numerous and troublesome for many years. Silas Farley, whose father came to the township in 1815, recalls hearing a disturbance among the cattle of his uncle, Martin Crow. His father went out to investigate, and the cattle fled, greatly frightened, into Mr. Crow's yard. There it was discovered that a heifer had been attacked and badly torn by wolves. It was very rarely that they touched cattle, but sheep had to be guarded constantly.

March 4, 1822, the commissioners of Monroe County erected the township of Franklin, composed of the sixth township in the seventh range. Twelve sections of the present township of Stock were therefore included, and two of the present township of Elk.

The genesis of Stock Township is as follows: Sections 25 to 36 inclusive, of township 6, range 7, formerly belonged to Franklin Township, Monroe County; sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14, of township 6, range 8, to Enoch Township, Monroe County, and sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, of township 7, range 8, to Union Township, Monroe County.

In the Franklin portion of the township were the following owners of real estate in 1833, as is shown by

the Monroe County tax duplicate for that year—the earliest now on record:

John Biven, Asa Barton, Daniel Blake, Eli Curtis, Ezra Curtis, Jonathan Curtis, Benjamin Forshey, John Gilleanor, Nicholas Gasaway, Enoch Grandon, Joshua Richardson, James Rownd, James M. Rownd, William Smith, Thomas Stockwell, Rufus Merry.

In the six sections which came from Union Township were the following property owners in the same year: Nathan Archer, James Archer, Sr., Joseph Archer, Michael Archer, Jacob Archer, Simon Archer, James Archer, Jr., George Brown, Martin Crow, William Campbell, David Cunningham, Henry Enoch's heirs, James Farley, Thomas Lanam, Isaac Morris, John Nisswonger's heirs, Ruth Osborn, Patrick Reppard, William G. Shankland, James Tuttle, William Young.

In the sections which formerly belonged to the old township of Enoch, the taxpayers were as follows: Elisha Enoch, Jesse Enoch, Nathan Archer, Bernard Grandon, William Smith and John McBride.

The foregoing names embrace those of all the landholders of the township in 1833 and are an authentic list of its early settlers, with an occasional non-resident among them.

Jesse Davis, who lived near Harriettsville, was a brother-in-law of Isaac Morris. Davis was no hunter, but Morris was very successful with the gun. One day David solicited the aid of his brother-in-law in obtaining a supply of wild meat for the

family. As they were going down a hill on James Farley's farm, Davis saw an object some distance ahead, and pausing asked, "Who in this neighborhood has a black cow?" "Nobody," returned Morris. "But there is one ahead." "Where?" "Right down there," said Davis, pointing with his finger. Morris' eyes rested for a moment on the "black cow," then his gun was quickly brought to his shoulder, and an instant later a huge black bear was struggling in the throes of death.

In a small log building below Carlisle, James Rownd taught school in the winter of 1814. Mulholland, Mitchell, Atkinson, Robert Crawford and David Rowe were other early teachers.

Other early schools were taught in the old log meeting-house near Carlisle. Later a log school-house was built on Nicholas Gasaway's farm, where Church Tuttle was the first teacher. Carlisle has long maintained excellent schools. The present school-house is a large two-story building.

On the hill west of Carlisle, in 1816, Nathan Lincicome killed the last elk ever seen along the creek.

Soon after the Enochs and the Grandons, Thomas and Solomon Forshey and David Sutton settled above Carlisle. They left the country in early years.

Among the present inhabitants of the township are about forty-five German voters. They are thrifty and industrious citizens and have made commendable progress since

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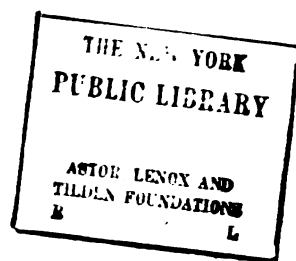
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L



S. M. Archer



Mrs. Stephen M. Archer



their coming. The German immigration began about 1840.

The township contains some of the most valuable and best improved farms in Noble County.

The history of the Archer family has been so fully detailed elsewhere in this chapter that farther mention of any other member of the family is unnecessary. Martin V. Archer was born on a farm adjoining the one where he now resides in 1840. His father, Elijah, reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are living: Martin V., Nancy G. (Warfield), Sebastian, Robert, Rhoda (deceased), Matilda, Martha (Bates), William, Charles, Mary O. (Crumb). Martin V. has been twice married; his first wife, Tabitha J. Shipley, died in 1868; one child—Nancy E. (Coleman). His second wife was Miss Sarah J. Riddle, whom he married in 1869. They have an adopted son, Cassius M. Carpenter, an intelligent and worthy young man. Mr. Archer is a stock-grower, and resides on the farm first settled by his Uncle William. He is a worthy member of the Catholic church.

Absalom Archer was born in Noble County in 1820. He married Miss Rhoda, daughter of George Swaney, a soldier of the War of 1812. They had a family of seven children: Isaac, Adaline, George W., John, Nancy A., Andrew J. and Aaron. Isaac was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service. Adaline was twice married, first to Harvey Smith, who died in the army, a member of Company

G, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Her second husband was Thomas McGovern. George W. married Mary Wakley. John is dead; Nancy, deceased. Aaron was born in Stock in 1844, married Miss Dorcas C. Riddle. They have four children: Isaac, Columbia A., Arthur and Sarah N. Mr. Archer belonged to Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment. He was at Chattanooga, Tenn., and was injured by the explosion of an arsenal, in which six were killed.

John Enoch, grandson of Elisha Enoch, the pioneer, was born in Stock Township, November 28, 1835. His father, Abraham, was born in 1810 and now resides in Riley County, Kan. John Enoch married Miss Martha Morris, in 1856. They have four children: James L., Nancy A. (McCalley), Elizabeth C. and Charles M. Mr. Enoch was a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in June, 1865, on account of disability. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a respected citizen.

Daniel Bates was born in 1803 and married in 1827 Miss Jane Heddleson. They reared a family of six children. About 1837 he entered 340 acres of land in Stock Township, upon which he still resides. He has officiated as township trustee. He and his wife were among the original members of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church. Isaac Bates was born near Sarahsville, Noble County, in 1829, and was

married in 1849 to Miss Hannah Lowe. She died December 5, 1884. April 4, 1886, Mr. Bates was again married, to Mrs. Harriet Riddle. Mr. Bates was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion as a private in the One Hundredth and Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Bates owns a portion of the old homestead and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township; is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a steward for twenty years.

John King was born in West Virginia, in 1800. He came in 1815 and settled on what is known as the Smith farm, in Stock Township; he became the owner of five hundred acres of land near East Union. He died in 1877, aged seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1879. Their children were Samuel, Nancy, John, Elijah, Nelson, Hannah, William and Martha. Samuel was born in 1825, and married in 1847 Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Snyder. They have twelve children: Martha, John W., Rachael J., James S., Melissa, Albert, Charles H., Robert S., Abraham, Josephine, Ruth A. and Lucy B.

Samuel enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and was discharged September, 1865; is a prosperous farmer and a good and valuable citizen.

Michael Riddle was born in Fayette County, Pa., September 9, 1813. In 1816 his parents, Moses A. and Mary, moved to Mississippi, raised a crop and gathered it. The Indians became very hostile, and they were

compelled to leave everything they had. They came to Ashland, Ohio, where he entered 160 acres of land. In 1820 the family removed to the vicinity of Sarahsville, Noble County, Ohio; thence to Middleburg, where the elder Riddle was elected justice of the peace. The location not being a satisfactory one, the family returned to Ashland, Ohio, in 1833, where he bought 160 acres of land. In 1839 he moved to Holmes County, Ohio, entered eighty acres of land, and in 1841 returned to Noble County, Ohio; and after several changes, settled near Fulda, where he lived until he died, in 1847. His wife died in 1857. Both were exemplary members of the Christian church.

Michael Riddle, son of Moses A. Riddle, was married May 7, 1840, to Miss Susannah Lindcome. Eight children have been born to them—Mary A. (Grandon), Phebe E. (Morrison), Sarah J. (Archer), Cordelia (Archer), Michael, Jr. (died February 19, 1887), Almond, Leonard, Martha A. (died March 12, 1861). Mr. Riddle commenced life in a pioneer cabin, and on a farm of forty acres. To this he made additions, until he now owns 203 acres of valuable land which is unincumbered. He has always taken a marked interest in educational matters. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Christian church. Nathan Lindcome, the father of Mrs. Riddle, came from Eastern Virginia, and settled in Noble County, Ohio. He bought forty acres of land near East Union, and lived there until his decease, which was February 28, 1845.

He was in the War of 1812, and was a noted hunter. He killed the last bear that was ever seen in Noble County, near the residence of Mr. Riddle.

James Calland came from Scotland to this county about 1819 with his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth. They settled near Summerfield, where the elder Calland died in 1832. His wife lived until 1879, when she died at the remarkable age of ninety-four years. They were prominent Methodists. James Calland married Miss Ara A. Ogg. By this union there were three children—Robert, Mary E. (Wilson) and Sarah E. (Bell). Mrs. Calland died in 1848, and in 1853 he was again married to Miss Lucy Stanley. They had four children—Diantha A. (King), Clement (dead), Mary C. (dead), Urana (dead). Soon after his first marriage Mr. Calland sold his farm near Summerfield, and bought the place he now owns in Stock. He is a member of the United Brethren church, in which organization he is a local preacher. Joseph Calland, Jr., was married in 1868 to Miss Hester A. Osborn. They have three children—Wilbur, Lillie and Eliza A. November 6, 1863, Mr. Calland enlisted in the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was with Sherman in his "march to the sea," and all the engagements in which his regiment participated but one. He has served his fellow townsmen as trustee; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Henry W. Heidelshemer, mer-

chant at Carlisle, was born in Germany in 1830, and came to Noble County in 1850, where he has since resided. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company G, Seventh West Virginia Infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant in September, 1862; resigned in February, 1864; re-enlisted in March, 1865, in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and was discharged in October, 1865. Mr. Heidelshemer is among the most prominent merchants of the county.

Philip Snyder, still living at the age of eighty years, came from Germany in 1833, and after living some years in Wheeling, removed to this county in 1840. He began right in the woods, but succeeded in securing a good farm, good buildings, a fine orchard, etc., as the reward of his industry. He has been married twice. His first wife was the mother of Mary, Catharine, John, Henry, Matilda and Elizabeth. In 1843 he married Eva, daughter of John Schoeppner.

Henry Snyder was born in 1846 on the farm where he now resides. In 1873 he married Mary, daughter of John Stonernagel; children: Alexander and Antonia. Mrs. Snyder died in 1880, and in 1883 he married Eva, daughter of Valentine Vogel, of this county; children: Leonard, Rosa.

John Bramhall, son of Robert Bramhall, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1833. His father was a native of Columbiana County, thence removed to Belmont, where he died in 1842, leaving his widow

and five children: William, Edward, Cornelia A., Robert (who died in the army) and John. John came to this county in 1842, and was married in 1853 to Miss Sarah A. King. They have a family of eight children: William R., Robert L., Mary A., Martha (Thompson), Ida (Hare), Minnie, John W. and Charles F. Mr. Bramhall was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment, holding the position of first lieutenant, and he was mustered out of the service in June of 1865. He has served his fellow townsmen as trustee for two terms, besides filling several minor offices. At this time he is one of the magistrates of the township. For thirty years he has been a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity.

John G. J. Smith came from Monongahela County, Va., about 1849 and settled at Carlisle, where he resided until 1875, when he removed to Monroe County, Ind., where he owns a fine farm of 420 acres. His children were Louisa (Rhodes), Caroline (Williams), Irwin, Mary E. (Stevens), Harriet (Curtis), Columbia (who was twice married, first to Church Hesson; she then became Mrs. William McConnell); Nancy and Adelaide (both died in infancy), Helen (McConnell), Charles, Ida (Tage) and Iret.

The elder Smith was a thorough-going farmer and held many township positions, which he filled creditably. He was a pronounced temperance man and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Irwin was a private in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Iret was born in 1851, and in 1872 married Miss Mary J. Price; two children: Alice L. and Mary L. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Hesson, son of William Hesson, was born in 1826 and came to Noble County in 1847, settling near Carlisle. His father came in 1846 and settled near Middleburg, where he remained about fifteen years, when he returned to Belmont, where he engaged in the milling business. After about five years he returned to Noble and purchased a farm near Carlisle, where he resided until his decease in 1882, leaving his widow and seven children. John Hesson was married November 4, 1847, to Miss Louisa Tuttle, of Monroe County. She died in 1868, and in 1872 he was again married to Miss Maria Mallett. He was a member of Company E, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for disability was discharged in the fall of 1862.

G. C. Van Fosen was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1838, and came to Noble County in 1843. In 1858 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Foreshey. They have eight children: Martha (Slack), George B., Joseph, Amanda (Crum), Willard, Charles, Samuel and Silas. Mr. Van Fosen is a worthy member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations, and a successful farmer.

Richard Warfield came from Monroe County to Noble in 1832. He married Miss Nancy, daughter of

William Smith, in 1832, and reared a family of eight children: William S., James, John, Nelson, Mary A. (Dailey), Sarah E., Lydia J. and Mathias. The elder Warfield was a teacher and physician. He also followed his trade, that of silversmith and stone-mason. He was beside a practical surveyor and farmer. He died in 1856, aged fifty-two years. James Warfield married, in 1855, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Archer. They had a family of ten children: Mary, Emoretta, Francis A., Cordelia J. (Crum), Charles E., Sarah E., Richard O., Nancy M., Ida Estella, Cary E. Mr. Warfield is a progressive farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a very reputable and valued citizen.

John Mason was born December 2, 1822, in Greene County, Pa. In 1826 the family removed to Belmont County, Ohio. In his father's family there were twelve children: William, Henry, Elisha, Mary, Eliza, George, James, Sarah Jane, Samuel, Rachel, Francis M. and John. The elder Mason was a farmer, and served in the War of 1812. He was a member of the Christian church, and died in 1865, aged seventy years. Rachel, his wife, was born in 1793, and died in 1884. John Mason, Jr., came to Noble County in 1847, and settled on land entered by his father. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of James White, of Monroe County. They had four children, three of whom are living: William C., James M., Emily A., Albert L. (deceased). Mr. and

Mrs. Mason are members of the Christian church, in which he has been an elder. He aided in the organization of the Mt. Pleasant Christian church, and has contributed largely to its support. He takes an interest in educational matters, and contributes to their welfare and support. Mr. Mason is a large landholder and a prosperous farmer, and one of the substantial citizens of the county.

Miles Mallett was born in what is now Stock Township in 1819. He began life poor, but by industry and good management he has accumulated a fine competency, and owns nearly one thousand acres of land. He married, in 1844, Miss Margaret Heiddleston, and reared a family of ten children. Joseph was born in 1854, and at the age of twenty-one was married to Miss Mary McVeigh. He is a prosperous farmer.

Joseph Michel came to this township from Wheeling in 1842. He first bought forty acres, but afterward added to it 105 acres. He died in 1881 at the age of seventy-nine. His children were John, Catharine (Heil), Elizabeth (Miller), Mary (Hill), Barbara (deceased), and Joseph (deceased).

John Michel was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1839, and came to this county with his parents. In 1866 he married Eva, daughter of John D. Hill. Their children are: Catharine (Miller), Henry, Leonard, Alexander, Ottilda, Joseph, Mary A. and Edward. Mr. Michel resides on the old homestead, which he bought in 1866. He has since added 167 acres.

Joseph C. Kean came from Pennsylvania in 1832, and settled near Woodsfield, Monroe County. Five years later he removed to Morgan County, where William J. was born in 1840. The elder Kean was a stonemason by trade. He married Miss Eva Draper. Their children were: John T., William J., Isaac P. (deceased), George O. (deceased), James B., Albert N. (died in infancy), and Perley B. William J. was married in 1865 to Maria Cavanaugh. They have three children: Mary B. (McAuley), George O., a teacher, and Charles M.

In June of 1861 Mr. McKean became a member of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four years. He was engaged in the battles of Cheat Mountain, second battle of Manassas, Chancellorsville, Freeman's Ford, Culpeper Court House, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Jacksonville, and several minor engagements also. John T., Isaac P., James B. and Perley B. were also in the service. Mr. Kean came to this county in 1874. In 1886 he began merchandising at Carlisle. He has followed various vocations—steamboating, farming, etc. By trade he is a stone-mason.

CARLISLE.

Carlisle is an old and pleasantly located village, situated in a rich farming district. Though remote from railroads, it is still quite an important trading point.

The village was laid out in the year 1838, on the lands of John McBride and Enoch Archer. It was surveyed

by Dr. Richard Warfield. Prior to the platting of the town, James Tittle had kept a small store here. He sold out, and Otis O. Lewis succeeded in business about the time the town was projected. Lewis also kept hotel for several years. Benjamin L. Mott, a merchant, was another early settler. Solomon Wolf, a blacksmith, located here several years before the village was founded.

In early years whisky was sold abundantly in Carlisle, with its usual deleterious results.

Long before the town was laid out, there was a postoffice at Gasaway's mill above the town. Later it was moved nearer to Carlisle, and then into the village, and called Berne.

James Major, a shoemaker, was an early settler. William Driggs operated a tannery for five or six years, and was succeeded by Lawrence & Heiddleston and S. J. Curtis. In later years James Capell built a steam grist-mill, which was afterward destroyed by fire.

Succeeding Mott in the mercantile business were Moses Morton, James Boyd, Samuel J. Boyd, B. F. Penn, who came about 1846, and is still a resident of the place, and H. W. Heiddlesheimer.

In 1880 the population of Carlisle was 157.

In former years a large amount of tobacco was packed in this place and shipped to Baltimore. Few of the merchants found the business profitable when long continued.

The business interests of Carlisle in the fall of 1886 were as follows: H. W. Heiddlesheimer, R. W. Smith,

general merchants; William J. Kean, Mack Heil, grocers; Richard Iams, hotel proprietor; William McBride, Gideon McBride, blacksmiths; Henry Johanning, wagon-maker; Mack Heil, shoemaker; William Collins has a grist-mill about a mile from the village.

EAST UNION.

East Union was laid out by Henry Archer. The survey was made April 9, 1856, by Charles Burlingame. The original town plat contains four acres and eighty-four rods. Additions have since been made, in 1859 and 1870, by the same proprietor.

Henry Archer started the first store in 1849. He continued business until 1855, then sold out to Allen Floyd. Floyd built the first store after the town lots were laid off. James Archer, of Joseph, started the next store. Among later merchants have been Archer & Harris (John P. Archer and Naaman Harris), Archer & Phillips (Henry Archer, of Joseph, and R. F. Phillips), and Thomas McGovern.

The first blacksmith was John Jordan. Jacob Crow came soon after. The postoffice (McCleary) was established about 1859, with Allen Floyd as the first postmaster. About the same date a grist-mill was erected by a stock company, and for several years did a successful business. It has since changed hands several times and is not now in operation.

Tobacco dealing was a leading industry in East Union in its earlier years, but it became unprofitable.

The village has never had a liquor shop or a saloon. In 1880 the population was 210. The village has a good two-story school-house and maintains a good school.

The business interests of East Union were as follows in the fall of 1886: Thomas & P. J. McGovern, Harris & Archer, general merchants; Edward Hunt, shoemaker, postmaster; Sebastian Archer, proprietor of saw-mill and planing-mill; H. Covert and James Johnson, blacksmiths; Dr. G. T. Tingle, physician; James A. Davison, Mrs. E. Stone, hotel-keepers.

CHURCHES.

Carlisle Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Carlisle Methodist church is the oldest in the county. A class was formed prior to 1813, with Elisha Enoch as leader. He afterward became an exhorter in the church. The Enochs, James and Joseph Archer, Isaac Morris, James Farley, John Biven and others, with their families, were among the leading early members. Isaac Morris and James Farley served as class-leaders. The first meetings were held in a log cabin, but prior to 1820 a hewed log church was erected, which was occupied until 1837, when the present brick church was erected at Carlisle. The church is still flourishing, with a good membership. In early years the circuit in which Duck Creek was included embraced all the territory between the Ohio and the Muskingum Rivers, excepting Zanesville and Marietta, extending north to the National Road. It was in charge

of two preachers, who were allowed only two days of rest in four weeks, and preached almost daily at some point. They were four weeks in making the round of the circuit. A preacher received \$100 per year, if a single man, and \$200, if married. Rev. J. B. Finley was among the earliest of the circuit preachers. Other early preachers were William Knox, Smothers, Waterman, Edward H. Taylor, Nathaniel Tittle, Peter Taylor and John Swazey.

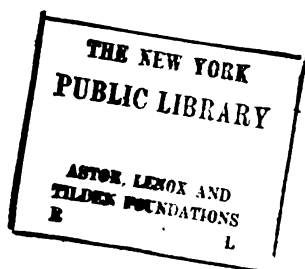
East Union Methodist Church.—A class of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was organized as early as 1833. The first meetings were held in a log house on the farm of James Archer. The early members were Joseph Archer, James Archer, Sr., James Archer, Jr., James Archer (of Joseph) and their wives, with others. Among the early preachers in the neighborhood were John Hare, John Taylor and Edward Taylor, known as "Father" Taylor, a noted revivalist. A meeting-house was erected as early as 1840, replaced in 1866 by the present church in East Union. The organization went down a few years later; and about 1874 the Free Methodist society organized and bought the church. They now have quite a flourishing church.

Mount Tabor Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal church at Mount Tabor was organized at the house of John Wells in 1836. Soon after, a graveyard was laid out and a meeting-house of hewed logs erected. The house was burned in 1854 and replaced by the present edifice, a

frame building. Of the original members only Asa Nisswonger and wife are now living. Silas Farley was the first class-leader. Other early members were John Wells, Gersham Morron, John Huffman, John Barnett and their wives. The present membership is about thirty-five. Among the early preachers were Revs. Edward H. Taylor, John Swazey, Jeremiah Phillips, David Cross, N. C. Worthington and Ludwell Petty.

The Free Methodist church at Mount Tabor was organized in 1875 by Rev. William H. James, of Michigan. There were nine original members. The church was built in 1876 at a cost of about \$600. The present membership is about thirty.

St. Michael's Church.—St. Michael's Roman Catholic church was established in 1841. The building, a brick structure, was erected in that year through the efforts of Michael Archer and under the direction of Rev. Father Murphy. Michael Archer and his brothers, Simon and Nathan, with their families, constituted the original membership. Other early members were the Doyles, McCunes, Cullens, Harknesses and others. Prior to 1841 the settlement had been visited by Fathers Reed, McCallion and Finley. Since the church was built the pastors have been Fathers Murphy, Cramer, Brummer, Kluber, Luttig and Fladung. It is in the same pastorate with St. Mary's at Fulda. St. Michael's now has about seventy members.





B. D. Penn

BIOGRAPHICAL.

"BENNY PENN, the father of Benjamin F. Penn, the subject and writer of this sketch, was born in the State of Maryland, October 13, 1774. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Redmond, by whom he had seven children: Caleb, Reason R., Charles K., Greenbury V., Nancy, Ellen and Ann. His wife died about 1820. In 1822 he married Miss Rhoda Anderson, born August 31, 1791. By this marriage he had two children: George W., born November 8, 1825, and Benjamin F., born June 8, 1832, in the County of Anne Arundel, Md. In the year 1832 my parents emigrated west, and settled near the town of Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio. There they lived a happy family till my father died, April 17, 1840, leaving the family without a home. All our effects did not amount to more than \$150 in value. On account of our scanty means, my mother was unable to keep house. My brother George went to Middletown to learn the saddle and harness trade under his brother Greenbury, and mother and I became dependent upon relatives and friends. In this way we lived in Guernsey and Belmont Counties till 1843, when we went on a visit to relatives in Knox County. The same year my brother left Middletown and came to Carlisle, Noble County, to clerk for Moses C. Morton, who had a store here. I lived with an uncle in Knox County, working on a farm in summer, doing chores and going to school in winter.

Prior to this time I had labored under many disadvantages in my efforts to obtain an education, one of which was my frequent removals from one school district to another. I have, in my school years, from eight to thirteen, attended all kinds of country schools, good, bad and indifferent, held in all kinds of houses, from a log cabin with greased paper for windows and split saplings for seats, with other corresponding accommodations, to a brick building of small dimensions and planed boards for desks. Though a diligent student, it is not to be wondered at that I left school with but a small stock of scientific lore.

"In 1845 I went to Middletown, to live with my half-brother and go to school. Soon after my arrival I determined to visit my brother at Carlisle, and on the 9th of November, on Sunday, I started on foot, arriving the same evening about dusk, having traveled twenty-six miles, tired, hungry and with six and a quarter cents in my pocket, this being my entire capital. My brother wished me to remain near him, and the following Tuesday succeeded in getting me a situation as clerk and errand boy in J. E. & C. A. Boyd's store, for which I received my board and clothes. I remained with them till the fall of 1846, when my brother procured me a situation with William McPherson of Carlisle, as clerk and errand-boy, for which I received \$40 per year; at the close of the year I had due me of this salary \$25. In the winter of 1846-7 my brother caught a severe cold, which resulted in quick consump-

tion, and he left Carlisle about the first of April and went to his half-brother's at Middletown, where he lingered on till July 7, 1847, when he died, and was buried beside his father in the cemetery at Fairview. He had been a father to me while in Carlisle, and his loss was more than that of a brother. I was left a boy of fifteen, without a protector, without a guide; but, thanks to the early training of a religious mother, I was enabled to shun the vices and resist the temptations of which Carlisle had an abundant stock. After leaving William McPherson I clerked for J. E. & C. A. Boyd eight months, then for John R. Wharton for one month. I then left Carlisle and joined my mother, at my uncle's, near Somerton, Belmont County. My mother and I now made arrangements to take a house in Fairview, where we were to reside. It was my intention at this time to study medicine with James Warfield. We accordingly moved to Fairview in June, 1848, and I commenced going to school preparatory to entering upon my medical studies. In a few months we found it impossible, with our limited means, to carry out our design, so we gave up our house and returned to Knox County again. We visited among relatives two months, when, becoming tired of doing nothing, I set about looking for work. I succeeded in getting a clerkship in the store of William Reed, of Mt. Vernon, who sold out two months after, leaving me again in the cold. I returned to my relatives and staid with them during the winter, having

no permanent home, going to school with the children of the relative with whom I was staying, and changing my place of abode frequently. In the spring of 1849, being anxious to obtain employment, I wrote to B. L. Mott, of Carlisle, asking for a clerkship in his store; receiving a favorable reply, I started at once. After clerking for him three months, I engaged with Elias Ayles to learn the tinner's trade, thinking I should like to be a tinner.

"After six months he failed, and I was again out of employment. In a few days I entered John R. Wharton's store again, in which I remained four months; then, to accommodate a friend in want of a place, I gave up my situation to him, and found employment with B. L. Mott once more. This was in the spring of 1850. After staying with him three months I engaged with C. A. Boyd, who in the fall of 1850 left Carlisle and went to Macksburg, Washington County, I going with him as partner. We staid there about nine months, when, for want of a store-room, Mr. Boyd went to Beverly, buying out my interest. I remained with him as clerk. A month after his removal to Beverly I was sent to Carlisle on a collecting tour, and while there was solicited by S. J. Boyd to come and clerk for him. More on account of some other attractions than the salary offered, I engaged with him, going back to Beverly to report proceedings. In a few days I returned and entered upon my duties as clerk for S. J. Boyd, with whom I remained till the fall of 1853. I never received any big pay

for clerking—never more than \$12.50 per month. In the fall of 1853, having accumulated by wages and trading the sum of \$600, I entered into partnership with Mr. Boyd in the mercantile business.

“On the 16th of October, 1853, I married Martha Enochs, daughter of Abraham and Mary Enochs, Abraham being the son of Elisha Enochs, one of the pioneers of the East Fork of Duck Creek. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Archer. They had eleven children, eight boys and three girls. The boys were Henry, Abijah, Abraham, Simon, Cornelius, Samuel, Isaac and John; the girls were Cynthia, Susan and Nancy. Abraham married Mary McBride, whose father, John McBride, was one of the old pioneers, and whose mother was one of the Crow girls who were attacked by the Indians on Wheeling Creek, as related elsewhere in this work, and her two sisters slain. The children of John McBride were William, John, Martin, Jacob, Michael, George, Susan, Nancy, Christine, Mary and Elizabeth. Abraham and Mary Enochs had nine children: John, Richmond, Benjamin and Edward; Martha (wife of the subject of this sketch), Mary, Christine, Nancy and Margaret. Martha was born near Carlisle, January 28, 1834, where she resided until her marriage. She, like myself, had labored under many difficulties in obtaining but a limited education. She has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church since she was eleven years of age. Soon after our marriage we settled in Carlisle, and in August,

1854, I purchased S. J. Boyd's interest in the store, thereby contracting a large debt, one that staid with us for ten or twelve years. I bought considerable tobacco, had many ups and downs in my mercantile career, sometimes suffering losses I feared I could never recover from; but by being hard to discourage, diligent in my business, and having in S. J. Boyd a constant and untiring friend, I finally succeeded in ridding myself of my debts. While I continued in the mercantile business, twenty years in all, I prospered. I had at one time a branch store at Cameron, W. Va. In the time I was in active business I have had five partners—Leonard Orme, I. C. Phillips, P. C. McGovern, A. R. Phillips and J. S. Prettyman, and nine clerks—I. C. Phillips, John Penn, David Gordon, R. F. Phillips, P. C. McGovern, George Neiswanger, Israel Archer, J. S. Prettyman and Jesse Lanam. We have been blessed with three children: Rilla A., born July 28, 1854; Sadie E., born November 1, 1858, and Ella, born February 10, 1864.

“My mother came from Knox County in 1854, and made my house her home until she died, March 7, 1861. Her remains lie in the cemetery at Fairview.

“November 14, 1872, Rilla A. was married to J. S. Prettyman. She and her husband resided in Carlisle. Two children were born to them—Franklin L. and Willie P. April 29, 1881, Rilla A. died, leaving her husband with two small children, and on the 10th day of the following September the youngest child, Willie

P., followed his mother to the angel land. Both mother and son were buried in Carlisle cemetery. September 6, 1882, Ella was married to R. W. Smith. They have two children: one boy, Frank P., and one girl, Grace. On the 25th of February, 1883, Sadie E. was married to A. W. Barnes. She died June 24, 1883. She was buried in the cemetery at Carlisle.

"I have been associated with a company organized to test the territory in the vicinity of Carlisle for oil. The company was organized some two years ago. We leased several thousand acres of land, and put down four test wells, all of which were failures.

"I own seven hundred acres of land besides the fifteen acres belonging to my town residence. I have been school director for some twenty years; postmaster for four years; and treasurer of the township more than twenty years. With one exception, I have always voted the Republican ticket."

It is but justice to Mr. Penn, and to those who know him best, to add that but few men stand higher in the public esteem in all that is essential to good citizenship. Commencing life at the bottom round of the ladder, he has won success solely through his own personal efforts in all the departments of life. He is one of those gentlemen whose identification with any community is always productive of good.

STEPHEN M. ARCHER, son of James and Cynthia Archer, was born June 28, 1838, on the land entered and

owned by his grandfather, near the site now occupied by the town of East Union, Noble County, Ohio.

His father, eldest son of James, Sr., was born in 1805, and came to Ohio from Greene County, Pa., when four years of age. He married Cynthia Morris, who was born in 1809, a grand-niece of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and daughter of Isaac Morris. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he zealously labored as exhorter and preacher for many years, doing much good for the church in those early times. He died August 14, 1856. His wife survived him several years. She also was an earnest Christian, and on the 5th of March, 1884, fell asleep in the hopes of a happy resurrection.

A local newspaper says:

"Died, March 5, 1884, Mrs. Cynthia Archer, wife of Rev. James Archer. She raised a family of thirteen children—seven boys and six girls. The loved and loving sister, wife, mother and friend died where womanhood's morning sun touches the evening star, while the shadows were falling toward the west. She had passed on life's highway the stone that marks the seventy-fourth year, four months and twenty days, but being weary for a moment, she lay down by the wayside, and using her burden for a pillow, fell into the dreamless sleep that kissed down her eyelids still. Yet, after all, it may be best; the end of each and all, and every life, no matter if its every

hour is rich with love, and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, be a sad and deep and dark mystery. This tender woman in every storm of life was brave, but in the sunshine she was vine and flowers. She was the friend of the poor. She left all spite and malice far below, while on her forehead fell the golden dawning of a grander day. She sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms with a kind heart, and with the purest hands she faithfully discharged all her duties. She added to the sum of human joy, and were every one for whom she did some kind and loving service to bring flowers to her grave, she would sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers. She leaves a family of six children, and two brothers and many friends to mourn her loss."

They had thirteen children — seven boys and six girls. The boys were George W., John W., Stephen M., Isaac B., James, Jonas and Robert, of whom Stephen M. and Isaac B. are living. The girls were Amelia, Sophia, Celia, Elizabeth, Catharine and Cynthia, of whom Celia and Cynthia are still living. Stephen M. married Rachel, daughter of Cyrus and Lucinda Matheny, May 7, 1857. She was born July 29, 1840. Their children are Lucinda L., born February 18, 1858, died June 26, 1858; Mary E., born March 2, 1859, died August 19, 1859; Martin B., born August 26, 1860, married Arabelle A., daughter of Joseph and Caroline Rutherford, October 29, 1881, by whom he has two children

(Bertie May, born September 11, 1883, and Jessie Rosa, born May 16, 1885). He is a Marion Township farmer. Milton W. was born March 19, 1862. He has taught several terms of school, but is now engaged in the mercantile business in East Union, where he has a good store-room filled with a fine selection of merchandise. Odell was born April 11, 1864, died September 21, 1864; Martha, born December 15, 1865, died March 13, 1867; Neal, born December 5, 1867, died May 20, 1868; Rosa, born July 6, 1869, is a teacher; Cicero M., born August 12, 1871, and Esther L. and Eastman W., twins, born September 9, 1873; Stephen M. born October 17, 1880. Mr. Archer received one hundred acres of land from his father's estate, but his father afterward becoming somewhat involved, he paid \$1,000 for him, which was near one-half the value of the land inherited. To the tract mentioned he has added from time to time, until he now has four hundred acres of as fine agricultural and pasture lands as can be found on the East Fork of Duck Creek, a stream noted for the fertility of the soil in the country bordering on its banks. As an example of thrifty farming we will give one instance told us by Mr. Archer. In 1871 he bought one hundred acres of land, and borrowed the money of William J. Young to pay for it, going in debt \$6,000, and paying ten per cent interest. In four years he had his land paid for, and was out of debt. When we remember the panic of 1873 this is a remarkable example of successful financiering under adverse conditions, which requires sound judgment

and keen penetration. He has been somewhat extensively engaged in dealing in stock, horses, cattle and hogs, for many years, and is one of the few who have made money at it. He tells a good story of one of his early deals: "When I was about fifteen years old," says he, "my father sent me out one day to look up some fat hogs four or five miles from home. I chanced upon a man who said he had three for sale. Dismounting and going to his lot, I found three very fine hogs, which would weigh, as I judged, 250 pounds, or upward. I inquired the price. After much hemming and hawing, he wanted me to make him an offer. I told him I would give him \$12 for them; he said he could not take it; he had decided that nothing less than \$10 would buy them. I told him I would not give it, but I would split the difference with him and give him \$9, which he finally consented to take, and I drove the hogs home." In 1862, in partnership with Naaman Harris, he engaged in the mercantile business in East Union, but went out in 1866. He has bought tobacco since 1860, averaging, he thinks, sixty-five hogsheads per year.

Mr. Archer, like most men of his age, had very few educational advantages in his youth, but judging by the facility with which he attends to his varied business interests, he improved them to their utmost. He is not only a liberal supporter of schools, but an earnest advocate of advanced thought in all literary and scientific departments. Upon his

center table we found, beside the Bible, Darwin's complete works, a noted orthodox paper and the Boston *Investigator*. In politics he is a Republican, yet charitable in his strictures upon parties and policies. Mr. Archer occupies the old homestead, the home of his father and grandfather, the buildings of which are in a remarkable state of preservation, though standing for half a century: by having good foundations and by a liberal use of paint they seem little the worse for wear. His has been a busy and a useful life. Beginning as a poor boy, by industry and economy he has accumulated considerable wealth, and while his varied business transactions have brought him in contact with men of all classes, yet so honorable have been his dealings with his fellow-men, that he has the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

THOMAS MCGOVERN was born in County Cavan, Ireland, October 25, 1841. His father, Patrick McGovern, came to this country in 1836. In 1839 he returned to his native country, but in 1842 he decided to make the United States his future home, and with his family came to Guernsey County, Ohio, where, in company with his brother-in-law, Peter Cornyn, he engaged in making macadamized roads. He died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, September 25, 1845, leaving his widow, *nee* Mary McGuire, whom he married in 1831, in very limited circumstances, with the care of seven children—Margaret, Bridget, Mary, Terrence, Thomas, Ellen and P. C. With her family she removed to

what is now East Union, Noble County, where she died September 10, 1865. The early life of Thomas was attended with many hardships; his education was limited to a few weeks at the district school in winter. His twenty-first year he signalized by enlisting in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged up to July, 1864, at which time his sight became so impaired that he was sent to the general hospital, where he remained until April, 1865, when he rejoined his company. He was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and other minor engagements. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and returned to his home. For several years he was engaged in farming, but owing to ill-health he abandoned the farm and in company with his brother, P. C., he went into trade. The brothers did a successful business. In 1887 the firm was dissolved, P. C. retiring. In December, 1869, he was elected justice of the peace and has served continually ever since. November 30, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Smith, daughter of Absalom Archer. By this union there was one child, Rhoda E. In 1872 Mrs. McGovern died, and in 1874 he was married to Mrs. Sarah B. Archer, daughter of Charles Price. One child was born to them, Homer, who died July 30, 1876. In August following Mrs. McGovern died and in December, 1878, he was united in marriage with

Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew McIntee, of County Cavan, Ireland. By this marriage there have been five children: Thomas W., Maggie A., Mary A., Martha E. and Clara E. In his religious and political convictions he is a Democrat and a Catholic. Two of his brothers, Terrence and Patrick C., were in the service, the former in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the latter in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Terrence was captured at Atlanta, Ga., and for five months was a prisoner of war at Andersonville. P. C. was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tenn. He escaped by capturing his guard, whom he brought into camp. At the close of the war the boys returned to their home. Terrence is now a resident of Minnesota.

THE BARNES FAMILY.

Abel Barnes, one of the early settlers of Noble County, was born in Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio, October 23, 1814. He was of English descent. His wife, *nee* Caroline Brown, whom he married in Summerfield, December 24, 1839, was of Scotch extraction, and was born near Culpeper Court House, Loudoun County, Va., May 31, 1815. They had a family of seven sons and two daughters — Nathaniel B., Adam, Peter F., George B., Allen W., James S., Abel W., Margaret A. and Rhoda E. Nathaniel B., the eldest of the family, was born in Marion Township, near the village of Summerfield, March 28, 1844. In 1871 he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of John and Nancy Floyd. They have

two children—Edward W. and Nola; the former was born in 1879, the latter in 1885.

Adam, the second son, was born in 1846. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married in Missouri, in 1873, Miss Nancy Garrett, a native of South Carolina. They have five children. He is a prominent business man of Mexico, Audrain County, Mo.

Peter F. was born in 1848. He married Miss Jeanette Dalrymple in Greene County, Ind. They have four children. George B., the fourth son, was born in 1850. Abel W. was born in 1853, and married Miss Ida Warren, of Washington County, Ohio. He is a farmer. Allen W. was born in 1856, and married Sadie E., daughter of B. F. Penn, in February, 1883. She died June 24 of the same year. James S. was born in 1859, and married Miss Kate, daughter of George and Jane Furches. He is one of the prominent business men of Pratt, Pratt County, Kan. He is a graduate of the Muskingum College, and for several years was a teacher. He was for some time county surveyor of Pratt County. The eldest daughter, Margaret, was born in 1841. She is now the wife of Bartholomew

Davis, a well-to-do farmer of Greene County, Ind. They have four children. Rhoda E. married in 1865 J. F. Gant, and resides in Washington County. They have a family of eight children. Nathaniel B. is one of the representative men of Noble County. He is a Republican in politics. For nearly five years he served his fellow-townsmen as trustee, and in 1885 was elected county commissioner, which position he now holds. In religious belief he is a Methodist, and has officiated as steward, district steward and trustee. During the war he was a member of Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he was transferred to the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H. He was in the service for nineteen months, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiments participated. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post of Summerfield.

Mr. Barnes is the possessor of a fine farm near Carlisle, which is his home. He occupies an enviable position among the best men of the county, and is regarded by those who know him as a man of unimpeachable integrity, and is well qualified for the responsible position he occupies.



N. B. Barnes

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CHAPTER XXIII.

SENECA.

ORGANIZATION IN 1851—SENECA AS A TOWNSHIP OF GUERNSEY COUNTY—RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN 1830—PIONEER SETTLERS—TIMOTHY BATES—HIS MILL AND DISTILLERY—HOW THE DISTILLERY SERVED AS A MEETING-HOUSE—REMINISCENCES—KILLING BEARS—AN EARLY SCHOOL—HOW A WHEAT FIELD WAS HARVESTED BY MOONLIGHT—WOLF SCALPS—SCHOOL SECTION—FIRST STORE—SKETCHES OF THE PIONEERS—HUNTING AND GOING TO MILL—FIRST POST-OFFICES—ADVENTURES OF ABRAHAM RICH—FAMILY SKETCHES—MOUNT EPHRAIM—FIRST HOUSE, THE “MOSS TAVERN”—EARLY STORES AND INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

THE county commissioners, May 1, 1851, made the following order relative to this township:

“Seneca Township altered so as to include and be composed of the following territory, to wit: Commencing for the same at the southeast corner of section 36, in township number 8, range number 8; thence north along the seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 13 in said township and range; thence west along section lines to the northwest corner of section 18 in said township and range; thence south along the range line to the southwest corner of section 31, in said township and range to the place of beginning, containing 24 sections.”

Seneca was one of the five original townships of Guernsey County, erected by act of the county commissioners, April 23, 1810. No description of its original boundaries can now be found, but it was doubtless very large in territory, including a considerable portion of the present counties of Noble and Guernsey. The

township was not in existence many years, new ones being organized from its territory under various names. It does not appear on the tax duplicate for 1830, but afterward a township called Seneca was organized, which appears on the tax duplicate for 1843. Richland Township, Guernsey County, was erected July 9, 1810, and an election for two justices of the peace and other township officers was ordered to be held at the house of Samuel Leath, on Saturday, the 28th of the month. What the township originally included is not known, owing to the absence of any record. In 1830, Richland embraced township 8, in range 8, and parts of township 1, range 1, and township 1, range 2, of the military lands.

The owners of real estate in that portion of Richland Township now embraced in Seneca were as follows in 1830, as shown in the tax duplicate for that year:

Abraham Rich, section 30, 178 acres, value \$230; same, section 31, 89 acres, \$100, and 89 acres, \$90;

Julius Rucker, section 23, 157 acres, \$214; Timothy Bates, section 24, 160 acres, \$291; same, section 13, 80 acres, \$146; Ephraim Bates, section 14, 79½ acres, \$106; John Casner, section 14, 79 acres, \$100; Daniel Craft, section 30, 178 acres, \$243; Thomas Campbell, section 24, 158 acres, \$179; Moses Campbell, section 24, 79 acres, \$80; George B. Craft, section 13, 80 acres, \$100; David Craft, Sr., section 29, 79 acres, \$80; Samuel Danford, section 25, 80 acres, \$91; Hiram Danford (still living), section 25, 80 acres, \$91; James Findley, section 18, 160 acres, \$218; same, section 17, 320 acres, \$437; James Harris, section 13, 160 acres, \$291; David D. Jennings, section 31, 89 acres, \$90; same, 89 acres, \$90; George Keller, section 28, 158 acres, \$179; John Kelly, section 21, 80 acres, \$100; James Law, Jr., section 13, 80 acres, \$146; John Millhorn, section 14, 159 acres, \$200; same, section 15, 79 acres, \$98; Cable Murray, section 36, 80 acres, \$100; Aaron Morris, section 32, 79 acres, \$120; Jonathan Morris, section 21, 159 acres, \$217; John Miley, section 21, 159 acres, \$200; Henry Morris, section 31, 89 acres, \$90; Margaret Nicholson, section 25, 160 acres, \$291; same, section 30, 162 acres, \$221; George Seerest, section 19, 177 acres, \$202; William Stranathan, Jr., section 13, 160 acres, \$182; William Stranathan, Sr., section 25, 160 acres, \$218; John Stevens, section 19, 88 acres, \$118; Joseph Torrence, section 13, 160 acres, \$182; John Timony, section 20, 79 acres, \$91; Jacob Thompson,

section 17, 320 acres, \$437; same, section 18, 176 acres, \$200; Dennis Timony, section 20, 79 acres, \$91; Jacob Thompson, section 16, 80 acres, \$100; Aaron Vorhies, section 28, 158 acres, \$180; Benjamin Wilson, section 13, 160 acres, \$218.

One of the earliest settlers and most prominent men was Timothy Bates. He located in what is now Seneca Township about 1805, and was probably the earliest permanent settler of the township. His father, Ephraim Bates, and several of Timothy's brothers were pioneers in other parts of the county, and are elsewhere mentioned. Timothy Bates and his brother Isaac came from Captina Creek, near the Ohio River, as soon as they dared venture into the wilderness, on account of the Indians, and entered land on section 24. They were probably here with their families in the year mentioned. Timothy Bates was born in Pennsylvania in 1778, and from his earliest years was familiar with the scenes of pioneer life. He built a mill soon after he came, in what is now Wayne Township, which was among the earliest in the county. He also had a distillery and did a thriving business. He lived to see the country, which he entered when it was a wilderness, well peopled and prosperous, and departed this life June 15, 1869. His wife's maiden name was Ruth Moore, a native of Pennsylvania. They reared a large family. The names of their children were Susan (Rucker), living; Polly (Rucker), living; Abigail (Stotts), deceased; Bethel, living; Lovina (Danford),

Luana (Kent), Barua, deceased; Anna (Moore), living; Ruth (Bowersock), deceased; Timothy, living, and Lafayette, Elizabeth and Nancy (Hague), deceased. Timothy Bates, Sr., was an enterprising and successful business man, and by his industry accumulated a good property. In addition to farming, milling and distilling, he bought hogs, which he drove to Baltimore, making them swim across the Ohio River. He was a member of the Christian church and sometimes preached. His distillery was a large building, and in the loft among the whisky barrels, early religious meetings were held, the barrels of whisky serving in place of pews and pulpit. A strange place for divine services it would be in these days, but then the people saw no impropriety in bringing whisky and religion near together.

Hon. Bethel Bates, son of Timothy Bates, is one of the oldest native residents of Noble County. He was born March 12, 1809, on the same section of land where he still resides, and was brought up in the then thinly settled country after the manner of the children of the early settlers, wearing buckskin breeches, his feet covered by moccasins in winter and bare in summer. In early life he assisted his father upon the farm and in the distillery. Since becoming of age he has followed farming and dealing in stock, and has been very successful in his various undertakings. In 1831 he married Mary Ann Meighen, daughter of John Meighen, an early settler who came

from Fayette County, Pa., and lived and died in Seneca Township. They have reared twelve children: Abraham, Hugh, Rebecca, Harriet, Simeon, Lewis, Patrick, Herman, Rosaline, Luana, Susannah and Bethel. All are living except Lewis, who was killed by a boiler explosion in a saw-mill at Sarahsville, in the spring of 1886. Four of the sons were in the service in the late war—Abraham, Lewis, Patrick and Herman. The descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Bates are very numerous. They have 111 grand and great-grand children. Mr. Bates is well and favorably known throughout the county. He served as township treasurer and member of the school board many years. He was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1870 and served two winters. He was formerly a Whig and is now an earnest Republican.

When Bethel Bates was a boy he went with his father, his uncle Ephraim and Benjamin Farley, who had discovered some bears in a hollow tree and wished to secure them. Bethel was assigned to the duty of holding a big dog by a strap while the others cut down the tree. The dog was very anxious to get away and when the tree fell the boy let him go. As soon as the tree fell a bear jumped out; the dog attacked it, but the bear soon put an end to his annoyance, striking him a vigorous blow with his paw and knocking him over into a hollow. Ephraim Bates then shot the bear. By the time he had his gun reloaded another bear crawled out of the trunk of the tree

and he also shot it. This took place near Mr. Bates' present home.

The earliest school-house in the Bates neighborhood was on the creek north of the present residence of Bethel Bates. James Tuttle was an early teacher there.

Timothy Bates' mill and distillery were visited by the early settlers for many miles around. The mill was in operation as early as 1815. People came twenty and thirty miles to get whisky from the distillery. The method of hauling it was to harness a horse between two poles, or "skids," one end of which rested on the ground. The barrel of whisky was then rolled upon the poles, and held in place by wooden pins placed in auger-holes bored through the poles. This improvised vehicle was dignified by the name of *cars*.

To show the difference between then and now—in 1830, 160 acres of land belonging to Timothy Bates had an assessed valuation of \$291. In 1886, 305 acres belonging to Bethel Bates, in the same section, were valued at \$6,260; and thirty-six acres in an adjoining section of Marion Township, with the same owner, were valued at \$1,020.

Daniel Meade and his wife Hannah were among the early settlers of the township. They were Methodists, and were opposed to whisky drinking. Temperance men were rare in those days. Meade resolved one year that he would have his wheat harvested without the aid of whisky. He therefore invited his friends to come on Monday morning and assist him in the work. Some of his neigh-

bors, hearing of his intention, got together on Sunday night, and by the aid of whisky, and the light of the moon, harvested the entire field before morning.

In 1811 the commissioners of Guernsey County voted to allow \$2 for every scalp of a wolf over six months old. Many of the pioneers derived considerable money from the killing of wolves.

March 6, 1815, William Thompson presented a petition from residents of township 8, range 8, for the election of trustees for the school section. The petition was granted. "there being twenty electors in said township." This shows that the townships of Wayne and Seneca were considerably settled as early as 1815.

Prior to 1838 a small store was kept on Abraham Rich's farm by Abraham Brown. This was the first mercantile establishment in the township, and it was but a small affair.

Seneca Township abounds in good farms and comfortable homes. The land is well improved and productive. In 1870 the population was 982; in 1880, 1,004.

The State Road was cut out through this township by the Carpenters of Monroe County. Opossum Run was named by them from the fact that they killed an opossum on that stream.

Barnesville was the nearest trading point in early years. Later the people went to Cambridge and Washington to trade.

James Finley, a Pennsylvanian.

was an early settler. He was an honest and worthy citizen. His grandson, Milton, lives on the old homestead.

An early school was taught in the house of Abraham Rich by Enoch Marpole. Levi Keller taught school when a young man on the west line of the township. On the present Craft farm was an early school-house. Another was built early on Opossum Run, in the present limits of Wayne Township. Enos Reinhart, Isaac Q. Morris, Moses Morris, Jeremiah Debolt and James Mellon were early teachers.

There were several early horse-mills in the settlement. Abraham Rich and Jacob Thompson had saw-mills early.

Jacob Thompson came to the township about 1815. His children were Robert, John, Elijah, Abraham, Jacob, David, Polly (Frame) and Annie, wife of Abraham Rich. Jacob Thompson, Jr., settled and died in Seneca Township. The others lived in the vicinity.

Jonathan Morris, a pioneer of Seneca Township, was born in Greene County, Pa. He married Miss Ann Richards, and in the spring of 1817 settled in what is now Seneca Township. He was largely identified with the early history of that section, and for twelve years was a magistrate. He had a family of seven sons and three daughters—Jonathan, Henry, Aaron, Moses, David, James, Isaac Q., Sarah (Moreland), Jane (Stevens) and Hannah (Moser), all of whom are dead except Isaac. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1816. He acquired

the trade of a tailor, but afterward turned his attention to teaching. He married Miss Catherine Kackley. They had a family of seven children. Mr. Morris was appointed the first clerk of courts of Noble County, and was subsequently elected to the position, serving three years. He was engaged in merchandising for eighteen years. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-one years. For a time he was heavily engaged in the tobacco trade. He has been a busy and enterprising man and a valuable citizen.

Abraham Rich erected a frame house in 1826. It was then the only building of the kind for miles. It is still standing, and is now occupied by his widow.

Soon after Abraham Rich came into the township a fat hog belonging to him wandered from home, and in the evening, attracted by its squealing, he went out and found it in a ravine, with a part of its fore-shoulder eaten off, but still living. Near the hog stood a large black bear. Mr. Rich had no gun, but he approached near to the bear; the two looked steadily at each other; then Mr. Rich moved off in one direction and the bear in another. The next morning he got the hog part way home, and the next evening, on going to the place, found the bear again. This time he was prepared for him, and as the bear was rearing to spring over a fallen tree, he shot him. The bear rolled over into a hole where a tree had been uprooted. Rich fired another shot, and on approaching found the bear dead.

On another occasion, late in the fall, Mr. Rich tracked a bear into a hollow poplar tree, where the bear took up his quarters for the winter. Leaving the bear there till Christmas he went with Levi Keller and John Rich to secure him. They cut the tree, the bear sprang out unexpectedly, and in their excitement all three fired at him without injuring him. Abraham Rich reloaded and fired a shot which injured the bear's back, and after a considerable fight the animal was killed.

The first postoffice (Batesville by name) was established at Timothy Bates' mill prior to 1830. There was a weekly mail carried between Barnesville and McConnellsville. The only paper taken in the vicinity of Mount Ephraim was the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, of which Levi Keller was a subscriber. He had a box nailed on a tree, into which the carrier dropped his paper. William Van Meter was the first postmaster at Mount Ephraim.

Jacob Thompson, James Finley and the Morrisises were among the earliest settlers. There were several families located on Opossum Run at an early date.

Levi Keller, one of the few pioneers of Noble County who are still living, was born on Wheeling Creek, about ten miles from Wheeling, in 1795, on the 16th of September. At the age of five years he came to Ohio, his father, George Keller, settling in Belmont County. He learned the blacksmith's trade in that county, and in 1820 came to what is now Noble County and en-

gaged in teaching school in Buffalo Township. In 1821 he erected a house on the Smoky Fork of Buffalo Creek, in Center Township. In 1827 he removed to the vicinity of Mount Ephraim, where he still lives. He has followed farming and blacksmithing. At the age of twenty he married, in Guernsey County, Elizabeth Shafer, a native of Loudoun County, Va., who is still living. Mr. Keller was the first clerk of Seneca Township, and has held other offices, including that of justice of the peace for six years. He reared a large family — Mary Ann (deceased), Dr. John Keller,* Jane (Vorhies) (dead), George, Isaac, William (died in the army at Cairo, Ill.), Margaret (Kackley), Caroline (deceased), Elizabeth, Levi, Simon (deceased).

Benjamin and John Keller, brothers of Levi, also settled in Noble County, the former in Seneca Township and the latter in Center. They removed to the West.

A glance at the township records of the school section shows that in 1819 William Morrison, James Finley and William Lowry were sworn into office as trustees of the school section in township 8 of range 8. The same records show the names of Archibald McVicker, 1820; Matthew Scott, 1821; Richard Coen, 1821; John Vorhies, 1822 (a brother of Ephraim and Aaron); Jonathan J. Morris, 1823; Jacob Thompson, 1825, and others. Some of those named resided in what is now Wayne Township.

*See medical chapter.

In 1821 Matthew Scott, John Meighen, Richard Coen and Jonathan Morris were the lessees of the school section.

The Rich family are among the early and prominent families of the township. For their history the reader is referred to the family history in this chapter.

David Watson and family came from Fayette County, Pa., and settled in Noble County about 1810. Their children were Ann, James, John, Rebecca (Delancy), Sarah (Williams), Ann T. (Morris), Rachel (Yoho), Cynthia (Wilson), all of whom are deceased.

John, second son of David Watson, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791, and settled in Seneca Township with his parents. He married Ellen Yoho, and died in 1873. Children: David, Margaret (first married Wilson and then Yoho), Yoho, Rebecca (deceased), Mary, Rachel (Pethtel), Barbara (Stockdale) and Nancy (deceased).

David, oldest son of John Watson, was born in Seneca Township, August 15, 1815. In 1834 he married Charlotte Skinner, of Monroe County. Their children are John, Angelina, Emily J., Justus F., William, Clark M., George, Caroline, James R., Alonzo H. and Ulysses G. The family settled in 1852, on the farm which they now occupy. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Republicans. Justus F. Watson enlisted November 11, 1862, in Company D, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered out at the expiration of his

term of service, July 20, 1865, serving in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and all the campaigns of the regiment. Mrs. David Watson died in 1881, and in 1882 Mr. Watson married Mary E. Steward, and by this union has had three children, two of whom are living—Cora and Garfield B.

John V. Watson, a leading farmer, was born in Seneca Township, in 1836. In 1857 he married Jane Mosser. Children: Jane A. (Murphy), Martha A. and Savannah J.

Aaron Vorhies, the oldest son of John Vorhies, the pioneer of Wayne Township, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1791, and came to Ohio with his parents about 1805. He served in the War of 1812, and served in the quartermaster's department, and in 1814 married Polly Dailey, a native of Virginia. Their children were John, Phebe and Eli, dead; Stephen, Keziah (Hook), Aaron, Peter, Josiah, Nathan and William, living; Polly, deceased. Mrs. Vorhies died in 1840 and in 1841 he married Polly Shafer, who died in 1845. He afterward married Margaret Gordon, who bore four children: Nancy J. (Matheney), Sarah E., Eliza and Martha (Shafer). Aaron Vorhies died in 1861; his widow in 1875. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Aaron Vorhies, fourth son of Aaron and Polly (Vorhies), was born April 24, 1827. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age. He went to Iowa and remained a year, and in 1850 went with others to California, by way of the isthmus,

there embarking in the first boat that Commodore Vanderbilt ran between the isthmus and the "Golden Gate." He returned to Ohio in 1854, and in 1856 was married to Miss Rebecca Salada. They had one child, Lily J., who died in infancy. Mrs. Vorhies died in 1860, and in 1862 Mr. Vorhies married Emily Miley. To them were born seven children, five of whom are living: Hiley S., Annie, Mary Elizabeth, Joanna and Aaron D. The family belong to the Methodist church. Mr. Vorhies has been very successful as a farmer and stock-raiser and is one of the influential men of his township.

Stephen P. Vorhies, third son of Aaron Vorhies, was born in this township in 1822. In 1845 he married Jane Keller. Their children living are Vincent, John W., Mary (Williams), Seth and Sadie M. Mrs. Vorhies died in 1878, and in 1879 he married Mary Yoho. Mr. Vorhies has lived in the county nearly all his life and has followed farming.

Ephraim Vorhies, a brother of Aaron, was the first settler in the vicinity of Mount Ephraim and was the founder of the village, which was named after him, also a mound-shaped elevation near the town. His brother Aaron located about a mile northeast, on the farm which his son Aaron still occupies, about 1815. They were worthy men and good citizens.

Peter Vorhies, one of the prominent farmers of Center Township, was born on the old homestead in 1829; his early life was spent upon the farm. He received a good common-

school education and for some years was engaged in teaching; farming, however, has been his occupation. He removed from Seneca to Center in 1870. He married, in 1851, Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Williams; they have two children: William L. and Elmer E. He is a Republican and a Methodist, and one of the board of Infirmary directors.

Prominent among the early settlers were the Finleys, from Fayette County, Pa. In 1814 James Finley entered nearly five hundred acres of land in this township. His grandson, Milton, now lives on the old homestead. He was the father of John, Eliza (Atwell), Jane (Riggs), Ebenezer, Rachel (Dennison), William, James, Mary A. (McCune), Rebecca (Sawyer), by his first wife. His second wife was Mary McKibben. He died in 1861 and she in 1879. John Finley, oldest son of James, was born in 1808. He married Emma Stout. Three of their children are living—Cynthia (Gregg), Milton and Elizabeth (Crossen). John Finley died in 1872. Milton Finley enlisted in 1864 in Company B, First Ohio Cavalry, and served until mustered out September 13, 1865.

Isaac Wilson settled in this township in 1818. His descendants still remain in the county, in Seneca and Center Townships.

Among the early settlers were the Coen family. William Coen came from Pennsylvania at a very early date and was one of the pioneer shoemakers of this region. His son William, born in Pennsylvania in 1797, was among the early settlers

of Seneca Township. He married Elizabeth Brooks in 1818 and was the father of William, James, Martha, Joshua, Rachel, Samuel, Mary (Miley), Richard, Benjamin, Elisha, Jacob and Sarah J. (Meighen). He afterward married Martha Johnson for his second wife, and was the father of Elizabeth (Miley), deceased, Nancy, Letitia, Rebecca (Snyder), and John, deceased. William Coen, the father, died in 1875.

George Secrest and family came from Frederick county, Va., about 1821. He entered land in section 19. His children were Joseph, Henry, Sarah (Cather), Annie (Salada), Spade and Mary (Cline). Henry Secrest, the second son, was born in Virginia in 1796, and came to Ohio when about twenty-four years of age. He died in May, 1882, and his wife in June, 1882. Their children were Henry, John, William, Elizabeth (deceased), Ann (Strong, deceased), Sarah (Laughlin), Eliza (Murphy), Amy (Moorehead), Catharine (Thomas), Maria (Steel), Rachel (Hellyer).

William Secrest, born in 1829, married Willeann Wood, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1851. Children: John H., Frederick, William, Catharine, Sarah (Sawyer), Jacob N., Anna E. and James E. The family belong to the Christian and Methodist Episcopal churches. John C. Sawyer, of Wayne Township, married Sarah Secrest in 1880. They have two children.

David S. Craft is one of the few pioneers still living. He is one of the prominent and influential citi-

zens of the township and has been an elder in the Christian church since 1840. Mr. Craft is of German descent, and was born in Redstone Township, Fayette County, Pa., January 8, 1802. His parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth Craft, were pioneers in that locality. In March, 1824, Mr. Craft came from Pennsylvania to the place where he now lives. The family were eight days upon the journey, which was attended with many hardships. The Ohio River was very high, and crossing it was attended with difficulty. Mr. Craft brought two cows, which swam the river. When he reached Leatherwood Creek with his one-horse carryall, he found the waters greatly swollen and it was difficult to keep the road. But with the assistance of a neighbor he was enabled to reach his new home in safety. After arriving at this location he had to prepare a place and erect a cabin. Mr. Craft now lives in the third house built on the same spot. He is the father of eleven children now living, all of whom are married—seven daughters and four sons. Six of them live in Noble County. Mr. Craft has a vivid recollection of early times, their hardships, labor and enjoyments. His wife died in 1882. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Beard.

The Ward family were among the earliest pioneers in the territory now forming Wayne Township. Edward Ward, son of John Ward, was born in that township in 1808, and is probably the oldest native born citizen of Noble County now living.

After the death of his father, in 1818, he went to Perry County, Ohio, where he remained five years, working as a tanner during a portion of the time. Returning home, he worked a while upon the National Road. In 1829 he married his first wife, Mary Morris. To them were born nine children—Sarah A. (Irvin), John, Rebecca (Graham), William A., Betsey (Arnott), Mark, Mary J. (McCoy, dead), Harvey and Alice (Watson). The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and William A. is a preacher of that denomination. He went from Wood County to the late war and served over four years, holding the rank of first lieutenant. Mark enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Atlanta, etc. Edward Ward has followed farming for many years. He is a very well-preserved man and writes a legible hand without the aid of glasses. His first wife died, and he afterward married Mrs. Shafer.

John Miley was born in 1801, in Virginia. He came to Ohio in 1811 with Abraham Rich, and first resided in Buffalo Township. In 1828 he married Elizabeth Kackley, a native of Virginia. Eleven children were born of this union: Sarah A. (Keller), George, Jane (Larrick), Isaac, Emily (Vorhies), Hannah (Graham, deceased), Jeremiah, William K., Eliza (Craft), Mary E. (deceased), John F. Mr. Miley died in 1883. He was an unswerving Dem-

ocrat, a consistent Christian, and a most excellent man. He served as Infirmary director several terms. His widow lives on the old homestead with her son, William K. The latter was born in 1843. In 1876 he married Mary I. Rich. They have one child, Lettie.

Norman Miley was born in Wayne Township in 1839. He married, first, Elizabeth Coen, who died in 1879. Children: Florence S., Richard F., William H. and John Edgar. In 1880 he married Jane Stevens. Children: Bion H. and Martha. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

One of the oldest residents and best informed citizens of the township is Hiram Danford. He was born in Belmont County in 1802, and settled in 1823 on the farm which he now occupies. He has the only stone house in the township. In 1820 he married Rachel Groves. Fourteen children were born of this union, all of whom lived to be men and women, except one, who died in infancy. Their names were William, Jonas, Samuel, Isaac and David (twins), Lewis, Nancy (Hathaway), Elizabeth (Lashley), Joseph, John B., Bathsheba (Hiatt), Peter and Rachel R. (Shepherd). Mrs. Danford died in 1865. In the same year he married Mrs. Danford (*nee* White), a native of Jefferson County. Mr. Danford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served twenty years as township trustee.

When he came to the township, Mr. Danford bought eighty acres of land of Jacob Dailey. He has since

owned, all told, over one thousand acres. The story of one land entry is here given. Shortly after the War of 1812, when he was fourteen years of age, he and his brother entered 160 acres of land. At that time there was a great scarcity of money, and in order to relieve those who had entered lands and had not been able to make the final payment, a law was passed through the instrumentality of General Harrison, to divide all tracts entered by a north and south line through the center, and permit the settler to take his choice of the two lots, and by paying fifty dollars in addition to the first payment, secure title to eighty acres. A limited time was set for the payment, and in order to take advantage, Mr. Danford rode from Washington Township (then Wayne Township), Belmont County, across swollen creeks, through the wilderness to Marietta. He was about a week on the trip, but reached Marietta in time to save the land. This tract he sold to Lemuel Rucker and it is now owned by Isaiah Rucker.

Isaac Danford was born in 1826. He married Lydia Hathaway, of Noble County. They had four children, two of whom are living—Sumter and Elijah S.

Benjamin Casner and family came from Randolph County, Va., in 1825, and settled on the place now owned by Jacob Yoho's heirs. He died in 1845, and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1843. Of the family of nine children, only one is now living in Noble County—Adam Casner. He was

born in Randolph County, Va., in 1805, and has lived in Ohio since he was twenty years of age. In 1831 he married Ann Rich. They had one child—Sarah A. (Coen), who lives in Indiana. His first wife died in 1832, and in 1841 he married Susan Meek. Their children were Elizabeth (Law) and Solomon (deceased). Mrs. Casner died in 1845, and in 1857 he married Elizabeth Carson. Four children were born of this union—Margaret (Richey), Almedia, Mary E. (deceased) and Benjamin. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Casner has served as township trustee several years. He followed wagon-making in early years, and was also quite a noted hunter.

Abram Danford settled in 1826, near where Bethel Bates now lives. He bought eighty acres of Mr. Timothy Bates for \$300, partly improved, and afterward entered eighty acres at government price. Mr. Danford was born in Belmont County in 1807. In 1829 he married Lavina Bates. To them were born eleven children, four of whom are deceased. Those living are Eli, Elizabeth (Roe), Luana (Groves), Isaiah, Ambrose, Nancy (Groves) and Rolen. Mr. Danford was elected commissioner of Guernsey County just prior to the erection of Noble County. Mrs. Danford died in 1884. Mr. Danford has always followed farming, and has been very successful. His grandson is the present county clerk. Rolen Danford was born in 1854. In 1876 he married Nancy Wilson. Children: Dora B.,

Alice M., Henry A. Garfield, Stella J. and Blanche.

John Groves was born in Belmont County in 1811. In 1837 he settled in Noble County, on the place which he still occupies. Mr. Groves was married in 1831 to Matilda Smith. They had ten children: Mary, Samuel S., Lewis, Rosanna (Rucker), Smith, Jonas, Julius R. (present county commissioner), Eliza E. (Danford), John F. and Martha. Smith Groves was born in 1840. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served about two years and six months, and died in hospital at Vicksburg. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Groves bought forty acres when he came to this county; he now owns 160.

Hiram Groves, whose parents were early settlers, was born in 1836, and has followed farming. He married Amanda J. Carter, of Center Township. Mr. Groves is a Republican, and has served three terms as township assessor.

Josephus Groves was born in Seneca Township in 1838. In early life he worked on the farm and taught school. In 1866 he married Mary E. Carter, of Center Township. Children: Hiram F., Zoe M., Irena B. and Judson J. Mr. Groves is present township trustee. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Julius R. Groves was born in Seneca Township in 1844. In 1866 he married Miss Nancy Danford, of this township. Their children are

Ambrose F. (deceased), Isonia M., Rosa E. and Jasper R. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Groves was re-elected in the fall of 1886, to serve a second term as county commissioner, and is the only commissioner for several years that has held the office two terms. He is an earnest Republican, and his continuance in office at this time is a sufficient proof of his popularity.

John C. Shafer was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1813, and came to Ohio with his parents. His father's name was Conrad. John C. married Mary Kennedy, of this county. He has followed blacksmithing and farming. Children: Ann M. (Nicholson), David L., Mary C. (Carter), Margaret J. (Beatty), Martha I. (Bates). David L. Shafer was born in 1845. In 1865 he married Martha Vorhies. Children: Charles F., John W., Margaret E., Hiram, George W., Mary, Bertha, Garfield and Nancy. Mr. Shafer is a prominent farmer. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William W. Rhodes, who died in 1884, was an early settler, and a prominent citizen. He was born near Washington, D. C., in 1804; removed to Noble County from Belmont County in 1828, and soon after married Ann Rich. To them were born eleven children, five of whom are living—Jane (Secrest), George R., Lydia A. (Hellyer), William H. and Jeremiah R. His first wife died in 1846, and in 1848 he married Cynthia A. Morris. They

had ten children, all still living, four of them in Noble County, viz.: Ann (Baker), Fremont, Brough and Downey. His wife died in 1882. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For several terms he held the office of Infirmary director.

George R. Rhodes was born in Noble County in 1831. At the age of fifteen he went to live with Michael Tribby, to learn the shoemaker's trade, and remained with him until twenty-two years of age. He then engaged in business for himself at Mount Ephraim, his present location. In 1855 he married Leah Van Meter. Children: Tallitha C. (Hazard), Maggie (Hellyer), and Cleopatra. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Rhodes is a trustee. He is justice of the peace at Mount Ephraim.

Daniel Van Meter, a native of Virginia, married Margaret Dougherty, of Guernsey County. They had nine children. Mr. Van Meter died in 1833, and in 1846 the family settled in Mount Ephraim. Leah, wife of George R. Rhodes, Esq., is among the oldest residents of the place. The names of the children of Daniel and Margaret Van Meter are William, Jane (Hall), Hannah (Weaver), and Leah (Rhodes), living; Andrew, Daniel, Isaac, Elizabeth, and John, dead. Mrs. Van Meter died in 1870. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church.

Conrad Shafer, a native of Loudoun County, Va., came to Guernsey County with his family at an early date, afterward removing to Noble County. His children were Elizabeth

(Keller), George, Margaret (Needham), Samuel, William, John, Nelson, James and Mary (Brown). Conrad Shafer was a soldier in the War of 1812 for a short time. He died in 1861 and his wife in 1872. William, his third son, was born in Virginia and came to Ohio with his parents. In 1832 he married Isabel Vorhies. Children: Barbara, deceased, Aaron, James N., Mary (Spears), William J., Austin C., Eli, George, Isabel (Garrett), Frances (Bates), Zuinglius and Charles W. William J. Shafer, third son of William, was born near Mount Ephraim in 1842. In 1864 he became a member of Company II, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the right leg at Chattanooga, November 24, 1864. After remaining four nights upon the battle-field he was taken prisoner, and recaptured by Federal troops. On being taken to the hospital at Nashville, his leg was amputated and in June following he was discharged from the service. After his return home he engaged in book-selling for a time. Then had to undergo a second amputation. The operation was performed by Dr. Holstein, of Zanesville, afterward Grant's family physician. He engaged in the mercantile business and is now the leading merchant at Mount Ephraim. In 1867 he married Jane Hance. Children: Clarence M., Demetrius, Agnes I., Nellie and Low.

Severn Conner and family settled in Buffalo Township in 1835. They came from Frederick County, Va., near Winchester; he was a blacksmith and farmer. The family be-

longed to the Methodist Protestant church. Names of the children: Thomas and Hannah, deceased; Lydia (Moore), John, Elizabeth (Larick), William B., Moses J., Mary (Imlay), Virginia (Roberts), James, Samuel, Lavina (Imlay), Eliza (Fowler) and Levi. Most of the children live in Iowa. Mrs. Conner died in 1853. Severn Conner died in 1867.

John Conner was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1823, came to Ohio with his parents and now resides in Seneca Township. He married Elizabeth McLaughlin in 1845. Children: Simon, Nancy and Asbury, deceased; Martha (Dollison), William, George, Mary (Thompson), Emma (Brunner), Silas and Alice (twins), Christopher and McGuire. Mr. Conner is a Republican and a prominent and influential citizen. He is also a thorough temperance man. He has held several township offices and served as county commissioner one term. His son William enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war.

John Conner says of the pioneer experiences of the family: "When we came to this county we came in a wagon drawn by four horses, camping out at night. We forded nearly all the streams, and all came near being drowned while crossing the south branch of the Potomac. Our wagon floated down the stream for some distance with all of us in it except the driver. Arrived here, we built a cabin, hung a quilt before the door at night, slept on the floor and cooked in the yard by a log fire.

The howling of wolves could be heard all around at night."

Daniel Riggs, born in Virginia, in 1813, came to the vicinity of Seneca-ville in 1833. He married Jane Finley. Seven of their children are living. Their descendants are quite numerous in this vicinity.

In 1840 Samuel Gibson and family came from Pennsylvania and settled on the farm now owned by James W. Gibson. Their children were Phebe A., deceased; Sarah J. (Barber), James W., Wesley, Mary E. (Turnbaugh), Margaret L. (Shaw), Samuel, Martha (Anderson) and Hannah (Lawhead), living. Mrs. Gibson died in 1867; Mr. Gibson in 1878. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. James W. Gibson, born in 1834, came to Ohio with his parents. In 1855 he married Susan Finley. Children: Franklin E., deceased; George B., John T., Alice K. (Keller), Mary J. and Nellie H. The family are Methodists. Mr. Gibson has been township assessor several terms. He is a prominent farmer.

Samuel B. Gibson, son of Samuel Gibson, enlisted in Company B, First Ohio Cavalry, and served about nineteen months, being mustered out with the company at Columbus, Ohio, September 13, 1865.

Morris D. Spriggs was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1806, and came to Belmont County, Ohio, when twenty-four years of age. He was a tailor by trade, but afterward followed farming. He removed to Guernsey County, in 1844, and to Seneca Township the follow-

ing year. He was one of the prominent citizens of the township. Mr. Spriggs is now a resident of Wayne County, Ill. He married Catharine Pool, and reared eight sons and two daughters. But two of the family are now living in Noble County—Dr. Spriggs, of Sarahsville, and David S., of Caldwell. Another son is a prominent attorney of Woodsfield.

MOUNT EPHRAIM.

Mount Ephraim, the only village in Seneca Township, is situated on the McConnellsville and Barnesville road—the earliest route of travel through the township, and is a mile and a half north of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway. The village had a population of 167 in 1880, and of 162 in 1870.

The village was platted in 1838 for Ephraim Vorhies, proprietor. The first addition on the southwest was made soon after, and in 1841 lots 33 to 41 were added by the same proprietor.

The first house in the place was a double-log building, erected by Ephraim Vorhies, and occupied by him as a tavern stand. The house was known throughout the surrounding country as the "Moss Tavern," from the fact that the spaces between the logs were filled with moss, instead of mortar. The house is still standing and is now the residence of L. A. Garrett.

The second building in the place was opened as a store in 1839 by Crawford Glover. He did not remain long, but was succeeded in the

mercantile business by Asbury Gardiner, a minister of the Christian church, who increased the stock of goods and also helped to build up the church. He turned his attention to tobacco, and for several years did a flourishing business as a tobacco packer. Gardiner was succeeded in the store by Bradfield & Barnes. Bradshaw was a clerk. They did an extensive business in tobacco. John Harris, the grandfather of Ex-Judge Brown, managed the store for them. This firm sold out to Isaac Q. Morris, the first clerk of courts of Noble County, who continued the mercantile business and tobacco packing until the close of the war. Mr. Morris still occupies the building. About this time Henry Taylor engaged in the mercantile business and tobacco-dealing. He was succeeded by Herman Uhlrich until after the war, when financial stringency put an end to the business.

The first blacksmith was Levi Keller, still living, who located near the town in 1827. Joseph Davidson and Absalom Shirk were early blacksmiths in the village. The former is still living, in Center Township. The first wagon-maker was Harvey Hunter.

An Englishman named Henry Steel operated a tannery for about thirty years in the village, and was quite successful. The tannery has never since been in successful operation.

A man named Wright, a very early settler, was the first shoemaker. Next came Michael Tribby, succeeded by G. R. Rhodes, Esq.

The business men of Mount Ephraim at the beginning of the year 1887 were as follows: W. J. Shafer and C. C. Craft, merchants; Nelson Shafer, hotel-keeper; George Keller, blacksmith; John W. Williams, John Brokaw, wagon-makers; G. R. Rhodes, George W. Dalrymple, shoemakers; Dr. John Keller, Dr. M. H. Neville, physicians.

CHURCHES.

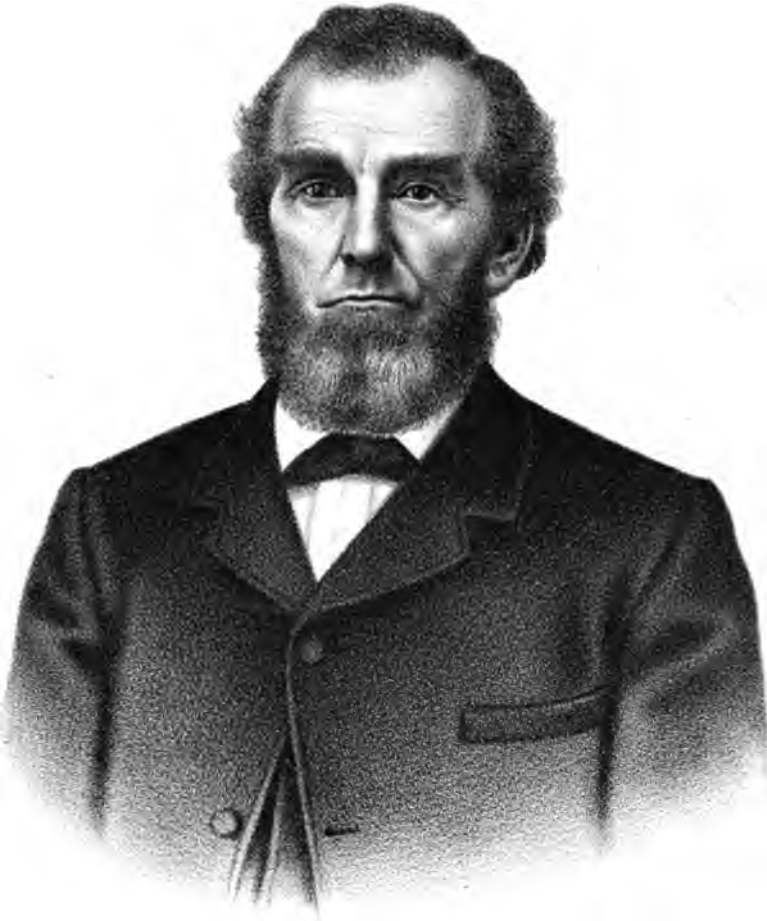
The churches of Seneca Township are the Christian and Methodist churches at Mount Ephraim; the Coen Methodist Episcopal church, in the northern part of the township; and the Bates Hill union church, the last free for all denominations except Mormons. It was erected in 1885. Services are regularly held by the Disciples and Methodists. Rev. William Danford is one of the officiating clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal class at Mount Ephraim, was organized prior to 1830, and first met in school-houses and cabins. Among the early members were, Joseph Graham, class-leader; Benjamin Keller, Aaron Vorhies, Adam Smith, Thomas Nicholson, Sr., Abraham Rich, George Shafer, Aaron Morris, John Rich, James Beatty, Richard Coen, Abraham Miley, Irvin Kennedy (local preacher), Conrad Shafer, Henry Morris and Levi Lyons. A frame church was erected in 1844, on the site of the present. The new church, 38x46 feet, was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$1,800. The present mem-

bership is 120. The present pastor is Rev. Hunter, of Sarahsville.

Bates Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1887, by Rev. William Danford. The original members were, J. H. Wilson and wife, H. Bates and wife, John Meighen and wife, and others; class-leaders, J. Meighen, F. E. Danford; stewards, J. H. Wilson and P. H. Danford; trustees, Isaac Danford, Eli Bates and Patrick Bates. The church edifice was erected in 1885 at a cost of \$800. It was built for a union church, free to all denominations; during the winter following its erection a revival of great interest took place, conducted by J. Meighen, and Rev. William Danford. After the close of the meetings a class was formed under the leadership of Mr. Meighen. In the autumn of 1886 the class was strengthened by the addition of the Gladly society, and the church is now without connection with other appointments. It has a membership of fifty; Sabbath-school, fifty-six pupils; pastor, Rev. Morris Floyd.

Mt. Ephraim Christian Church.—The church of Christ, or Christian church, at Mount Ephraim, was partially organized in the fall of 1839, by John Burnett, evangelist, and Timothy Bates, a local preacher. In June, 1840, an organization was effected by George B. Craft and John Baird; Enos Rinehart and Levi Glover were the first elders. David S. Craft was ordained elder in 1840, and still holds that office. Among the original members were, Enos Rine-



Jacob Rich

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hart, Levi Glover and their wives, Timothy Bates, Margaret Glover, Margaret Dobbins and many others. In 1842 a meeting-house of hewed logs, some 30x35 feet in dimensions, was erected. Ephraim Vorhies donated the lot for the church and graveyard. In 1879-80 the present church was built at a cost of about \$1,500. It is a frame building 30x40 feet. The present membership is about thirty-seven. The pastors have been Revs. Asbury, Gardiner, Charles Van Vorhies, John Flick, — Harvey, John Moody, Joseph Thomas, Berkley Poulton, J. W. Arnold; David S. Craft and John Wilson, are the present elders.

THE RICH FAMILY.

The Rich family are of German and Scotch extraction. Jacob Rich, the progenitor of the family in this country and the father of the pioneer Abraham Rich, was born in Germany and came to America with a brother about 1740, settling in Massachusetts, where the brothers separated never to meet again. Jacob removed to Greene County, Pa., and settled upon the farm, where he died. He was a successful man and acquired a well won competency. He married a Miss Craft. Their children were Thomas, George, Daniel, David, John, Abraham, Peter, Ann, and Catherine. Abraham was the youngest of the family and was born in Greene County Pa., in 1792. When two years of age he was taken to Miami County, Ohio, with his brother's family. There he remained only a short time when he was taken by another

brother back to Pennsylvania. His brother returned by way of Columbus and Zanesville, swimming the Muskingum River at the latter place, with Abraham upon his back. Where Zanesville now is there was then but one log cabin. In 1810 he came with his brother John to what is now Buffalo Township, Noble County, where he remained a short time and had many rough experiences. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but before reaching the seat of war, peace was declared. In 1813 he married Annie Thompson and settled in Seneca Township. By this union he was the father of ten children, five of whom are living—Jacob, William, Thomas, Abraham and Mehitabel. His wife died in 1844; she was a member of the Presbyterian church. After her death he visited the place of his childhood in Miami County, Ohio, and in 1848 he married Mrs. Catharine Stevens (*nee* Johnston). Their children were Johnston, Jessie, Louis and Catharine. Abraham Rich, Sr., was a hunter in early years. He was a successful farmer and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1873. His widow still lives upon the homestead. He entered in Seneca Township 160 acres of land, on sections 20 and 31, to which he added until he had 432 acres in this county and 276 acres in Guernsey County.

In many respects he was more than an ordinary man. He was of medium height, but possessed of an iron constitution and wonderful endurance; he was thought to be a man

of excellent judgment and unspotted integrity. He was a peacemaker, and was consulted on all important matters. He was one of the early Methodists, and contributed liberally to religious and educational projects. He built saw-mills and instituted many substantial improvements, especially the opening and development of roads. He died in 1873 and was buried on the old farm. He had a family of ten children: James, Ann, Rebecca, Jacob, William, Mary, Thomas, Abraham, Mehit-able and Elvira A. The latter died in infancy. Jacob, the oldest son of Abraham Rich now living, was born in a log cabin in Seneca Township in 1824. Early in life he was inured to all the privations and hardships of pioneer life.

After the death of his mother he was the eldest of the children, and the care of the family devolved upon him. In this school of toil and hardship he was reared. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Jane, daughter of Abraham Miley, one of the pioneers of this township. His children are Mary I. (Miley), William H., Rachel (Talbot), and Abra-

ham M. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Rich has been class-leader for forty years.

Mr. Rich commenced upon 120 acres, which is a part of his present farm. The land was only slightly improved, all of which he was in debt for. To this he added from time to time until he was the owner of 600 acres of valuable land. In 1862-3 he made an extended trip to the far West, visiting Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, British America and California. He traveled over 3,000 miles and had some lively adventures. On one occasion he was captured by Indians, and came near losing his life. On the Borsha River his boat was cap-sized, and by his presence of mind and courage he rescued some of the party that otherwise would have been lost. He had a similar experience on the Platt River, where he again came near losing his life. The culmination of his misfortunes was a shipwreck on the Pacific Ocean. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the representative men of Seneca Township.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NOBLE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP — METES AND BOUNDS — EARLY ELECTIONS AND ELECTORS — POLL BOOK LIST FOR 1820 — TAXES IN 1822 — AN EARLY INDIAN TRAIL — FORMERLY A PART OF BUFFALO TOWNSHIP — THE MEMORABLE ELECTION OF 1816 — THE FAMILY OF JOHN NOBLE, SENIOR — DIFFICULTIES OF PIONEER LIFE — THE "COLD PLAGUE" — MENTION OF EARLY AND PROMINENT FAMILIES — JOSEPH LIPPITT — AN IRISHMAN'S TRICK — A BEAR STORY — PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT — EARLY SCHOOLS — PERSONAL SKETCHES — VILLAGES — HIRAMSBURG, HOSKINSVILLE, ROCHESTER, BELLE VALLEY AND AVA — CHURCHES.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP was organized in 1819. At that date it became a township of Morgan County, and so continued until the formation of Noble County. May 1, 1851, the county commissioners changed the boundaries of the township, making them as follows:

"Commencing at the southeast corner of section 34, in township number 7, of range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of section 3, in said township number 7, range 9; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of section 1, in township number 7, of range 10; thence south along section lines to the southwest corner of section 36, in said township number 7, range 10; thence east along the township line to the place of beginning; containing thirty sections."

At an election for township officers which was held in Noble Township, Morgan County, on April 3, 1820, forty-three votes were polled. Andrew Millslagle, Asa Burlingame and Joseph Franklin acted as judges of election; and Josiah Burlingame

and John Fogle, clerks. For justice of the peace, Peter Fogle had thirty-five votes and William Ralph eight. The names of the voters were Charles McKenny, James McKee, Elijah Day, Samuel Noble, James Noble, John Davis, Alexander McKee (still living), George Dye, David Devolld, William Hamilton, Isaac Warpingba, Samuel Halley, John McKee, Jonas Ball, Linus Moore, Lambert Newton, Daniel Ball, John Noble, Elly Moore, John Clowser, Michael Fogle, Benjamin Thorla, Benjamin Severance, Jacob Fogle, Robert Hellyer, Charles Posten, Ephraim Bates, John McGarry, John Ralph, Solomon Brown, Joseph Lippitt, Sylvester Westcott, Isaac Covalt, John Fogle, Josiah Burlingame, Joseph Franklin, Andrew Millslagle, Asa Burlingame, Peter Fogle, Armstrong Johnston, Ezekiel Bates, William Ralph and James Dye.

At the general election held on October 10, 1820, Asa Burlingame, Andrew Millslagle and Peter Fogle acted as judges of election; and

Josiah Burlingame and Sylvester Westcott, as clerks. Only twenty votes were cast. For governor, Ethan A. Brown had eighteen votes; Robert Means, two. For representative to the legislature, Alexander McConnel, two; William M. Dawes, fifteen; Amzi Stanley, three. For representative in Congress, David Chambers, twenty. For county commissioner, David Fulton, fifteen; Andrew Wharton, five. What can be said of the political enthusiasm of that day, when an election for a justice of the peace called out more than twice as many voters as an election for State officers?

From the tax-list of Noble Township for the year 1822, made out by Josiah Burlingame, lister, and Lambert Newton, appraiser, it appears that the township contained ninety-six property holders, and ninety-nine horses and one hundred and four neat cattle were listed for taxation. Upon this list appear the following names in addition to those upon the poll-book for 1820:

Richard Albury, Amos Bates, Benjamin Barry, James Barry, Edward Beck, Andrew Brawton, Dexter Brown, Benjamin Cox, Jarrett Cox, Ezekiel Cole, Richard Chillcott, Daniel Devolld, John Devolld, Samuel Dennis, Thomas Davis, Walter Downey, David Frakes, Robert Frakes, George Frakes, Lemuel Fowler, Royal Fowler (still living), Jacob Fogle, Calvin Franklin, John Griswold, John George, Samuel Gookins, George Hellyer, Joshua Holster,

John Jones, Jeremiah McMahan, John Mead, Martha McKee, John Moore, David McGarry, Andrew Millslagle, Lambert Newton, Joseph Posten, Charles Parsons, Jane Ralph, William Rees, Joseph Reed, John Reed, Sr., James Reed, William Smith, Jr., William Seevers, John Seevers, Benjamin Severance, Jr., William P. Willey and Enos Wheeler.

Along the West Fork of Duck Creek was an Indian trail which had evidently been much traveled by the red hunters prior to the settlement of the valley by white people. The stream seems to have been a favorite resort for the elk, deer and buffalo, and was doubtless an attractive hunting-ground for the Indians. The buffalo paths, in many places deeply worn into the earth, were distinguishable long after the white settlers came into the valley. For some years prior to the War of 1812, the Indians devoted themselves to the destruction of the larger wild animals of the forest, apparently for the sole purpose of thwarting the white hunters, as they left the carcasses to rot upon the ground. The Duck Creek Valley was frequented by the Indian hunters almost up to the time of the war, but never after its close. Mr. John Noble, who came to his present farm in 1812, states that an Indian camp, evidently erected only a few years previous, was then standing on the bank of the creek, a short distance above his present residence.

Buffalo Township, Guernsey County, was organized in 1810, and then





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included all the northwest part of the present County of Noble, extending south to the old line of Washington County. In 1816 Olive Township was formed from part of Buffalo. We have no description of its boundaries, but it probably included the greater part, if not all, of Noble. In 1819 Noble Township, Morgan County, included township 7 of range 9 of the original survey.

Old residents recall an election that was held at the house of the Jordans, in the vicinity of where Hiramburg now is, in 1816. This being the first election, the event was celebrated in a manner characteristic of the pioneer days. Some enterprising citizens succeeded in getting a barrel of cider from some point on the Muskingum River, and after "doctoring" it to their satisfaction with stronger liquors, put it on tap on the day of election. Cider being an article which the settlers of Duck Creek seldom had an opportunity of tasting, all partook freely, and as a consequence, nearly every man there became gloriously inebriated before the day was over. The more sober ones placed their intoxicated neighbors upon their horses, and started them toward home, some of them sitting, or rather lying, upon their horses, as inert, and apparently as lifeless as bags of meal.

The first entry of land on the West Fork of Duck Creek was made in 1806 by a man named Bain, near where Belle Valley now is. Richard Fletcher made an entry of land in the

same year. The McKees came in 1811, and the Nobles in 1812.

John Noble, a Pennsylvanian by birth, settled in 1812 on the farm which his son John now occupies. A family sketch will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

In the early years, the settlers found it very difficult to keep stock of any kind. Aside from the danger that it might be destroyed by wolves or bears, there were other obstacles to encounter. Cattle died of murrain in large numbers. On the bottoms along the creek cattle were permitted to run at large, getting their own living at all seasons. Many wintered on the bunch grass found along the creek, without ever being fed at all. Hogs were also allowed to pick up their living as best they could in the woods. John Noble, Sr., brought a herd of twenty-five young hogs to his farm when he settled here, but the first season the bears made such havoc among them that but three were left. The old hogs were usually strong enough to defend themselves from their enemies, but young swine were never safe.

The climate was by no means healthy. A variety of chills, known as the "cold plague" attacked many, and those suffering from this disease found it impossible to get warm. Many died. Bleeding was then considered the sovereign remedy for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to, and that process doubtless hastened the exit of many invalids from the world. Richard Fletcher was an early settler on the creek, on land now owned by James Carr. His

wife, Jemima, was an Enoch's, a daughter of the pioneer settler of that name.

Charles McCune and John Reed were both Irishmen and early settlers. Reed was a very worthy citizen. He came in 1813. His sons, Joseph, John and James, lived here and reared families.

Joseph Lippitt was one of the few pioneer settlers that had money. He was considered a rich man in his day. He bought and settled upon a whole section of land north of where Belle Valley station now is. He was from New England, and had the trading faculty which is popularly supposed to be inherent in all Yankees. In early days he kept a few goods at his house, and would give a yard of muslin for a day's work. His father had an interest in a cotton-mill in one of the Eastern States. Mrs. Lippitt was a woman of good judgment and shrewdness, and was an excellent manager. Lippitt died here, and after his death the farm was sold, and the family became scattered. The Lippitt family were among the very earliest permanent settlers in the township, and among the earliest on Duck Creek.

Solomon Brown, a blacksmith, was among the early settlers. For a number of years he made salt on the creek, on a part of the John Noble farm. The well was 130 feet deep. A deer-lick near the spot had been much frequented before the country was settled.

Lambert Newton was a Yankee who lived where his son Lambert now resides. Joab, another son,

lives on part of the old Lippitt farm.

There were many eccentric and peculiar characters among the early residents. Such an one was an Irishman named Crawford. One day he came to John Noble, who, then as since, was an excellent, thrifty, orderly farmer, and wished to obtain some seed-corn. Mr. Noble sent him to his corn-crib, and told him to help himself to any that he liked, except some choice speckled corn, which Mr. Noble had placed by itself for his own use. Later, it was discovered that the speckled corn had all been removed by Crawford, who had piled some ears of the common variety in its place, and that the Hibernian was retailing among the neighbors what he called "a very foine arti-kel of calico cor-n."

Another Irishman came to Mr. Noble to borrow a scythe in the days when those instruments were scarce and valuable. Not wishing to lend, Mr. Noble told him he hadn't any. The Irishman's shrewdness then became apparent. "But," said he, "didn't I see it hanging up?" "Well, go and take it then, but be careful of it," returned Mr. Noble. "And where will I find it, sor?" asked the borrower.

Andrew Brawton was the first settler where Hoskinsville now is. He and two other New Englanders made the first clearing there at an early date.

Benjamin Thorla, from New England, settled where Belle Valley now is.

Some of the early elections were

held at the house of Jarrett Cox. Later they were held **at his brother Benjamin's**.

John Clowser, a Virginian, settled where his son Benjamin now lives.

John and Thomas Davis, Virginians, settled in the north part of the township. Their descendants are still numerous here.

Lemuel Fowler, a New Englander, was among the early settlers. His son, Royal Fowler, still living (1886), is among the oldest residents of the township.

John McKee was commissioned justice of the peace May 1, 1817, two years prior to the organization of Noble Township and Morgan County. His authority was derived from Guernsey County. His commission, record of which still exists in Morgan County, expired May 1, 1820. Peter Fogle, the first justice chosen in Noble Township, was commissioned April 24, 1820.

Benjamin Severance, a Yankee, and his sons, Benjamin and Rodney, were early settlers near Hirambsburg, Rodney was for some years engaged in the making of salt on the Muskingum River.

The Fogles were a numerous and respectable family. They were natives of Virginia, but came here from Washington County, Pa. There were three brothers, Jacob, Michael and Peter, who settled in the same neighborhood. Jacob and Michael came first, and a year or two later Peter settled on the farm where he lived and died. He came about 1818. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, and

held the office about twenty years. He was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1875, at the age of eighty-nine years. The Fogle brothers were all married before they came to Ohio. Jacob lived and died in Noble Township. His son Jacob still lives here. He and Mrs. Mary Merry Caldwell, are the only children of Jacob Fogle now living in the county. Michael moved from Noble Township to Enoch, and died there. He left no family. Peter Fogle was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Salliday, and their children were Mary, Eliza, Sarah and Margaret, all living, the oldest two in this county. For his second wife he married Phebe Stevens. Their children were Rachael (Rucker), who lives on part of the homestead; John, Illinois; Lucretia, Kansas; Anna, dead; Annary, Vinton County, Ohio; James, Colorado; George, Kentucky, and Peter, Caldwell. Peter lived on a farm until 1879, and then engaged in hotel-keeping in Caldwell. Since 1880 he has been in the business of undertaker and furniture dealer in Caldwell, owning a large and fine store. He has a German Bible, printed in 1590, which has been in the Fogle family nearly three hundred years.

Joseph, Calvin and Nathan Franklin were early settlers and good men. Calvin had an early mill, run by horse-power. Joseph was a wagon-maker. He built and ran a mill near Hirambsburg station.

George, Robert and Thomas Hellyer were early settlers. George was a tailor. The others were stonemasons. Robert was the first auditor of Noble County.

Joseph, Zachariah and Wesley Cooper lived in the north part of the township and operated a distillery. Samuel Thompson, a tanner and Methodist preacher, was a somewhat eccentric character, who lived in the same neighborhood. Richard Thorla was another early distiller.

Among other interesting *memorabilia* in the possession of George Burlingame, of Belle Valley, is a tax receipt signed by treasurer of Morgan County. It is dated September 19, 1835, and shows that Josiah Burlingame's tax on 166 acres of land was one dollar, ninety-six cents and nine mills, and his tax on personal property, one dollar, eighty-four cents and eight mills. The valuation of the land was then \$179. It is the present Chris. McKee farm, one of the best in the valley.

In 1816 Josiah Burlingame and family were living on the present farm of Chris McKee. The bears and panthers were still frequently found in the valley. On one occasion, Mrs. Burlingame was away from home, and a neighbor by the name of Edmond Burton was staying with Mr. Burlingame. In the night, they heard loud noises proceeding from a pig-pen near the house. Surmising the cause, Burlingame seized a large hand-spike and Burton an axe, the only one about the house, and proceeded to investigate. They

found a large bear attempting to devour one of the pigs. Mr. Burlingame used his weapon with such good effect upon the bear that he finally caused him to desist; but Burton was so alarmed by the fierce actions of the bear, that he did not attack him, and he was allowed to make his escape.

Andrew Millslagle was an early settler, and served in the War of 1812.

After the war closed, farms were taken up and occupied quite rapidly, although times were very hard for poor people. There was a great scarcity of money, and those who were compelled to hire it were obliged to pay exorbitant interest. But settlers came pouring in from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Belmont County, so that it was not long before all the land was taken up, and the work of clearing and improving it was inaugurated. There has been steady and constant progress ever since. The township now contains many fine farms, good residences and a thrifty population.

In the western part of the township is one tier of sections running from north to south which belonged to Brookfield Township, before the erection of Noble County. Among the early settlers in this part of the township was Hugh Nickerson, father of Sparrow Nickerson, who settled on the farm now occupied by the latter, in 1817, coming from Massachusetts. He was a prominent man, and served eighteen consecutive years as justice of the peace in Brookfield.



Rev Spanow Nickerson

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Rev. Sparrow Nickerson says that when he came to the township with his father, John Noble was the nearest settler east of him. The Westcotts, Scotts and Browns were the nearest neighbors. Mr. Nickerson used to go, when a boy, to Benjamin Bay's mill, on Will's Creek, eight miles distant, passing only three houses on the way.

In the spring of the same year Christopher Westcott, from Rhode Island, settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Lewis C. Westcott. Dexter Brown, also from Rhode Island, settled in 1817. He was one of the commissioners of Morgan County, 1833. His son Andrew now owns the farm. Erastus Hoskins, after whom Hoskinsville was named, came from Connecticut in 1818. He was an influential citizen and in the early years was colonel of a regiment of the Morgan militia. He represented his county in the legislature two terms, 1831-2 and 1832-3.

The following item was published in the *Republican* in 1871:

"An old log barn standing on Alexander McKee's farm, one mile north of Caldwell, was erected in 1811, by Daniel Bates and George Dye. Many of the hands who helped to raise it came up from the Marietta settlement, thirty miles distant. After the barn was completed, Bates and Dye both enlisted and served through the War of 1812-14. Dye was badly wounded in an engagement with the British and the Indians."

Samuel Noble was born in Lycoming County, Pa. He came to Ohio in 1805, and afterward to the farm

where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1875 at the age of seventy-eight years. He was an honest man and led a useful life.

Miss Mary F. Brown, a native of Rhode Island, taught the first school near Hoskinsville in 1820, where she settled with a brother and a sister in 1818. She died in 1883 in the ninety-seventh year of her age. She taught school a number of years and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty-four years.

According to the recollection of an old resident, the first school in the vicinity of Caldwell was taught by Walter Stevens on the McKee place. A space between a couple of corncribs served as the school-room in fair, warm weather; but when the open air became unsuitable, the school adjourned to the house.

Josiah Burlingame was an early settler and a prominent citizen, a surveyor by profession. He came to Ohio from Rhode Island, and in 1814 located in this township. In 1815 he married Sarah Noble, a sister of the venerable John Noble. He was county commissioner of Morgan County from 1827 to 1832. He reared a large family, all of whom are now widely scattered. A reunion of the Burlingame family at Belle Valley, in the fall of 1886, was an interesting occasion.

George Burlingame, one of a family of nine brothers, all living but one (Samuel), was born January 21, 1829. In 1860 he married Miss E. J. Coffee of this county. They have one child, Alta, now Mrs. Frank L. Green, of Belle Valley. Mr. Bur-

lingame was formerly a Whig, and is now a Democrat. He has served as county surveyor, and was township assessor six terms. He has been engaged in the mercantile business at Belle Valley since 1884.

Sylvester Westcott is among the oldest residents of the township. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1815, and has resided in Noble Township since 1817. He married Mary A. Wheeler in 1840, and is the father of three daughters. He has a vivid recollection of the early days, and of the difficulties under which the early settlers labored.

Rev. David Gorby was born in Ohio County, W. Va., in 1810, and has resided in Noble County since his parents settled here in 1824. His maternal grandfather took part in the Revolutionary War, and afterward assisted in suppressing the "whisky insurrection" in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gorby is a farmer, millwright, and minister of the Free Methodist church. He has recently been engaged in developing a fine mine of carbonate iron ore, which, with coal, renders his land valuable. He married, first, Mary Mason, and second, Eliza N. Hunter.

Robert R. Danford, a representative of one of the early and prominent families of Noble County, was born in this county in June, 1828. In 1850 he married Mary A. Grove, of this county. Their children are Ellis J., Eliza A. and Arizona R., living, and Osceola C., deceased. Mr. Danford is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He

served as justice of the peace of Morgan County six years, and, although living in a Democratic township, was chosen township assessor by seventy-five majority. Mr. Danford was in the late war as first lieutenant of Company F, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, resigning in 1862, on account of rheumatism. In 1864 he was in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the one hundred days' service.

David D. Jennings, who for fifty years was a prominent citizen of this township, was a pioneer on section 31, Center Township. He was originally from western Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Ruth Wright. He was a successful farmer and accumulated a fine competency, under rather adverse circumstances. It is related of him that the first winter after his arrival in Center he was obliged to thresh grain with a flail for one-half the straw, in order to provide food for his only cow. He was one of the pioneers of the Methodist church of the county. For many years the "meetings" were held at his house, and all religious projects had in him a firm friend and patron. He died April 22, 1879, aged eighty-three years. He reared a family of ten children — four boys and six girls.

John McCleary was born in 1839, in this county, as now constituted. His father was a drummer boy in the War of 1812, and his grandfather was killed in the same war. John McCleary enlisted September, 1861, in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volun-

teer Infantry, and was discharged in September, 1865. He participated in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, and the engagements during the "march to the sea."

William P. Willey, one of the early settlers of what is now Noble Township, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this county about 1870. His first location was on a small tract of land which he bought from his brother-in-law, George Dye. He was identified with the township as a pioneer farmer, and was one of the early and prominent members of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal church and helped to build one of the first churches of this society. He married Sarah Dye, and had a family of thirteen children, eight of whom were born in Pennsylvania.

William, one of the sons, was born in 1822; he married in 1849 Miss Ruth, daughter of Daniel Belford; they have had five children.

George Willey was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, and came with his parents to Noble County about 1817. He was a carpenter by trade, and several years after his immigration bought a mill near Belle Valley, which he operated until 1848, when he removed to Hoskinsville, and engaged in trade. He died in 1856. In 1828 he married Miss Nancy Westcott. They had seven children. Sylvester, one of the sons, was born in 1835. In 1864 he enlisted in the Twenty-Second Ohio Light Artillery and served until the close of the war. He and his wife, *nee* Ellen Moore,

are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

J. W. R. Newton, a prominent farmer and a leading citizen, is the son of an early settler. His father, a native of Maine, came to this township in 1818. Mr. Newton was born in 1834. In 1856 he married Miss Mary McKee, and is the father of two sons and one daughter. His wife died in 1880; in 1885 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Sipe. Mr. Newton is a Republican.

J. C. Campbell was born in Noble Township, in 1832, and is by occupation a farmer and merchant. His father, a native of Ireland, settled near Philadelphia, in the latter part of the last century, removing thence to Ohio. He died in Noble Township in 1847. On his mother's side Mr. Campbell is of German descent. J. C. Campbell was married in 1860 to Martha Noble. He has always been a Democrat. For six years he served as postmaster at Hoskinsville under a Republican administration.

Samuel McFerren was born in Pennsylvania in 1776. In 1836 he settled in Noble Township, where he died about 1866. He married a Miss Needham, whose father, J. Needham, settled in Morgan County. Mr. Needham was the only survivor of a family of several members. The rest were killed by the Indians on their way from Pennsylvania to Ohio.

Richard C. McFerren is of German and English descent. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in 1808, in Jefferson County, Ohio, where Richard was born in 1821. In

1835 he came to the vicinity of Hoskinsville, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. Mr. McFerren was married in 1841 to Louisa Jennings, and is the father of two sons and three daughters, all living and all married. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He served as township treasurer fourteen years.

Harrison Jones is of Irish and Welsh descent. His father, an 1812 soldier, was born in Pennsylvania. He was an early settler in Muskingum County, Ohio, where the subject of this notice was born in 1821. In 1840 Mr. Jones settled in Noble Township, where he has since resided. He married Anna McKee, a native of this township, in 1845. They have have had four children, two of whom, Joseph and Margaret, are still living, both married. Mr. Jones is a Methodist and a Democrat. He has held some township offices. His maternal grandfather was a soldier of the American Revolution.

Joseph W. Jones, son of Harrison Jones, was born in Noble Township, October 6, 1846, and has resided in this vicinity. He was educated at Sharon College, and was a teacher for some years. He is now engaged in the mercantile business at Hoskinsville. Mr. Jones is a prominent Democrat. He has served thirteen years as justice of the peace. In 1870 he married Tryphena R. Walters, daughter of the late John B. Walters, of this county. They have two daughters living and one deceased.

Elijah Fogle, a descendant of one of the old families of this county,

was born in Noble Township in 1842. In 1861 he entered the service of his country in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the engagements at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. In 1862 he was honorably discharged by reason of poor health. In 1865 he married Maria Oliver, of Center Township: six children living, one deceased.

Peter J. Walters was born in Noble Township in 1838. His father was born in Belmont County, and came to this township quite early. The family consisted of nine children, six of whom are living. In 1865 P. J. Walters married Miss Teresa A. Brown, of this township. They have one child, a son. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of the Republican party. He enlisted in June, 1863, in Company I, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served for two years, being honorably discharged at Knoxville, Tenn.

L. W. Palmer was born in Chester County, Pa., October 14, 1835. His parents were natives of the same county; came to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1838, and to Noble County in 1839. The subject of this notice has always followed farming. He was married to Nancy Harkins in 1836, and has had seven children, all living, except one—Lydia J. He is a Republican and has held several township offices, although the township is Democratic.

L. C. Westcott was born in 1820, on the farm where he now resides. His father was among the early settlers, coming from Rhode Island, and settling here in 1816. L. C. West-



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cott married Cordelia F. Howland in 1844, and is the father of five children, all living. He is a farmer and a Republican.

W. F. Jordan is a descendant of one of the pioneer families. Both his father and his mother were born in this county. Mr. Jordan was born in 1854. In 1877 he married Mary E. Glass, who died in 1878. In 1881 he married Maggie L. Archibald. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Jordan is station agent and telegraph operator at Belle Valley.

Thomas Racey is of English and German descent. His father, Landon Racey, was born in Frederick County, Va., and his mother, *nee* Susannah Barnhouse, in Loudoun County, Va. They were married in Harrison County, Ohio, and came to Noble County in 1828, settling on Duck Creek. Landon Racey was a farmer and school-teacher. He died in this township in 1855. Of his children six sons and two daughters are living; George A., Arthur W., Thomas and Rosanna (Cain) live in Noble County; Rachel (Engle), in Morgan County; James F., in Missouri; Peter A., in Kansas; and Samuel, in Iowa. Thomas Racey was born on the line of Jefferson and Harrison Counties in 1826, and has resided in Noble County since 1828. In early life he followed teaching. He is now engaged in farming and the insurance business. He is a Democrat, and a deacon in the Presbyterian church. He has served as justice of the peace. He was married in 1847 to Matilda A. Marquis,

and is the father of seven children, four of whom are living.

P. D. Jordan is a descendant of one of the early families and is a son of John Jordan, of Brookfield Township. Mr. Jordan has resided at Ava since 1877 and is engaged in mercantile business and farming. He was married in 1867 to Sarah A. Fair, of Washington County, and has three children living, one deceased. He is a member of the Baptist church and a prominent merchant at Ava.

B. W. Clark was born in Washington County in 1843. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Guernsey County. His grandfather was an 1812 soldier. B. W. Clark came to Noble County at the age of three years. He is a Republican and a prominent farmer. In 1863 he married Sarah A. Buckey. They have six children, all daughters. In 1864 he volunteered in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged in September, 1864.

Elijah Davis, second, was born in Virginia in 1810, and came to Noble Township with his parents in 1822, and has since resided here. In 1831 he married Mary Buckey, whose father lost his life in the War of 1812. They have had two daughters and nine sons. Six of the children are yet living. Five of the sons enlisted in the Union army in the late war. Eli Davis, son of Elijah, was born November 2, 1846, on the place where he now lives. He enlisted when seventeen years of age, and served until 1865. He was first with

the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterward with the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth, until the close of the war. He was married in 1873 to Mary Russell. They have had five children; four are now living. In politics he is a Republican.

Bartholomew Davis was born in 1821 on the place where he now lives. He married Hannah Cox, and is the father of eight sons and four daughters. Benjamin F. and Thomas J. were in the service in the late war, the former in the Twenty-second Ohio Battery, and the latter in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Benjamin was captured, and died of starvation after seven months in Libby prison.

Benjamin Clowser was born October 29, 1827, on the farm where he now resides. His parents were from Virginia, and came to this township about 1820. In 1853 Benjamin Clowser married Sarah Anderson. They have had two sons and six daughters. Five of the daughters are still living. Three of them are married—to E. C. Westcott, I. L. Archer and W. L. Archer, respectively. Mr. Clowser was in the service in the late war as first lieutenant, in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

John Russell was born in Belmont County, February 2, 1813. His parents were Virginians, and emigrated to Ohio about 1800. In 1820 the family came to Noble County,

settling on the farm where John Russell now lives. The latter was married in 1837 to Nancy Anderson, who died in 1851. In 1853 he married Rachael Anderson. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living. Two sons, Joseph and Ezra, were in the late war. The former enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and served in that and other organizations until the close of the war. Ezra served in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Baptist church. He is a Republican, and a man of excellent reputation.

W. B. Secrest was born in Hartford, Guernsey County, and his parents were natives of the same county. The family came to Noble County in 1854, and settled in Noble Township. W. B. Secrest married Fannie Westcott in 1870, and is the father of three sons and one daughter. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and a Republican in politics. He has held the offices of township clerk and church trustee.

W. H. H. Burlingame is of New England descent, and was born in Noble County in 1838. His father came from Rhode Island to the vicinity of Hiramburg in 1818. W. H. H. Burlingame has followed farming and mercantile business. He enlisted in October, 1861, in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four years. He was wounded at Fort Wagner, and saw much active service.

John R. Gorby, son of David

Gorby, an old resident, was born January 23, 1848. His father settled in Noble County in 1823, being then fourteen years of age. J. R. Gorby has been engaged in farming and the lumber business. He spent some time in Illinois and Alabama. He married Rebecca Davis, in Illinois. Mr. Gorby is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has held several township offices, and is now serving as a county commissioner.

John Preston, of Belleville, was born in Belmont County in 1837, and came to Morgan County in 1840. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the engagements at Pittsburg Landing, the battle and siege of Corinth, the battle of Holly Springs, and many others of less note. In 1864 he settled at Sharon, and engaged in shoemaking. In 1875 he came to Belle Valley, where he still follows his trade. Mr. Preston is a Democrat in politics, and in 1867 was a candidate for the office of county auditor.

V. E. Harkins, of the firm of Harkins & Co., merchants, Belle Valley, was born in Noble County in 1856, and has followed mercantile and other occupations in Belle Valley and vicinity since attaining his majority. He married Miss Emeline Ginn, of Noble Township, in 1880. In politics he is a Democrat. He is the present postmaster at Belle Valley.

James Stevens, ex-clerk of courts of Noble County, is the son of Elijah

Stevens, formerly of Morgan County, and was born June 4, 1836. The family, consisting of James and five sisters, settled in Sharon Township in 1847. In 1857 James began the mercantile business. He is at present a member of the firm of Harkins & Co., Belle Valley. In 1857 he married Miss Mary McMahon, and in 1870 was again married, to Miss Sarah A. Tolbert. One child was born of this union, and is now deceased. Mr. Stevens is a Methodist, and a Democrat. He was elected county clerk in 1862.

Joseph Parmiter was born in Bristol Township, Morgan County, in 1818. His parents came from Maine, and were among the pioneer settlers of that locality. In 1885 he came to Belle Valley, where he follows his trade, carpentry. He married Elizabeth Shuster in 1841, and is the father of two sons and two daughters. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian church.

J. B. Perry is of Scotch descent. His grandfather was a brother of the father of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of naval renown. Both his grandfathers were in the Revolutionary War, and his father served in the War of 1812, and was on board the brig "Enterprise" when she captured the English vessel, "Boxer." J. B. Perry was born in Phippsburg, Me., January 10, 1816, and is one of a family of five sons and five daughters. The sons all became sea-faring men. One of Mr. Perry's brothers was a celebrated sailor, and twice circumnavigated the globe. J. B. Perry came to Noble County in

1846. In 1848 he married Olive Blake, of Olive Township, a representative of one of the early families. They had a son and a daughter, both of whom are dead. Mr. Perry is by occupation a farmer and a mason. He is a member of the Congregational church. He served fifteen years as clerk of Olive Township and the same length of time as postmaster at South Olive.

VILLAGES.

The villages of Noble Township, although numerous, are small and unimportant. They are Hirambsburg, Hoskinsville, Rochester, Belle Valley and Ava.

Hirambsburg was named for its founder, Hiram Calvert. The survey was made by John F. Talley, November 5, 1836. The original plat contained twenty lots. An addition was made by the same proprietor in 1838, and another in 1858.

Samuel Stevens was a merchant here before the town was laid out. Harrison P. Larry built the first house in the village, and kept store here a number of years. The building remained standing until 1886. He was succeeded by Wakefield & Shankland, Hiram Knight, Fortune Galbreath, Asa Burlingame and others. Charles Lukens established an early store. Asa Burlingame kept the first hotel, and was the first postmaster. The office was established about 1845, and supplied with a weekly mail from Cumberland.

Stevens & McClure engaged in the mercantile business in 1847. The

firm consisted of John Stevens and George McClure. George McClure and his son, George A., have continued the business up to the present.

Jacob Jordan was the pioneer blacksmith of the village. There was, however, a blacksmith here long before the village was projected. His name was Jacob Stoneking. He owned the land on which the village is, and sold it to Calvert.

Among the early settlers of Hirambsburg was Reason Calvert. He bought wood ashes at five cents per bushel, from which he made potash. The potash was sold to refineries and converted into pearl-ash. He also manufactured castor oil and linseed oil.

In 1886 the business interests of Hirambsburg were as follows: George A. McClure, J. W. Murphy, general stores; Henry Shadlow, blacksmith; Eli Covert, cabinet-maker.

The village of Hoskinsville, E. E. Parrish, proprietor, was platted by John F. Talley, in February, 1839. The plat was placed upon the Morgan County records October 22, 1840. The place was named in honor of Colonel Erastus Hoskins. He was the first postmaster. Hoskinsville postoffice was established prior to 1830. In that year it was supplied with a weekly mail from McConnellsville and Barnesville.

The first house in Hoskinsville, after the projection of the town, was erected by James Needham, a shoemaker. The first store was started by a man named Saveall. As a village the place never realized the ambitious expectations of its founders.



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Hoskinsville now contains about ten houses and two stores. The merchants are J. W. Jones and J. C. Campbell.

Rochester was laid out as a village by Samuel Aikens, surveyor, May 4, 1841. Robert Hellyer was the proprietor. In September, 1845, he made an addition to the town plat. The growth of the place has been so slow that no other enlargement of its boundaries has been necessary. There is scarcely enough of the place to warrant its being dignified by the name of a village. It contains one small store and a postoffice which goes by the name of Nobleville.

Belle Valley is a hamlet of about a dozen houses, and owes its origin to the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad. It was laid out on the farm of Benton Thorla. The first store was started by Mr. Thorla in 1872. The postoffice was established in the same year, with Mr. Thorla as the first postmaster. The business of the place is represented by Harkins & Stevens and Burlingame & Green, general merchants; Manly Parmiter, grocer; John Preston, shoemaker; and Newton Bros., proprietors of a steam flouring-mill, erected in 1886. There are two hotels, kept by George Burlingame and Greenberry Davis, and one church, Methodist Protestant. Belle Valley is a telegraph station on both the Cleveland & Marietta and the B., Z. & C. Railroads.

The village of Belle Valley (Benton Thorla, proprietor) was surveyed and divided into lots in 1875, by William Lowe.

Ava, a railroad station in the

northern part of the township, has also been built since the completion of the C. & M. Railroad. It contains three stores, kept by P. D. Jordan, Amos Pryor and D. F. Stottsbury. H. Burlingame has a cooper shop, and Albert Davis, a blacksmith shop. A steam grist-mill is being erected by George Stewart. There is one church—Methodist Episcopal.

Ava was laid out as a village of twenty-two lots, April 10, 1873. The survey was made by William Lowe for Levi Glover, the proprietor.

CHURCHES.

Regan's Chapel Methodist Protestant Church.—This church is situated at Hoskinsville. The Methodist Protestant congregation was organized in 1829. Previous to that time the Methodist Episcopal denomination had organized a society and held services in the neighborhood. In 1829 Revs. Cornelius Springer and Jacob Myers organized a Methodist Protestant circuit. The first preachers on the circuit were Jacob Myers and Daniel Gibbons. The Hoskinsville congregation met in dwellings and in the school-house until 1836, when a brick meeting-house was erected on the site of the frame church in which the congregation now worships. Among the original members of the church were Erastus Hoskins, Edward Parrish, Francis Scott, William Willey, Lambert Newton, Mary Brown, Sylvester Westcott, Hugh Nickerson, and others, most of them belonging with their wives and families. The pres-

ent membership is about 150. The Sabbath-school has about one hundred scholars. The present pastor is Rev. W. L. Wells.

It is believed that the earliest Sabbath school in the county was organized in the Hoskinsville neighborhood. About 1825 a school was opened under the superintendency of Colonel Erastus Hoskins. It was then under the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

The Methodist Episcopal class mentioned in connection with the history of Regan's chapel was organized in the fall of 1818, by Rev. Abel Robinson, missionary. Francis and Mary Scott, Erastus and Lydia Hoskins, and an unmarried lady whose name is not recalled, were the original members. Erastus Hoskins was the first leader. Joseph Reed, Benjamin Thorla, Sylvester Westcott, William Willey, Lambert Newton and their wives joined soon after the organization. Abel Robinson, Archer McElroy, John Graham, John Coleman, William Tipton, Thomas McCleary, Isaac Rannells, Cornelius Springer and two others were the preachers prior to 1828.

Valley Chapel Methodist Protestant Church.—The Methodist Protestant church at Belle Valley was organized in 1883, and the house of worship erected in the spring and summer of the same year, at a cost of about \$1,500. The congregation was at first composed of about fifteen members, partly from Union church. The membership is now nearly one hundred. Rev. W. L. Wells is the present pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The Cumberland Presbyterians have maintained an organization in Hirambsburg and vicinity for several years. They met for a few years in the Methodist Episcopal church, and about 1870 purchased the old Baptist church, where they still continue to worship. The congregation is small. The Baptist church was built about 1850, principally through the means and influence of the Lippitt family. Its membership diminished to such an extent that the congregation was no longer able to support regular preaching and the church was given up.

THE M'KEE FAMILY.

No name is more conspicuous in the annals of Noble County than that of McKee. The family were not only among the first in the county in point of settlement, but were also pioneers in almost every important public enterprise ever undertaken in the county.

The McKees were of Irish descent, and came to Ohio in the latter part of the last century, from Lycoming County, Pa. The family consisted of David McKee, his wife and several children. They remained a number of years in Washington County, in the vicinity of Marietta, and in 1809 came up the West Fork of Duck Creek, settling on the farm near Caldwell, now owned by Alexander McKee. They were among the very earliest families in the valley, and for several years had but few neighbors and no trading point nearer than Marietta. The father died in

1815, and the widow and her children were left to get along as best they could in the arduous labor of pioneer farming. Mrs. McKee died in 1848. There were nine children in the family, most of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Their names were John, Robert, William, David, James, Alexander, Annie (Caldwell), Margaret (Caldwell) and Ezra.

John was a farmer, a prominent citizen, and passed his life in Noble County. He died in 1873, at the age of eighty-five. Robert was the pioneer salt-maker at Olive, and was a leading business man in this section for many years. He was born in Lycoming County, Pa., December 8, 1791, and came with the family to Duck Creek in 1809. He stamped his name on all the prominent events in the early history of what is now Noble County. He was the discoverer and pioneer salt-maker of the valley, a business which he continued until the competition of the various salt works on the Muskingum reduced the price to fifty cents per barrel. While drilling some of the first wells, he was obliged to go to Marietta to get his tools repaired. After the salt business became unremunerative he built a log structure in Olive, where for many years he did a successful business as a merchant; his was the first store within the present limits of Noble County, his nearest competitor being at Barnesville. His first stock of goods was packed in on a horse from Baltimore over the mountains. He was also the first to handle tobacco, in which he engaged quite extensively for

many years. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and built the first church in the county; in this enterprise he evidenced his accustomed liberality. After deciding to build a church, he deputed a man by the name of Peter Lady to solicit subscriptions. After several weeks, Lady reported \$45 as the sum collected. McKee, disappointed by the lack of interest in the matter, said to him that if he would return the money he would build the church himself, which he did. The date of erection, as near as can now be ascertained, was 1828. About 1855 he began to feel the weight of advancing years and retired from active business, and devoted his attention to his farm, and loaning the accumulations of former years. He died of Bright's disease September, 1863. He was married in 1813 to Miss Ruth Thorla. She died in 1830, and in November of the same year he was again married to Elizabeth Willey, who died in 1887. By the first marriage there were six children: Mary A., Margaret (Morse), Susannah (Ogle), David, Rhoda (Rownd) and Martha (Ogle). By the second, seven: Columbus, Leonard, William, Robert, Ruth E. (Caldwell), Jasper and Worthington. Robert McKee was a man of great foresight, enterprise and industry, and his name, where known, was a synonym for integrity and honor. No man was more prominent in the early history of Noble than he, and no one is held in more grateful remembrance by the people.

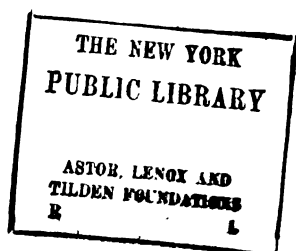
William removed to New York

State when a young man, and spent the greater part of his life there. He died in Indiana. David was engaged as a boatman on the Mississippi River and died of cholera at Little Rock, Ark., when a young man. James was a farmer and resided near Hoskinsville. He died at the age of eighty-seven. Alexander is still living on the old homestead. He was born in Marietta in 1798. He married Rhoda Thorla and reared a family of six sons. Annie became the wife of John Caldwell and lived and died in Noble County. Margaret married Joseph Caldwell and is still living.

Hon. Ezra McKee was one of the best and most influential citizens of Noble County, the establishment of which he was among the foremost in securing. He was born in Washington County in 1802, and came to the county with his parents. His educational advantages were limited to four months' schooling, but a good mind, sound judgment and keenness of observation made up for this deficiency. In 1825 he married Abbie Westcott and purchased the farm adjoining the old homestead. His children by this union were Delia (Davis), Martha (Polling), David and Sylvester, all living. His wife died in 1836 and he married Almay Westcott, a cousin of his first wife. She was one of the early school-teachers of the county. To them were born four children — Manly, who died when one year old; Mary (Newton), deceased; Christopher and Manly. In 1837 Mr. McKee was elected to the legislature from Morgan County,

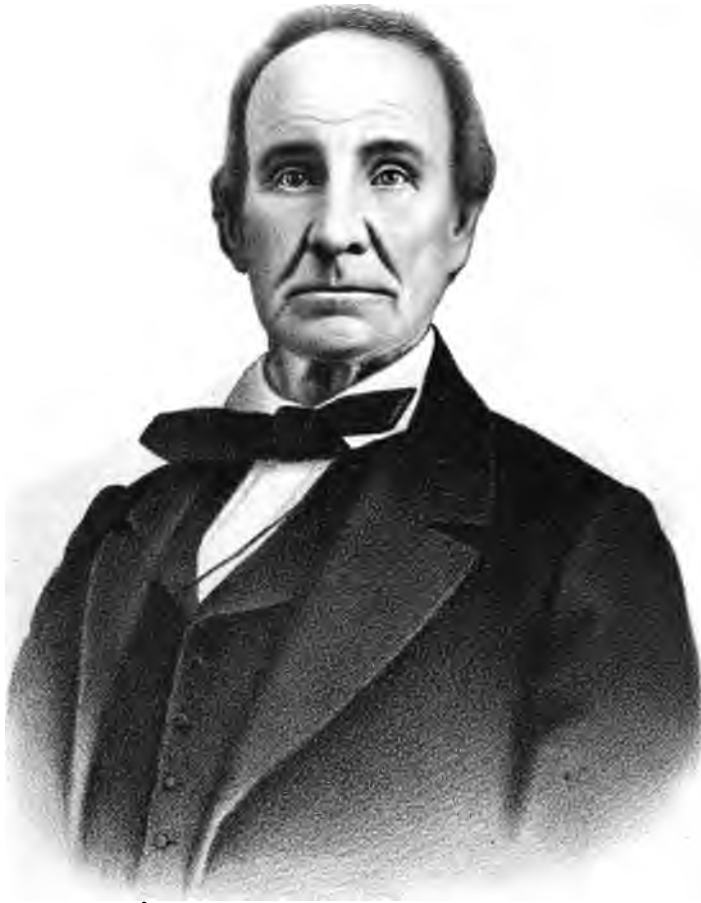
in which his township was then included; and again in 1850 he was chosen to fill the same position. During the succeeding session of the legislature, the project of the erection of Noble County, which had been constantly agitated for five or six years preceding, was brought to a successful consummation. He was not only instrumental in securing the organization of the county, but he was also among the foremost of those who sought and finally succeeded in making Caldwell the county seat. He erected the first building in Caldwell, which was used as a temporary court house. He served about twenty years as justice of the peace. Both in public and private life he was regarded as an able, honest, honorable man. He died April 4, 1876. His widow resides with her son Christopher.

David E. McKee is the oldest son of Hon. Ezra McKee. He was born in Noble Township, August 15, 1833. He is a quiet, unassuming man, and sustains an excellent reputation for probity and intelligence. Mr. McKee has contributed to the press some poetical effusions of more than ordinary merit. He was principally engaged in farming until 1862, when he went with his brother Christopher to the Pacific coast, where they remained for three years, engaged in mining and ranching, in which they were quite successful. In 1867 he married Margaret Powell, of Wisconsin, whose paternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Her great-grandmother on her father's side lived to be one hundred and four





Erna M. H. L.



Robert M. Kee

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years old. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have three children: Burton, Abbie and Lawrence. Mr. McKee is a Democrat. He has held the offices of township treasurer and land appraiser.

Christopher McKee, one of the leading farmers and most prominent citizens of the county, was born in Noble Township in 1840. He spent his boyhood on the farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1862 he went to Oregon in a party of twelve men, among whom was his brother David. This journey occupied about three months, Mr. McKee driving an ox-team. On the Pacific coast he engaged in mining for a time, and afterward went to Idaho. He remained at Centerville in that territory until June, 1863, engaged in packing supplies to the miners. He next went to the southern part of the territory, where David and he located a mine, which they worked until the fall of 1865. The mine proved a good one and yielded many thousand dollars' worth of ore, but owing to the cost of living and of working it, they could save but a small part of their earnings. During one winter the snow was so deep that it was piled up six feet higher than their cabin. The brothers left for home in September, 1865, on horseback and reached here in November. On the way they were caught in a Rocky Mountain snow storm, and rode all day through the blinding snow, arriving at night at Fort Halleck. To feed their horses they paid seventy-five cents per pound for corn and twenty-five cents

per pound for hay. At the sutler's Mr. McKee bought a pound of crackers, a box of sardines, and a small bottle of bitters, for which he paid \$15. In December, 1865, he married Miss Martha A. Scott. They have had four children — Louis W. (deceased), Irvel K., Cora B. and Mirley. Mr. McKee has followed farming, and has also been engaged in various other enterprises. He has furnished the C. & M. Railroad Company with over five million feet of lumber, and is still engaged in supplying timber to that road, and the B., Z. & C. In 1877 he again went west to the Black Hills; but after an examination of that region, concluded to settle down to farm life. Mr. McKee is a public-spirited citizen, an enterprising, sagacious and successful man of business, and his worth is appreciated in the community.

JOHN NOBLE, SR., was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and his father served through the Revolutionary War as a soldier from that State. The family were among the early immigrants to Ohio, and located in Washington County, where they remained several years. In 1811 Mr. Noble came to what is now Noble Township, Noble County, and selected land in the valley of the West Fork of Duck Creek. He began an improvement, erected a camp on the bottom, in which he and his sons, Samuel and James, passed the winter, their sister Polly keeping house for them. In 1812 the whole family moved to their new home and took up their abode in a cabin made from

the logs of sugar-maple. The family came in wagons, through the trackless woods, following along the ridges. John Noble, Sr., was an industrious honest man and a worthy citizen. He died in 1831 at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow died in 1849. They were the parents of seven children—James, Elizabeth (Reed), Sarah (Barlingame), Mary (Bates), Samuel, Rachel (Reed) and John, all now dead except John. James, the oldest son, was a man of great force of character, and was a pronounced anti-slavery man, when the word "abolitionist" was regarded only as a term of reproach.

John Noble, son of the pioneer above mentioned, was born in Washington County in 1802, and is today one of the best informed men regarding pioneer events that it has been the pleasure of the writer to meet. He is a remarkably well-preserved man, and in spite of his four-score and five years, is still as active as many a man of sixty. Having been accustomed to hard work from boyhood, even now he busies himself chiefly in the performance of self-imposed tasks about the farm. He ranks among the best of the many excellent farmers in Noble County. Mr. Noble has lived in three counties—Guernsey, Morgan and Noble, without moving from the homestead to which he came in 1812. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners elected in Noble County in 1851, and has always been an active, public-spirited citizen. In his dealings with his fellow men he has

always been found obliging, upright and honest. His thrift and diligence have gained for him a competency, and throughout his long life he has enjoyed that greatest of human possessions—an unsullied reputation.

Mr. Noble was married in 1825 to Rebecca, daughter of Robert Caldwell, a prominent early settler. After more than half a century of happy wedded life, Mrs. Noble quitted the scenes of this earthly career in October, 1878. Two children were born of this union—Samuel, now a resident of Richland County, Wis., married to Miranda Ackley, daughter of an early settler of this county; and Martha J., now Mrs. James Carr, residing on the homestead.

JAMES CARR, the subject of this notice, was a leading farmer and a prominent and successful business man. James Carr was born in Brooke County, W. Va., in 1824. He was the second child and the oldest son of a family of eight children. His father's name was Joseph Carr and the children were Mary (Wheeler), James, Joseph (who died in West Virginia), Eliza J. (Hearld) whose husband died at Pittsburg Landing while in the service of his country; Sarah A. (Kirk), Parmelia (Wheeler) and Maria (Morgareidge). The mother, whose maiden name was Eliza McCleary, died in 1833, and Mr. Carr afterward married Nancy Wheeler, by whom he had seven children: Elizabeth, Lemuel N., Ellis C. (deceased), Julia A. (Koons), Henrietta (Gallatin), Taylor and Ethelinda (Balderson). Of

the sons, Lemuel, who now lives in Cumberland, Ohio, was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a prisoner at Andersonville for eight months. Ellis was also in the service and received a wound from a piece of shell. Although he served through the war, he died immediately after reaching home.

The Carr family came to Ohio in 1835, settling in Bristol Township, Morgan County. The father was a farmer, and died in 1878. His widow is still living with two of her children upon the homestead. James passed his boyhood upon the farm until 1842, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He went first to Belmont County and thence to Allegheny City, Pa. He remained in Pennsylvania two years, driving through the country selling clocks and "Bee-palaces." In 1844 he got the "western fever," and emigrated to Iowa and from there to California. He located at Sigourney where he was engaged in the mercantile business and the loaning of money, doing a very successful business. Here, in 1847, he married Miss Helen L. Pinkerton, who bore three children, Inez Iowa (deceased); Charles S., who is married and resides in Nelsonville, Athens County; and Helen S. (Boyd), Sharon Township. Mr. Carr's first wife died January 20, 1856.

In 1857 Mr. Carr returned to Ohio, and bought the farm now owned by Mr. Lovell, in Malta Township, Morgan County. In the following year he married Miss Martha J.

Noble. They continued to reside in Morgan County until 1868, and from that time until his decease made their home with Mrs. Carr's father, the venerable John Noble.

Mr. Carr was prospered admirably in his business relations, his good judgment, courage and tact serving him in good stead. Although he was an invalid for several years before his death, he maintained his native cheerfulness undisturbed. Thankful for the favors which fortune granted him, he rejoiced that he was no longer under the necessity of a continual striving after the "almighty dollar." He was one of the prime movers in organizing and securing a charter for the Noble County Bank, and was identified with other important home enterprises. He was a man of good general information, a fluent conversationalist and of agreeable social qualities. He died January 31, 1887, and was buried with Masonic honors.

REV. SPARROW NICKERSON.—Col. Hugh Nickerson, the father of the venerable pioneer whose name heads this article, was of Irish descent, and was born in Chatham, Barnstable County, Mass., in 1782. He was a man of intelligence and ability, and during the War of 1812 commanded a regiment of infantry. The Nickerson family at this time were seafaring people, an occupation to which Mrs. Col. Nickerson was very averse, and fearing that her sons, as they grew up, would resort to that occupation for a livelihood, persuaded her husband to immigrate to Ohio. In the spring of 1817 the family,

consisting of the parents and five children—Mahala, Eliza, Sparrow, Lurana and Joseph—left their native town by vessel for Baltimore, Md.; thence they came by teams across the mountains to Pittsburgh, Pa., where they embarked on a flat-boat for Marietta. The journey was without incident worthy of mention, and on their arrival, the boat was traded for a Chickasaw horse. From Marietta they came to Mrs. David McKee's, where the family remained until a rude cabin was prepared for their reception on the farm now owned by his son, Sparrow. They had to find their way by blazed trees, and during the winter suffered greatly from exposure and poverty. The cabin was without a chimney, door, loft or floor, and frequently wild animals would come close to the house. Their surroundings were such that had it not been for the mother, who was a resolute woman, the family would undoubtedly have returned to their eastern home. The return of spring brought partial release from pioneer hardships. The father found employment at his trade, that of a carpenter, in Zanesville, and in this way supported his family and paid for his land. He built for Augustus Hoskins the first frame house erected in what is now Noble Township. He was a man of force and stamina, and identified himself with early church history. He was a Methodist in belief, and was one of the organizers of the Methodist Protestant church, and with others, founded the Brookfield library, which was probably the first in the county.

His wife, *nee* Rebecca Blanchard, was born in Boston, where she lived until her marriage, in 1803. Her children, aside from those above mentioned, were Hugh, Rebecca, Simon and Celestia. The father died in 1846; his wife in 1835. Rev. Sparrow Nickerson was born in Chatham, Mass., March 7, 1812. He was reared on the homestead farm, and being the eldest son, was denied the limited advantages for education afforded by the occasional subscription schools of that day, but in that other school, in which the teachers are observation and experience, he has been an apt pupil. By extensive reading, aided by a retentive memory, he has acquired a fund of valuable knowledge. In political belief Mr. Nickerson was originally a Whig, and advocated the election of James G. Birney for President. Next he became a "Free Soiler," and was nominated, in 1845, for lieutenant-governor of Ohio. On the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks. He is now, however, a Prohibitionist, and has been the candidate of this party for senator and representative. In *ante bellum* days he was an abolitionist, and on that ticket ran for State treasurer. In 1850 he was ordained for the ministry, and for two years was a circuit preacher. In 1835 he married Miss Helen Byers; by this marriage there were three children: Joseph, Thomas and John; the latter was a member of the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. His second wife, Miss Betsey Sawyer, was born near

St. Albans, Vt., in 1815, and came to Ohio in 1823. She is the mother of six children: Elizabeth (Allen), Levi M., Sarah M. (Bell), Simon S. Hannah R. (Love) and Hugh G. Sarah M. is deceased.

Mr. Nickerson is a typical pioneer, and but few men have attained to a greater share of public esteem than he. He is now enjoying the full fruition of a well-spent life, and in a few more years will leave to his family that priceless legacy, an unspotted reputation.

GEORGE E. GEDDES.—This gentleman, one of the prominent citizens of Noble Township, was born in Manchester Township, Morgan County, Ohio, March 6, 1833. His father, James Geddes, was one of the early settlers of this township, was born in Philadelphia County, Pa., in 1788, moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, about the year 1800, and from thence to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1817. He was of Scotch parentage, and was a soldier of the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He served under Gen. William H. Harrison, and died in 1853.

George E., the subject of this narrative, started in life a poor boy, with poor health, having inherited by nature a very frail constitution. By industry, economy and good business habits, he has placed himself among the most successful farmers of the county. He received a good English education, having studied surveying and the higher mathematics; followed teaching from 1854 till 1862; was elected justice of the peace in Noble Township in

1859, and re-elected in 1862. On July 4, 1863, he was commissioned, by Gov. Todd, captain of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Militia, and on September 4, 1863, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, by Gov. Todd, of the First Regiment Ohio Militia. In 1878 he was the Greenback candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties Monroe, Morgan, Washington, Athens and Noble. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with offices of trust and responsibility in the county. In 1855 Mr. Geddes was married to Miss Mary A. Brown, a lady of rare good common sense, and of excellent family, but handicapped, like her husband, with a frail and weak constitution. Her father, Edward G. Brown, came from Rhode Island. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Geddes: James Kenyon and Edmond Burns. James K. married Miss Irene Young, of Chancellersville, Ohio; Edmond B. married Miss Effie M. Rummer, of Lowell, Ohio. Both of these young men are surveyors and civil engineers, who have become conspicuous in their profession. George E. was raised and educated a State-rights Democrat, but the late civil war, with its threatened disintegration of the Union, revealed to him the fact, that the right of a State to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, was fatal to a general government. He is now a strong Protectionist, believing it to be the duty of the general Government to foster, encourage, develop and protect our home industries.

He is an extensive reader, well versed in the politics of our country. Progressive in thought, he stands well abreast in all the political, social and religious reforms of the country. Though raised a Methodist, he believes strongly in the decrees and ordinations of God. Socially, Mr. Geddes is gentlemanly and agreeable.

GEORGE ALONZO MCCLURE.—George McClure, father of the immediate subject of this biography, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1823; his father, William McClure, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and his paternal grandfather served in the War of the Revolution. He was a staff officer and distinguished himself in many of the hard-fought engagements of that great struggle. After the war, Congress gave him, in consideration of his service, a tract of land, where Frankfort, Ky., now stands. This land was occupied by squatters, who disputed his claim. Serious complications arose and he finally lost the property.

William McClure immigrated to Ohio in 1827, and settled near Gaysport, Muskingum County, where he resided until his decease in 1837. He was twice married; his first wife was a Miss Anderson; two children were born of this union: George and William. William went to California in an early day; he was a thrifty business man and acquired a large property in real estate. George was

born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his parents. He was reared in Muskingum County and when a boy entered the employ of Chapman & Stevens, with whom he remained several years. In 1847 he came to Hiramburg and engaged in merchandising under the firm name, Stevens & McClure. The firm did a successful business until 1855 when Mr. Stevens retired.

In 1869 he was succeeded by his son, George G. McClure, who has since that time done a highly successful business. George McClure was a thorough business man and a valuable citizen. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Susan T. Gibbs. Two children were born to them: Francis L., who died young, and George Alonzo. He was born in Hiramburg, October 13, 1851. He grew up in his father's store, and received a thorough education in books, and a practical business education. He is one of the rising young business men of the county, and is highly esteemed not only for his sterling honesty and business enterprise, but the advanced position he takes on all questions in which the moral or religious welfare of his community is involved. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, in religion a Methodist. He married, in 1872, Miss Mary B. Davidson, granddaughter of Philip Burlingame, a pioneer settler of Rhode Island; they have two sons and three daughters.



Geo. A. McClure

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CHAPTER XXV.

WAYNE.

ELECTION—ITS BOUNDARIES DESCRIBED—TAXPAYERS OF 1830—JOSEPH REEVES—JOHN VORHIES—THE FIRST PERMANENT RESIDENT OF THE TOWNSHIP—THE WARDS—BRYANS—BURSONS—YOHOS—CARPENTERS—LAWS—RICHEYS—LOWREYS—MENDENHALLS AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—THOMPSON'S MILL—EARLY RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

BEFORE the erection of Noble County, the territory of the present Township of Wayne was included in Richland, Beaver and Wright Townships, Guernsey County. It contains four sections belonging to the United States Military District, which is all of the military lands in Noble County.

The township was erected by the commissioners of Noble County, May 1, 1851, with boundaries described, as follows:

“Commencing for the same on the seventh range line at the southwest corner of section 31, in township number 8, of range 7; thence east along the south line of said township to the southeast corner of the west half of section 25 in said township; thence north to the center of sections number 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 to the north line of said township; thence west along the north line of said township to the seventh range line; thence south along said seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 20 in the first township of the seventh range of military lands in the Zanesville district; thence west to the northwest corner of section 19, in said

township number 1 and range 1 as aforesaid; thence south to the southwest corner of section 22, in said township number 1, range 1 on the Ludlow line; thence west along said Ludlow line to the northwest corner of section 6, in township number 8 of range 8; thence south to the southwest corner of section 7, in said township number 8 and range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of section 12, in said township number 8 and range 8; thence south along the seventh range line to the place of beginning—containing 25 sections.”

On the 3d of March, 1852, by act of the county commissioners, six half sections were taken from Wayne and annexed to Beaver Township.

June 19, 1851, the court of common pleas for the County of Noble passed the following order:

“It appearing to the court that the Township of Wayne is a newly set-off township, and that it is without any justice of the peace, it is therefore determined by the court that two will be a sufficient number of justices of the peace for said township; and the court do further determine that the voters of said township

proceed, on the 12th day of July, 1851, to elect said justices of the peace; and it is further ordered that the clerk of this court forthwith transmit a certified copy of this proceeding to the trustees of said township."

In accordance with this order, an election was held, and James Rich and Abner Williams were chosen the first justices of the township. Rich qualified on the 1st of August, and Williams on the 7th of the same month, 1851.

The following owners of real estate within the present Township of Wayne were taxed on the Richland Township duplicate for 1830. This list gives the names of all land owners in the first twelve sections of township 8, range 8, at that date: Jesse Brown, section 8, 160 acres, valued at \$218; Henry Cramer, section 3, 150½ acres, \$273; Joseph Finley, section 7, 174 acres, \$238; William Gladden, section 11, 158 acres, \$288; same, 158 acres, \$288; Elizabeth Hammond, section 11, 158 acres, \$216; John Hague, section 12, 159 acres, \$289; John Law, section 11, 80 acres, \$146; William Lowrey, section 8, 159 acres, \$217; same, 159 acres, \$517; Thomas Law, section 11, 80 acres, \$146; John Mendenhall, section 1, 75 acres, \$102; Isaac Mendenhall, section 1, 75 acres, \$102; William Morrison, section 9, 157 acres, \$178; John Millhorn, section 5, 157 acres, \$214; same, 100 acres, \$137; Albert Strong, section 5, 80 acres, \$109; Thomas Stranathan, section 5, 80 acres, \$109; Alexander Sprout, section 4, 151 acres, \$276;

same, 151½ acres, \$276; Robert Thompson, section 6, 177 acres, \$403; same, 177 acres, \$403; James Thompson's heirs, section 8, 160 acres, \$255; same, section 7, 33½ acres, \$61, and 160 acres, \$255; William Thompson, section 6, 88 acres, \$120; same, section 5, 78 acres, \$108.

Joseph Reeves was probably the first white man who made his home in the northern part of Noble County. He came here near the close of the last century or about the beginning of the present. He remained but a few years when he was driven out through fear of the Indians. After the country became somewhat settled he returned and became a resident of the township. It is said that he frequently went with the Indians on their hunting expeditions and that he had a personal acquaintance with Tecumseh, who gave him a powder horn; this horn is still in possession of the family.

John Vorhies was the first permanent resident of the township, and, if the date fixed by his descendants is correct, the first in the county. As nearly as can now be determined the date of his settlement with his family was in 1802. He located on land now owned by Millhorn and others. His children were Aaron, Deborah, Daniel, Isaac, John, William, Ephraim, Dolly and Susan, all of whom are dead. Aaron and Ephraim were early settlers of Seneca Township. Mount Ephraim was named for the latter.

In the year 1807 Edward Ward and family came from Pennsylvania and settled in this township. He

died in 1843 in the eighty-third year of his age. His widow lived to be nearly one hundred years old. With them came also their son John and his family. John Ward served in the War of 1812 as first lieutenant. He took several English prisoners near Sandusky, and among them was a silversmith who engraved Mr. Ward's name upon the hilt of his sword. The sword is still in possession of the family. The guard of it is of silver. Mr. Ward died in 1818. His son Edward is among the old residents of Seneca Township. Another son, Joseph, lives in Wood County, Ohio.

Cornelius Bryan and his sons, James and John, were among the earliest settlers. John Perry came a little later.

Joseph Burson was an early settler and a prominent citizen. It is said that Wayne Township was erected through his influence. Burson had a store upon his farm as early as 1825. He also had an early grist-mill.

"William Thompson's mill," on Seneca Fork of Will's Creek, is mentioned in a road petition to the commissioners of Guernsey County in 1815, and was probably the earliest mill in the vicinity. He lived on section 6, in the western part of the township.

Jacob Yoho, whose descendants are still in the county, settled at the forks of the creek in 1805. A log house erected by him in that year is still standing with the date upon it.

Robert Carpenter, son of Joseph Carpenter, an early settler of Seneca

Township, located on Seneca Fork of Will's Creek, prior to 1812.

John Ferris was among the pioneers. The place on which he settled was afterward occupied by Amos Day.

James Law settled in this township about 1809. He purchased 480 acres of land, on which he made a good improvement. He died in this township. He was the father of twelve children, who lived to mature years and had families, but only three are now living. David Law, of Beaver Township, married Maria, daughter of Amos Day, an early settler. They have six children living.

John Hague came to this township as early as 1812, and died here about twenty years later. His son Joseph is still living. There were still some Indians in the country when the family came.

In 1809, Thomas Richey, with his wife and two children, settled upon 160 acres of land where his son Andrew now lives. Mr. Richey was a native of Ireland. He first settled in Fayette County, Pa., and thence removed to Jefferson County, Ohio. He died in this township at the age of seventy-four years. When he came the entire region was a wilderness. He was a leading farmer, and by continually adding to his land, at his decease he owned about six hundred acres. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his family also belonged.

Andrew Richey was born in September, 1821, on the farm where he

now resides. He is a prominent farmer and breeder of sheep. Mr. Richey was married in 1850, to Helen C. Hammond, of Jefferson County, Ohio. Six children have been born of this union: Melville, George M., Charles W., Carrie, Harry B. and Lucerne A. The family are all connected with some branch of the Methodist church. George Richey, brother of Andrew, has been a minister for forty years.

William Lowrey came from Fayette County, Pa., in 1810 or 1811, and settled on a half section of land, where his son, Rev. William D. Lowrey, now lives. The family began housekeeping in a cabin without a floor, and with a table made of puncheons. In 1826 Mr. Lowrey built the house at present occupied by his son. He was a prominent citizen, and served as justice of the peace and county commissioner several terms. He was also an elder in the Presbyterian church until 1835, and afterward held the same office in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He died in 1861, at the age of eighty-one years. He was an earnest anti-slavery man; a Whig, then a Republican.

William D. Lowrey was born December 22, 1815, on the farm where he now lives. In early life he taught school and in 1846 was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and has been in the ministry of that denomination ever since. In 1848 he married Lydia Ann Vernon, of Monroe County; children: Ezbon F., Catharine S., William C., Lydia A. and Tyndall W.

John Vorhies, Joseph Reeves and Jacob Yoho, were among the pioneer settlers of the township. Jacob Yoho built a log barn in 1805, which is still standing, with the date upon it.

On one occasion, Daniel and John Vorhies, were out hunting for raccoons with a dog and axe. They chanced to come across larger game and treed a large bear. One of the boys went to Joseph Reeves after a gun, while the other remained to keep watch of the bear. When the bear saw that he was guarded only by one boy, he endeavored to descend from the tree. The boy cut a withe, and by lashing the flanks of the bear succeeded in keeping him treed until his brother returned and shot him.

Timothy Bates hunted a good deal in early years. Once he shot a bear, removed the entrails, bent down a sapling and placed the bear upon it. The tree righted itself and the bear assumed a very natural position, looking as though he was alive and rearing upon his hind legs. Joseph Reeves' girls came across him while hunting for their cows and returned home much frightened.

Isaac Mendenhall was a pioneer settler. On one occasion he and another hunter were after a buck with dogs, wounded the animal and finally got him at bay. To get out of his way Mendenhall climbed a young tree. The tree was too slender to bear his weight, bent over and threw him upon the neck of the infuriated animal. He clung to the deer and threw him down. Finally his companion came to his relief

and killed the deer. Mendenhall's clothes were nearly torn from his body in the struggle, and he was severely injured.

The early religious meetings of the township were held in a double log barn belonging to John Vorhies. An old resident says he has often seen among the congregation half a dozen or more young boys dressed only in a linen shirt.

September 3, 1810, a petition was presented to the commissioners of Guernsey County for a road, "to commence on the headwaters of the Seneca, and thence down the same, by Cornelius Bryan's, Jacob Yoho's, etc., to the town of Cambridge." Elijah Stevens, John Carpenter and Frederick Miller were appointed viewers, and Elijah Beall surveyor.

Hon. Thomas C. Williams, the present representative of Noble County in the legislature, was born in Wayne Township, on the farm he now occupies, May 13, 1848. His father, Abner Williams, was a native of New Jersey, and one of the early settlers of the county. His mother was a native of Virginia, and was the mother of nine children: Alvin, Lydia B. (Day), Amy S. (Kinzie), Louisa M. (Brill), Edith G. (Stoneburner), Phebe E. (Stoneburner), Aaron W., Annie E. and Thomas C. Aaron W. was a member of Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in Memphis, Tenn. Alvin W. is a farmer of Wayne, and Amy S. and Annie E. are deceased. Thomas C. was reared on the homestead farm and received a thorough common-school education. He read

law with the intention of making it his life's profession, but the death of his brother necessitated his return to the farm, since which time he has devoted his energies to agriculture and politics. He has identified himself with all matters of public import and holds a foremost position among the best citizens of the county. In the legislature he is regarded as an efficient member. He married, in 1870, Miss Mary J., daughter of William Henderson, of Guernsey County, Ohio. They have a family of three children.

Isaac W. Danford, the present clerk of courts of Noble County, is a son of Eli Danford, and was born near Mount Ephraim, Seneca Township, April 11, 1856. Adverse circumstances gave him only small educational advantages; he attended the common schools and worked on a farm to pay his expenses. For several years he was a successful teacher. He then turned his attention to mercantile business, and from 1882 to 1887 was a merchant at Kennonsburg. He served three years as postmaster at Kennonsburg, and was township clerk for six years. In 1886 he received the Republican nomination for clerk of courts of Noble County, was elected, and is now discharging the duties of that office. He married Margaret M. Stitts of Wayne Township. Her father was a soldier in the Union army in the late war and was killed at Vicksburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Danford have been born five children: Carl S., and Charlotte, dead; Clyde F., Birdie May and Eli, living.

Charles Arndt came from Washington County, Pa., in 1836 and settled near Sarahsville, where he entered 160 acres of land, to which he added eighty acres. He disposed of his farm and removed to Greenwood in 1861, where he died in 1864. He followed the vocation of a carpenter and cabinet-maker. He was an exemplary man and an elder in the Presbyterian church. David, a son, was born in Pennsylvania in 1831. He learned the trade of a carpenter, which, in connection with undertaking, he followed many years. 1859 he married Betsey, daughter of Edward Ward. They had four girls and one boy; a daughter, Alice, is a teacher of reputation.

Texana is a graduate of the deaf and dumb institute of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Arndt, like his father, is a very reputable citizen. For three years he has been trustee of the township. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, in which he is an elder. His brother was a lieutenant in the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died from disease contracted in the service. Charles, another brother, was a member of the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer In-

fantry. The family are of German extraction.

Abraham Thompson was born in Guernsey County. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war.

He was wounded by a shot through the leg at Atlanta, and Gen. M. D. Leggett carried him from the field to the hospital, a distance of nearly two miles. Mr. Thompson is almost blind from the effects of disease contracted in the service.

John Miley, a son of one of the Noble County pioneers, was born in Center Township in 1828. He is a Republican, a farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1851 he married Mary Coen, of Seneca Township. Their children are: Martha E., Abraham V. (deceased), Richard B. (deceased), Charles W., and Eva L.

George W. Robinson was born in Beaver Township. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 8, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was captured at Chickamauga and held a prisoner at Richmond and Danville for over seven months.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ELK.

ELK TOWNSHIP IN 1822—TAXES IN EARLY YEARS—ORIGINAL EXTENT OF TERRITORY—ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES IN 1851—PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1833—PIONEER SETTLERS—THE DAVIS FAMILY—FREDERICK MILLER—HIS ECCENTRICITIES—THE PRYORS—THE ENOCHS—MATTHEW GRAY—THE CRUMS—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST GERMAN SETTLERS, 1833—THRIFT AND ENTERPRISE—CRUMTOWN—HARRIETTSVILLE—THE VILLAGE FOUNDED BY MOSES T. SPENCER IN 1839—ITS PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATUS—SOCIETIES—CHURCHES.

ELK TOWNSHIP is first mentioned upon the records of Monroe County in the year 1822, when Isaac Davis was appointed lister. The amount of county levy in the township for that year was \$16. In 1823 Matthew Gray was collector for the township, and the tax amounted to \$15.65. In 1824 the tax was \$14.45; Matthew Rogers, collector. No description of the boundaries of the township is found except in the commissioner's journal for 1836, when they were as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 13 in township 5 of range 7; thence west four miles; thence north six miles; thence east four miles; then south six miles to the place of beginning. The township, therefore, embraced all of its present territory except the two northern and four southern sections. The two northern sections came off Franklin Township, and the four southern ones were taken from Washington County.

The commissioners of Noble County, May 1, 1851, altered the boundaries of Elk Township, making them as follows:

"Commencing at the southeast corner of section 18 in township number 4 of range number 7; thence north along the section line across township number 5 of range number 7, to the northeast corner of section 13 in township number 6 of range number 7; thence west along the section line to the seventh range line; thence south along the seventh range to the southwest corner of section 36 in township number 4 of range number 7; thence east along the section line to the place of beginning—containing 32 sections."

This township formerly included sections 25 and 31 of Stock Township, which were transferred to the latter by order of the county commissioners, March 7, 1854.

Moses Spencer was the first justice of the peace in this township after the erection of Noble County. He qualified for entering upon the duties of his office August 23, 1851.

From the earliest tax duplicates found on file in the auditor's office in Morgan County—those for the year 1833—the following list of holders of real estate in Elk Town-

ship in that year is obtained. This is, therefore, an authentic record of nearly all of the pioneer settlers of the township, together with the number of acres owned by each, and the value of the same in 1833:

George Bonar, section 29, 162 acres, \$182; David Bonar, section 23, 162 acres, \$182; William Brown, section 23, 81 acres, \$92; Shadrach Burton, section 36, 67 acres, \$74; Jesse Dennis, section 32, 139 acres, \$139; Enoch Enochs, section 36, 79 acres, \$99; Matthew Gray, section 26, 157 acres, \$216; James Lloyd and Joseph Pickard, section 32, 139 acres, \$175; Frederick Miller, section 29, 161 acres, \$200; Wine Rood, section 35, 146 acres, \$182; Isaac Worstel, section 21, 80 acres, \$100. Number of acres, 1,452; valuation, \$1,731.

Among the owners of personal property in the township in 1833 are found the following names, which do not appear on the foregoing list: John Brown, David Crum, Jesse Davis, Kinsey Davis, Isaac Davis, Widow Enochs, Hiram Forshey, John Forshey, John Forshey (2d), Wealthy Ingraham, Francis Miller, George Miller, Michael Martin, John Pryor, Samuel Pryor, Seneca Fletcher, John Rake, Jacob Rake, James Sweeny, Moses T. Spencer, Philip Koon, Francis Ferrell, John West, Oliver Ingraham.

The total tax of the township was as follows: On real estate, \$19.47; on personal property, \$21.28; total, \$40.75.

In the same year James Young, on section 13, of township 6, range

7, was taxed for 161 acres, valued at \$227, in Franklin Township.

Prior to 1812 Jesse Davis and family, from Pennsylvania, settled in this township. His children were Isaac, Kinsey, Jesse, Nathan, Rebecca (Mrs. James Sweeny), Rachel (Mrs. Francis Miller), Polly (Mrs. Emanuel Hupp), Annie (Mrs. Henry Pryor) and Louisa (Mrs. William Enochs). The family became scattered, and now has but few representatives in the county.

Frederick Miller was a veritable pioneer—a backwoodsman and a hunter. He had served in the Indian War, and had the pioneer's hatred for the red race. He always wore a hunting-shirt, and carried knives at his belt. When he became too enfeebled to walk, he procured a mule, which he rode for years. He was very eccentric, and had an unvarying price for everything he sold, which was not regulated by the market quotations. He always asked thirty-three and one-third cents per bushel for corn, fifty cents per bushel for wheat and a "fi' penny" bit per pound for meat. He would sell only to those who needed supplies, and never to a speculator. He was the father of Francis Miller, who died in this township.

Samuel Pryor came to this township at an early date. The Pryors were of German origin and had lived on Captina Creek before coming here. Samuel was the father of Elijah, John, Henry, William, Mary, Nancy, Sarah and Elizabeth. Henry is the only survivor. He lives in Minnesota. William died in this

township in 1886 aged sixty-eight years.

Isaac Pryor settled in this township in 1827, near Harriettsville. He was the father of Margaret, Jane, Lila, Maria, John and Howard. John is still living.

Moses T. Spencer, from Maryland, was one of the most prominent of the early settlers. He and his brother-in-law, Jonas Lovett, lived near Harriettsville and owned the land on which the town is situated. The town was laid out by Spencer and named for his youngest daughter. He built a saw-mill on the creek and afterward a grist-mill, the first in the township. Spencer and Lovett had more means than most of the early settlers. Both were leading Methodists.

The Crums of this township are of German descent. William and David Crum were brothers and pioneer settlers.

The Rake and Ingraham families were among the early settlers. None of their descendants are now here. The descendants of Jesse Dennis still live in Noble and Monroe Counties.

Enoch Enochs, a brother of Elisha Enochs, the pioneer settler at Carlisle, was among the early settlers of this township. His father, Enoch Enochs, Sr., served in the Indian wars and the War of 1812. He came with his son to this township and died here in 1835. Enoch, Jr., from his eighteenth year to middle age was a keel-boatman and a steamboat hand on the Muskingum and Ohio. He was a large man physically and a thorough backwoodsman. He lived

in Noble County until 1878, when he removed to Tyler County, W. Va., where he died in 1886, at the age of eighty-five.

Matthew Gray was the pioneer settler where Harriettsville now is. The log house which he built is still standing. An elk was killed near the spot on the day of the raising. This circumstance is said to have given the township its name. Matthew Gray sold out to Moses T. Spencer and removed to Pawpaw Creek. His son Jesse lived in this township several years.

The first blacksmith shop near Harriettsville was started by Charles Lloyd in 1835.

James Lloyd, from England, entered land in this township in 1830 and in 1832 moved hither with his family. His son Charles, of Harriettsville, is among the oldest residents of the township.

Charles Lloyd was born in Cheshire, England, in 1811. He came to this country in 1827 and to this township in 1832. In early life he followed blacksmithing. He is an expert and ingenious mechanic and has invented several articles, some of which have been patented. After working at the blacksmith's trade twenty-one years he engaged in the mercantile business, which he still follows. In 1837 he married Sarah Booth, of Belmont County, who died in 1885. Six of their nine children are living: John, Thomas, Edward, J. F. M., Hannah and Lydia A. Thomas was county recorder for one term. He married a daughter of Hon. W. H. Frazier. Mr. Lloyd is

an Odd Fellow and a Mason, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Lloyd, of Harriettsville, has in his possession the horns of the last deer killed in the township. It was shot by his father, James Lloyd.

James Lloyd kept the first tavern in the neighborhood of Harriettsville. He also sold goods long before there was any store in the village. His wife was a woman of good business qualifications, and she attended to the store.

Joseph Pickard, an Englishman, came to the township in 1830. His children, Jacob and Ann, are both dead. Oliver Ingraham lived on the creek above Harriettsville in 1830. None of his descendants remain. William Brown and his son John lived on section 23, and were prominent Methodists. Shadrach Burton, an early pioneer, left the country years ago. He went to California and it is supposed that he was murdered on his way home. Isaac Worstel lived on the place next above the Lovett farm. He removed after several years' residence.

As an example of how the pioneer justices of the peace transacted legal business, we give a copy of a receipt found in an early justice's docket. The name of the justice does not appear on the receipt. The document is as follows, *verbatim et literatim*:

"March the 24—1828.

"Receved of Thomas Taylor Eight Dollars and forty Eight cents it being the remaining Ballance of a Judge-

ment against him on my Docket in favor of John Brown.

(Signed) "JOHN BROWN."

John Forshey was a prominent early settler and for several years served as justice of the peace.

Peter Crow and Silas M. Bonan are among the oldest residents of the township.

Adam Crum, a native of Germany, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution; he was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the close of the war he settled in Pennsylvania, from whence he immigrated to Monroe County, Ohio, in 1808. Two of his sons, David and William, were pioneers in what is now Elk Township. David married Miss Mary, daughter of Martin Crow, a German, who settled near Carlisle; he had five sons and five daughters; the latter were massacred by Indians, an account of which is given in the chapter devoted to Stock Township. David settled in Elk, and is said to have taught the first school in the township and was one of the early trustees. He had seven sons: George, James, Martin, Henry, William, Michael, and David. George married Agatha Roe, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township; he has a family of four sons and three daughters: Peter D., J. Martin, William T., George I., Mary E., Louisa J. and Susan V. J. Martin is a prominent young teacher and a very worthy young man. Henry had four sons: William, James, Philo, and Henry, Jr. James is the only one of the family living in Elk. William

entered land near Frederickton and for many years was a magistrate.

David Bonar, a soldier of the War of 1812 and one of the pioneers of this township, was born twelve miles above Wheeling, W. Va., in 1796. He settled four miles above Harriettsville on land which he entered from government. The country at this time was almost a wilderness. Marietta was the nearest trading point until Summerfield became able to supply the demands of the settlers. He took an active part in the politics of the township, and was one of the judges of the first township election, and held nearly all of the township offices. He was an earnest Christian and aided largely in the building of the Road Fork Baptist church. He had a family of five children: Silas, Isaac, Vincent, Nancy and Jasper. Silas, the eldest, was born in 1823, and married in 1845 Miss Freelope A. Grey. He has always resided on the old homestead and is a worthy citizen; his family of eight children are named as follows: Sarah E., Louisa J., Mary M., Celestial A., Sylvester W., George M., Savannah and Albert M. Isaac, the second son of David, was born in 1824; was twice married; by his first wife, Miss Ellen Jones, he had four children: Olive, Florence, Isaac W. and Mary O. Isaac removed to Kansas. In 1849 he went to California, "sailing round the horn." By occupation he is a teacher and farmer. Vincent Bonar was born in 1825 and died in 1880. He married Margaret Hardy in 1851; she died in 1857. Of a family of four, only one, Elizabeth,

is now living. In 1860 he was again married, to Emily Brown, by whom he had eight children: Henry S., Nancy A., Jesse, Charles, Mary, Adoniram J., John M., and Laura B. Vincent was one of the leading citizens of the township, holding all of the offices in the gift of his fellow citizens. He built the Road Fork Baptist church. He was a prosperous farmer and always resided on the homestead farm. His wife owns the residence and is an excellent Christian lady and an efficient Sabbath-school worker. She was the daughter of Hon. Jesse Brown and Elizabeth Brown, of Monroe County, Ohio. Nancy Bonar was born in 1833 and married Albert Rogers in 1856. She moved to Iowa in 1865, thence to Missouri in 1866, where she now resides. They have seven children: Francis, Margaret E., Newton R., Otto C., James, Lydia J., and David. Jasper was born in 1835, and married Mary Leonard, of Marietta, in 1865, and moved to Fulton County. Originally he was a teacher, but is now a prosperous farmer. He has a family of three children: Albert, Tilla and Belle. The first and last named are graduates of Granville College.

There were few settlers in the township in 1830, and of the few families then here, scarcely a half dozen have any representatives now. The growth of the township was very slow until 1836. Since that date many Germans have come in, and their enterprise and industry have added largely to the wealth of the township and the development of the country. Over one-third of

the inhabitants of Elk are either German or of German descent.

John Howald is said to have been the first German settler of the township, not including "Pennsylvania Dutch." He was not properly a German, but a native of Switzerland, as was also Jacob Rohrer, who came soon after. Howald obtained a title to his land in 1836, buying from William Cantwell. He lived on L. L. Lovett's present farm. Howald came to Pittsburgh in 1826; thence to Captina and this township. He died in 1864. He was a wagon-maker by trade. It is said that he brought the first wagon into the township. The names of his children were Mary (Lindewood), Jeremiah, John, Joseph and Louisa (Lovett), all living except Mary.

John Howald and Jacob Rohrer have already been mentioned among the first German settlers of the township. They were followed within a few years by Leonard Schenck, C. Siebach, Adam Helm, Michael Feltner, from Bavaria; Peter Gruber, from Prussia; the Uhlmans, from Alsace; Christian Eppler, from Saxony, and John and Henry Weppler, all of whom are now dead. Nearly all have descendants in the township. Almost all these early comers were Protestants. John Smithberger, a Prussian, who came in 1842, was the first German Catholic. Since 1850 the Catholic population has been largely increased by immigrants from Bavaria, Hesse Cassel and other German provinces.

The Germans were attracted to this township by the cheap lands,

much still remaining unentered at the time of the first arrivals. Nearly all came from cities, a large number from Pittsburgh, having been in the country long enough to make a little money and learn something of the English language. They were all poor at the start, and it was only by the practice of the most rigid economy that they were able to pay for their small farms — generally forty acres each — of unimproved land. But time and industry soon added to their possessions: all made a living and some became wealthy.

As an example of German pluck and perseverance, let us take the case of John Smithberger. He came to America in 1840 and resided for a time in Pittsburgh. In 1841 he went to Marietta to enter the land on which his son, William Smithberger, Esq., now lives. Finding that the land office had been moved to Chillicothe, he set off for that place on foot, secured his patent and returned to Pittsburgh. In 1842 he moved with his family to Elk Township. He planted his first corn on a small clearing in the woods, preparing the ground with a mattock, as he had no plough. Many times he carried a half bushel of corn on his shoulders three miles, to have it ground at a neighbor's hand-mill. Mr. Smithberger died in 1859. Three sons and three daughters came to this township with him, the sons and one daughter being unmarried. The names of these children were John, Peter, William, Elizabeth (Long), Catharine (Rothfuchs) and Margaret (Yost).

William Smithberger, Esq., is one of the leading business men and most prominent citizens of the township. He was born in Prussia, in 1825, and came to America with his father's family in 1840. He came to Elk Township in 1842 and remained one year. He then went back to Pittsburgh, learned the machinist's trade, and followed it five years. He next engaged in the mercantile business in Pittsburgh. In 1853 he returned to this township, where he has since resided. He has been a successful farmer, and since 1874 has been in the mercantile business. In 1861 he began buying and packing tobacco, which business he still follows. He has held the office of justice of the peace since 1858 — which is sufficient proof of the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the township. He is a leading Catholic and donated the lot and built St. Henry's church. Mr. Smithberger was married in Pittsburgh, in 1849, to Theresa Fauth. They have reared a family of eight sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living.

John W. Evans, a native of West Virginia, removed from Monongalia County, in that State, to what is now Elk Township, Noble County, in 1836. He was born in 1790 and died in 1874. His wife, Nancy, born in Maryland, in 1798, died in 1879. When the family came their neighbors were few and far apart. It was a common thing for a settler to go five or six miles to assist a newcomer in raising his cabin. Cornmeal was made by means of a grater

or else with a hand-mill, there being few mills of any importance nearer than the Muskingum River. People were often for weeks without bread-stuff of any kind in their houses, living on potatoes, pumpkins and roasted ears. There was little market for any kind of produce. Mr. Evans carried his wheat to Marietta on horseback and sold it for fifty cents per bushel. Wheat was thrashed with a flail and winnowed by hand. Dressed pork brought only \$2.50 per hundred pounds. Squirrels, wild turkeys and raccoons and sometimes deer, made fearful work in the corn-field, which had to be watched constantly in order to secure a crop. Flour was only used on rare occasions. Dudley Evans, still a resident of the township, was born in Marion County, W. Va., January 23, 1834, and has a vivid recollection of pioneer days. He received his first schooling in a log cabin with greased paper windows, one end of the house entirely occupied by a huge fireplace. In his early years he followed school-teaching. Mr. Evans has served as township assessor several terms.

Andrew Holschuh, one of the early German settlers, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, January 3, 1812. He came to America in 1828, and to Elk Township in 1839. He died in 1882. His wife, *nee* Sophia Schenk, whom he married in 1837, came to this country with her parents in 1833. When Mr. Holschuh came to the township, the country was still new and very wild. He sometimes went fifteen or twenty miles to mill, and

ten miles to a store. Often he was called to assist in raising cabins five or six miles distant. Living was very frugal, and at times the family subsisted for several days without bread, eating potatoes, roasting-ears and pumpkins. Mr. Holschuh was a Lutheran, and one of the founders of that church in this section of the county. His son, Adam Holschuh, at present one of the township trustees, was born May 7, 1855, and is a farmer and a prominent member of the Lutheran congregation. In 1883 he married Caroline, daughter of Jacob Ullman, one of the pioneers of the township. They have two children—a son and a daughter.

William Masters came from Guernsey County in 1845, and settled on an unimproved farm. It is said that he drove the first four-horse team that ever came down the East Fork of Duck Creek, from Carlisle to Harriettsville. The wagon was a covered one, with a Jersey bed, and attracted great attention, many having never seen anything of the kind before. The settlers, after viewing the wagon to their entire satisfaction, assisted Mr. Masters in opening a road from Harriettsville to Master-ton, Monroe County. This was in the year 1837. William Masters died in 1853. His son Richard is still a resident of the township. Richard Masters was born in Guernsey County, May 11, 1829, and is a farmer by occupation. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until mustered out June 10, 1865. He has held the offices of

class-leader and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Isaac Pryor came from Belmont County to this township quite early, and remained here until his decease, in 1866. John Pryor, born in Belmont County in 1815, came to this township at the same time. He has been a deacon in the Baptist church. He married Elizabeth Cousins in 1849, and is the father of nine children, seven of whom are living.

J. C. Wernecke is one of the most prominent and successful business men of the county. He came to Harriettsville in 1849. In the fall of that year he engaged in the mercantile business in which he still continues. In 1856 he purchased 160 acres of land adjoining the village, on which he has since laid out an addition to Harriettsville, which he has built up quite extensively. He is one of the largest tobacco merchants in the county and has the leading general store in Harriettsville, carrying a much greater variety and a much larger stock than is usually found in country stores. Mr. Wernecke has always given a hearty support to educational and religious interests, and is a leading member of the Lutheran church.

John N. Van Fossen, son of John Van Fossen, was born in Belmont County in 1836, came to this county with his parents in 1844 and has resided here ever since. His father entered land in Stock Township. He reared six children, five of whom are now living. J. N. Van Fossen entered the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in October, 1862, and served



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about eleven months. March 2, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged October 4, 1865. He participated in the Vicksburg campaign and other noted movements. He is a thrifty farmer, and has served as township trustee for eleven years. He married, first, Rebecca Barnes; and, second, Mrs. Catharine White (*nee* Morrison). Two children were born of the first marriage and ten of the second.

Lloyd L. Lovett, one of the prominent farmers and best citizens of Elk Township, was born in Allegheny County, Md., February 10, 1837, and came to this township in 1854. He located on the farm of John Howald, the German pioneer, whose daughter, Mary Ann Louisa, he married in 1856. He has resided on this farm ever since, and has added to the old homestead until he now has 352 acres of good land. Mr. Lovett is the father of eight children: Carey E. (Bote), Lola N. (Kirchner), Elmer E., John T., William B., Mary A., Ernest S. and Nellie R. Mr. Lovett has served as township trustee four terms. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has served as trustee and steward of that organization for twenty years.

Nelson C. Lovett, son of John Lovett, was born in Allegheny County, Md., in 1840, and came to this county in 1857. In 1866 he married Cynthia S. Hallett, of Washington County. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Lovett enlist-

ed in June, 1861, in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in December, 1862, from disability caused by a wound. He was in many severe engagements. After being wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, he was captured and paroled. He was left on the field two days without food or care and was two days more in the ambulance before reaching the hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he could receive treatment. He was among the best of the many brave soldiers furnished by Noble County.

Peter Crow is a son of Martin Crow, a pioneer prominently mentioned in the history of Stock Township. He was born in that township November 6, 1814, and has followed farming. In 1835 he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Pryor. Their children were Sarah, Samuel, George W., William U., John W. and Francis M., of whom only George and William are living, the former in Michigan and the latter in this township. Peter Crow settled on his present farm when it was entirely unimproved. He at first bought a piece of land for \$100 and afterward entered 160 acres at government price. He now has a good and well-improved farm. He has served as township trustee, assessor and land appraiser, and has been a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He was married the second time in 1868 to Mrs. Mary Dye, *nee* McPherson.

John Lee, Sr., was born at "Casel on the Fulda," Germany, in 1788. In 1836 the family embarked for

America and after an uneventful voyage landed in Baltimore, Md.; thence they moved by teams to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he and three of his sons found employment in a glass factory. In 1839 they came to what is now Elk Township, where the elder Lee located a quarter section of land one half mile northeast of the village of Harriettsville, where he resided until his decease in 1871. He was a thrifty farmer and a valued citizen. His wife, *nec* Martha A. Braham, whom he married in 1817, died in 1852, at the age of eighty-three. Their children were Henry A., John, Christian, Barbara, Benjamin and William. Henry, the elder was born in Bradenburg, Germany, in 1818. He followed the fortunes of the family, and in 1840 married Miss Elizabeth Enochs, daughter of the pioneer whose history is given elsewhere. Twelve children were the result of this union: William, Louisa, John, Martha, Frederick, Mary, Russell, Sarah, Henry H., Hannah E., Edgar Earlwine and Albert S. He is a prosperous farmer and one of the most extensive tobacco growers in this region. William, son of Henry Lee, was born in 1841, and married Jane Carmichael in 1864. Their children are Arminda C., Ellsworth, Columbus, Emerson B., Mary E., Rilla A., Wilbert, Evert, William, Floyd and Clarence. William is one of the prominent citizens of the township and is a large tobacco grower. Louisa was born in 1842, married Thomas Pyles, who at the age of sixteen entered the service as

a member of the Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Their children are William H., Wesley, Minnie, Mary, Nancy, Martha, George, Thomas, Arthur and Bertha. They reside in West Virginia. Martha Lee became Mrs. Frank Shaffer. He died in 1884. He was a soldier in the late war. Frederick Lee is a resident of Ritchie County, W. Va. He married, in 1879, Miss Mary A. Haught. They have seven children: Verne, Henry D., Alverde, Clinton T., George W., Preston and Dessie. Mary Lee married William, son of the pioneer, Frederick Miller. Their children are Arthur W., Ada M., Harkass and John. The children of Russell Lee and his wife, Caroline (Miller)—are Lily, Wesley, Willard, Francis, Alberteen, Martha and Nora B. He resides on the old homestead. Sarah Lee became Mrs. Philetus Miller. Their children are Winona, Tunny, Mary, Nellie and Henry W. Henry H., one of the rising young farmers of Jackson County, W. Va., married Flora A. Thompson. Their children were Debert, Walter and Henry. Hannah E. married W. J. Kelby. They have one child, Shella. Albert S., youngest child of Henry Lee, is a promising young teacher and bids fair to become a useful citizen. Martha Lee, daughter of John Lee, Sr., was born in 1829. She married Charles Huffman and reared a family of eleven: Margaret (died in 1860), Martha (Williams), Barbara (died, 1850), John W., Frank, James B., Miles S. (died in 1886), Lovina B.

(Morris), Philo T., Allen (died in 1873) and Ernest.

Edgar Earlwine Lee was born near Harriettsville, Ohio, in 1861. He received an academical education, and at the age of eighteen began teaching and is one of the prominent teachers of the county. He takes an active interest in political matters and is at this time (1887) clerk of the township. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an efficient Sabbath school worker. In 1886 he was married to Miss Mannie A., daughter of Vincent and Emily Bonar. His future is full of bright promises.

James Carmichael, merchant at Crumtown, was born in Monroe County, August 11, 1833. His father and grandfather were both early settlers in that county, near Stafford. The latter, James Carmichael by name, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier; he was a prominent citizen, a justice of the peace and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel L., the father of the subject of this notice, was born in Virginia and came to Ohio with his parents about 1820. He is now a resident of Elk Township, and is eighty-three years of age. For some years he was engaged in the mercantile business with his son. James began the mercantile business in Crumtown in 1863, with a capital of \$60. He has since erected a good store and does a prosperous business. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Richey, of this county.

Solomon and Elizabeth Murrey

came to Belmont County, about 1811. The wife died in that county in 1839. In 1847 the father removed to Franklin Township, in Monroe County, where he died two years later. Of the family of four sons and two daughters, only two sons survive. One of the sons, James L. Murrey, is a prominent farmer of Elk Township. He was born in Belmont County in 1826, and was brought up amid the scenes of pioneer life. In the winter of 1848-9 he taught school, and for twelve successive winters followed the same occupation, excepting in 1853-4 when he was in the West. In 1855 he married Margaret Sill, and settled on a part of his present farm. Mr. Murrey served one term as justice of the peace. He has been class-leader of Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal church over twenty years.

W. G. Williams was born in Belmont County in 1836. He has followed milling and farming. He enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1861, served three years, then re-enlisted in the same regiment, and was mustered out in July, 1865. At Atlanta he was wounded in the arm. He has served as township clerk and trustee.

Sebastian Shafer, born in Germany in 1824, came to America in 1847, landing in New York April 15. After working a year at mining in Pennsylvania, he came to Ohio, and thence to Noble County, where he engaged in wagon-making, which trade he still follows. He sent to Germany for his brothers, Charles

and Christian, and his sister, Caroline, who came to this country in 1853. In 1849 he married Barbara, daughter of John Lee, of this county. Their children are William H., Frederick, Martha L. (died in 1878, aged twenty-six), John, Alexander, Malinda, Lydia, George B. M. and Hammond O. William H., born in 1850, followed the wagon-maker's trade and carpentry for some time, but for the past twelve years has been engaged in boot and shoe making, and is at present the leading man in Harriettsville in that business. He married Lucinda Eppler. They have five children, born as follows: Arthur L., September 19, 1875; Ora O., March 28, 1878; Augusta C., December 28, 1879; Henry I., September 17, 1881; Myrtle L., March 7, 1883. Frederick, the second son of Sebastian Shafer, married Mary F. Bowlinger; John married Sarah M. Eppler; Alexander married Margaret Huffman; Melinda is the wife of John Crow; Lydia married W. M. Martin, son of Dr. W. G. Martin. Sebastian Shafer has served as township trustee, and as trustee and president of the Lutheran church. He was school director for fifteen years, and is an earnest friend of religion and education.

Fredericktown, or Crumtown, is a village of a few houses in the northern part of the township. The first store was kept by "Deb" Mott as early as 1854. Mott was succeeded by a man named Heidleheimer. Both were tobacco merchants. James Carmichael is the present merchant.

The village was laid out on the land of William Crum, a prominent citizen and justice of the peace for many years. The place was named for Frederick Miller. Elk is the name of the postoffice.

Fredericktown was laid out as a village May 8, 1854. The plat, consisting of nineteen lots, was made by Charles Burlingame, county surveyor, for William Crum, the proprietor. Its location is in the northwest quarter of section 29, of township 5, range 7.

On the county seat removal question, Elk cast her influence in favor of Caldwell and virtually decided the contest. The Sarahsville adherents disputed the vote, and said more ballots were returned than there were voters in the township. Affidavits were procured from every school district, certifying to the number of qualified electors, and the honor of Elk was triumphantly vindicated. James Mitchell, now of Jefferson Township, was then justice of the peace and performed effective service in the interests of Caldwell.

HARRIETTSVILLE.

Harriettsville is an old and pleasantly situated village on the East Fork of Duck Creek. It has long been a trading point of importance and its merchants are still enterprising and progressive.

The village was laid out by Moses T. Spencer in 1839 and consisted of twenty-three lots upon two streets. The survey was made by Mitchel Atkinson, surveyor of Monroe County. November 5, 1870, J. C. Wernecke's

addition was surveyed by David Miller. This addition consists of twenty-one lots, lying north of the original plat.

The village was named for Moses T. Spencer's daughter Harriet, who was the first postmistress. The first house was built by Job Smith on the lot now occupied by Herman Wernecke. This was a frame building. Smith erected the house, hoping to induce a shoemaker to come here and locate, but did not succeed.

Joseph Watt and David Slack, doing business under the firm name of Slack, Watt & Co., started the first store about 1845, in one end of the present building of J. C. Wernecke & Son. They also dealt in tobacco. They failed after a few years and in 1849 were succeeded by J. C. Wernecke, who has continued business ever since.

During the first ten years of the village the population grew to about a dozen families. In 1849 David Slack kept hotel where W. T. Biedenharn's store now stands. Later Uhlman & Brooks opened a store there. They were succeeded by Richard C. Miles, Miles & Oblinger, R. C. Miles, Miles & Biedenharn and W. T. Biedenharn. A great quantity of tobacco has been packed annually ever since the village was begun.

Two Frenchmen, names unknown, were among the early settlers of the place. One was a shoemaker and the other a hatter. One, in attempting to cross the creek on the ice, broke through; the other attempted to rescue him, and both were

drowned. This took place at the upper end of the village.

Harriettsville contains at present 130 inhabitants. The business men of the place are as follows:

General merchants and tobacco packers: J. C. Wernecke & Son, W. T. Biedenharn.

Grocer and druggist: Charles Lloyd.

Druggist: Samuel Cooley.

Hotel-keeper: C. F. Shafer.

Saw-mill and grist-mill: Lee & Wilson.

Blacksmiths: Myers & Pryor.

Harness-maker: Herman Kirchner.

Shoemakers: Henry Shafer, August Voigt.

Physicians: A. Martin, J. W. Brock, J. H. Williams.

ODD FELLOWS.

Noble Lodge.—Noble Lodge, No. 563, Harriettsville, Ohio, was instituted December 4, 1873, with the following charter members: Dr. William G. Martin, G. A. Wilson, C. F. Shafer, Herman Kirchner, L. L. Lovett, Samuel Cooley, Charles Lloyd, H. Schenck, G. W. True, Sebastian Shafer, and Edward Pyles. The present membership is twenty-seven; value of lodge property, \$572.20; present officers: Dr. J. W. Brock, Noble Grand; C. H. Lee, Vice-Grand; Lewis Barker, treasurer; G. H. Weckbacher, recording secretary; John Barker, permanent secretary.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was organized in the vicinity of Harriettsville as early as 1832. Moses T. Spencer and Jonas Lovett with

their families were leading members. Jonas Lovett was class-leader from the organization until his death (1868). Meetings were held in a log school-house near Harrietsville until 1858, when a new school-house was built. In 1869 the present church was completed and dedicated in the month of February. The building cost about \$1,100. The present membership is about fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal church near Crumtown was organized under the leadership of Peter Crow. The first church erected was in 1836, of hewed logs, with a log pulpit and a plank floor. Mordecai Bishop was sent as a missionary the following year. No further data have been furnished.

Catholic.—St. Henry's church, Roman Catholic, is located in Elk Township, two miles east of Harrietsville. The congregation was organized in 1868, and in the same year, through the efforts of William Smithberger, Esq., the society was supplied with a frame church edifice 25x40 feet, and which cost \$1,800. The original members were William Smithberger, John Smithberger, David Burkhart, Jacob Lang, Sr., Jacob Lang, Jr., and John Herbst. Prior to the formation of this church the Catholic families of the neighborhood—about a half dozen in all—were occasionally visited by the resident priest at Fulda. Of late the congregation has greatly increased and the present membership is forty-five families or about three hundred souls. There are seventy-five Sabbath scholars. For ten years a Catholic school

has been connected with the church. The school is taught during six months of the year and instruction is given both in German and in English. All of the members of the church are either Germans or of German descent. The resident pastors have been as follows: Rev. E. L. Fladung, Rev. L. Grimmer, Rev. John M. Ryan, Rev. L. Newmeyer and Rev. John B. Gamber, the present pastor. The priest of this congregation also has charge of the church at Holman's, in Washington County, about fifteen miles distant. A new church will soon be built at St. Henry's, as the present is too small for the large and growing congregation.

Baptist.—Roadfork Baptist church, near Elk Postoffice, was organized in November, 1857, by John Ables, J. D. Riley, Henry Lyons and Rev. Mr. Mattock. The first deacons were Thomas Lenington, William McPeck and Isaac W. Bonar. First members: David Bonar, Silas McBonar, David Tripp, James Crum and John Skinner. The congregation worshiped for two years in the district school-house, and in 1859 erected a frame church, 30x42 feet, at a cost of \$800. The building has since been repaired and improved by the addition of a good bell, an iron roof, etc. The membership is sixty-five, and the average number of Sabbath school scholars slightly larger. The pastors have been Revs. Henry Lyons, John Slepleens, John Covert, William McPeck, Nathan Crooks, Mungo Taylor and J. L. Cunningham.

St. John's Evangelical Church.—

This congregation was organized in 1842, with the following members: Leonhard Schenk, Michael Sebach, John Howald, Jacob Rohrer, Christian Epler, Henry Knoch, Michael Eshelman, Peter Gruber, Peter Hartwich, Andrew Holschuh, John Lee and Henry Neuhart. The first church building was a log structure, built in 1842. The present church was erected in 1857, and is a frame structure 30x40 feet. The first pastor was Rev. Schreiner, succeeded by Revs. Turner, Hirsch, Zwicker, Buesser, Rosencrans and others. Present membership, seventy. Sabbath school attendance about ninety.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. C. WERNECKE, son of Diedrich Henry and Frederica Charlotta Lizabetha (Galbernagle) Wernecke, was born in Vorden by Osnabruck, kingdom of Hanover, Germany, December 6, 1818, and was educated in the common schools (Volksschule). At the age of fourteen his ambition was to become a professional teacher, and to obtain the means necessary to prosecute his studies he taught the small scholars, ranging in their ages from six to ten years. He was thus enabled to obtain private instruction in music and other branches not taught in the common schools at that time. At the age of eighteen he passed a successful examination and was licensed to teach. Shortly after, a teacher in the seminary received an injury to one of his eyes, and had to give up his place. Mr. Wernecke was invited to fill the vacant chair. Upon inquiry he

found that he must take charge of nearly 150 pupils. This was a responsibility he did not like to assume, and as many of his friends were preparing to emigrate to America, he decided to cast his lot with theirs and try what fortunes or misfortunes the New World had in store for him. He accordingly left Germany in May, 1837, and reached New York in July. In August of the same year he went to Savannah, Ga. A short time after his arrival at Savannah he was prostrated by fever, from which he did not recover until the following March. In May of 1838 he returned to New York, remaining a few days in the city. He took a trip up the Hudson to Rondout. At Rosendale he got employment in a cement quarry, where he remained till the spring of 1839, when the company employing him suspended, and he was thrown out of employment. By the advice of a friend in Baltimore, Md., he left New York and went to that city. From Baltimore, in company with Judge John Davenport, he came to Barnesville, Ohio. Finding no employment here, he visited J. F. Bidenhorn at Malaga, Monroe County, Ohio. He had known Mr. Bidenhorn in Germany. "At this time," says Mr. Wernecke, "I had barely fifty cents in the world." Here he attended an English school for a few months, then entered J. F. Bidenhorn's tobacco house. The next year he was so fortunate as to obtain a situation in a store as a clerk. He was taken in as a partner in 1847. In May of

1849 he married Mrs. Sarah Neptune, daughter of Albert and Sarah Lambert. She died in 1858. Five children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. The others are Herman A., who married Albertine Werlitz, and is in business with his father at Harriettsville; Charles T. married Jane Finney, and resides in Montana, and William G. married Hester Dickison, and lives in Harriettsville.

In the fall of 1849 he formed a partnership with Theodore Beninghaus, and moved to Harriettsville, Noble County, Ohio, where he continues to reside with his youngest son. In 1858 Mr. Beninghaus died, after which he set up in business for himself.

In 1852 or 1853 Mr. Conrad Shankburg came from the city of New York to clerk for Mr. Wernecke. He married Lydia Jane Neptune, the stepdaughter of Mr. Wernecke, by whom he had three children: Albert, Rupert and Frantz. In 1873 Mr. Shankburg took his two oldest sons to Germany to be educated there. Albert is still at Heidelberg, studying medicine. Rupert came home in 1880. The two youngest sons are now with their father. Mrs. Shankburg died in 1872. In 1880 Mr. Shankburg left Mr. Wernecke, with whom he had been in business for several years, and went to Marietta, Ohio, and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and later to Sioux City, Iowa, where he has a prosperous business.

Mr. Wernecke married, in 1860, Mrs. Temperance Ogle, daughter of

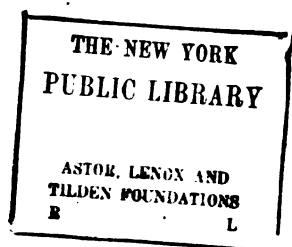
Butler and Chloe Wells, who died January 19, 1885. By this marriage he had one daughter, wife of A. W. Sutton; she resides in Kentucky.

Mr. Wernecke has 265 acres of fine agricultural and pasture lands near the town of Harriettsville. He has a large and convenient store room in town, filled with a fine assortment of merchandise, and in addition to his fine family residence owns several houses and lots. He has handled every year, since 1849, 250 hogsheads of tobacco, and has on hand now (April, 1887) some twenty thousand dollars' worth. In 1870 he laid out the addition to the town of Harriettsville, improving the town very much. He was postmaster from 1856 to 1886. He was an old-line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, with which he affiliated, and with which he has acted ever since. He has long been connected with the Lutheran church, and contributed largely in building the German Lutheran church near Harriettsville, of which he has been secretary and a member of the financial board of the society. He has been school director also, and treasurer of the township for a number of years. His life has been a busy and useful one; by industry and economy he has acquired much wealth. In his varied business transactions he has associated with men of all classes, yet no man is more highly esteemed for his integrity and correct business habits than he.

WILLIAM SMITHBERGER was born in the Rhine province of Prussia, September 12, 1825. He was the young-



H. M. Smithberger



est child of Johannes and Anna Maria Smithberger. He had three brothers: Nicholas, John and Peter, and three sisters: Elizabeth, Catharine and Margaret. His mother died when he was six years old. In 1840 his father emigrated to the United States. All the children, except Nicholas, came with him. They came to Pittsburgh about the 1st of August, William being at this time fourteen years of age. In the same year he was apprenticed by his father for a term of three years to James and John Smith, machinists, of Pittsburgh; after serving about nine months he learned that a machinist must have considerable capital to set up a shop of his own; that there were other trades fully as lucrative and which required much less capital; he therefore engaged with a cabinet-maker, who failed seven weeks after, his employ es losing their wages. In the meantime his father had charge of a flock of sheep belonging to a Mr. Spriggs, who had a slave plantation near Wheeling, W. Va. William visited his father, who advised him to go to Elk Township, Monroe County, Ohio, at which place his father owned eighty acres of land, which he had entered some time before at the government land office. The following spring he came to Ohio, as did his father, brother John and a sister. William helped to fell the first tree and assisted in building a dwelling-house; "then came hard times," says Mr. Smithberger. "Brother John and I often carried a half bushel of corn to a mill located three miles from us, and ground it

by hand. In our straitened circumstances corn bread was a luxury." During the first year on the farm, John married, and William, not liking the rough life afforded by the backwoods, begged his father to allow him to go back to Pittsburgh; permission being granted, he engaged in the city with Harmer Dennie, as gardener. One day, while walking along the street, he met his old boss of the machine-shop, to whom he had been apprenticed, and endeavored to pass him without attracting his notice; but it seems the recognition was mutual, for coming up he accosted William, inquiring where he had been and what he was doing. William made a clean breast of it, recounted his wanderings and hardships, and finally consented, after many solicitations, to go back to the shop; here he remained till 1847. In the spring of 1847 he entered into partnership in the retail grocery trade with his brother-in-law, Jacob Rothfuchs, the firm being Rothfuchs & Smithberger, on the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, and continued in the business till 1853. In May, 1849, he married Terrece Fauth, by whom he has twelve children: William G., married Catharine Burkhart, is a farmer and resides in Elk Township, Noble County; Anthony, married Mary Epler, lives in Monroe County, and is a farmer; Terrece married Peter Zwick, a Monroe County farmer; Justina married Matthias Zilles, April 12, 1887, a merchant of Lebanon, Monroe County; Thomas J. is in Dakota; Isadore married Terrece

Burkhart, is a farmer of Noble County; Adaline A., Martha M., Edward W., John S., Alexander D. and Gregory are still at home. In 1853, on account of failing health, Mr. Smithberger was advised to move on a farm; accordingly in 1853 he came to the farm upon which he has since resided, clearing the land and adding fine improvements as circumstances made it possible, until it is now one of the best improved farms in the township. He began packing tobacco in 1861, and has handled about seventy-five hogsheads a year, and has now on hand some \$5,000 worth. He has nearly six hundred acres of good agricultural lands, mostly in Noble County, on which are three good dwelling-houses, besides barns, tobacco-houses and numerous other outbuildings necessary to carry on his business and in which to store his grain; he has been engaged in merchandising since 1874; he has a good store-room filled with a fine selection of goods.

Mr. Smithberger is a member of the Catholic church. He took an

active part in building the Catholic church near Harriettsville, contributing liberally of his means to this purpose and in support of its society. In politics he is a Democrat. The esteem in which he is held by the people of Elk Township is evidenced by the numerous positions of trust they have conferred upon him, viz.: School director and member of the board of education since 1858, township trustee, twice clerk of the township, treasurer of the township for five years, assessor of personal property for two terms, and land appraiser of the township in 1870, and justice of the peace for thirty years.

His has been a busy and useful life. A poor boy, without money and without influential friends, by his energy, industry and perseverance he has overcome the many difficulties to prosperity, and attained not only wealth but the respect and confidence of his fellow-men, and now, seated under his own vine and fig-tree, he dispenses a free-handed hospitality to all.

CHAPTER XXVII.

JEFFERSON.

ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP — ORIGINALLY INCLUDED IN ENOCH AND AURELIUS TOWNSHIPS — PIONEER SETTLERS — DAVID ALES' TAVERN — THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC — REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD SETTLER — FAMILY SKETCHES — DEXTER CITY — ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH — A NEAT AND ENTERPRISING TOWN — BUSINESS MEN, SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, ETC. — MIDDLEBURG — ACCOUNT OF ITS EARLY INDUSTRIES — SITE OF THE VILLAGE IN 1834 — MIDDLEBURG SCHOOLS.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP was erected by the commissioners of Noble County, May 1, 1851, with boundaries described as follows:

"Commencing on the seventh range line, at the southeast corner of section 24, in township number 5, of range 8; thence north along the seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 24, in township number 6, of range 8; thence south along section lines to the northwest corner of section 23, in township 6, range 8; thence south along the section line to the northeast corner of section 34, in township 6, range 8; thence west to the northwest corner of said section 34; thence south to the southwest corner of said section 34; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of township No. 5, range 8; thence along said township line to the southwest corner of section 6 in said township number 5 of range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 6; thence south to the southwest corner of section 8, in township number 5, range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of section 9, in township number 5, of range 8;

thence south to the southwest corner of section 15, in township number 5, of range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of said section; thence south to the southwest corner of section 23 in township number 5, range 8; thence east to the place of beginning—containing 23 sections."

Before Noble County was formed the northern portion of Jefferson Township belonged to Enoch Township, Monroe County, and the southern portion to Aurelius Township, Washington County. The ragged outline of the western part of the township is a result of a compromise between those who favored and those who opposed the formation of Noble County, the zig-zag line leaving some of the prominent dissatisfied ones in Washington County.

Jefferson is one of the hilliest and most uneven townships of the county. The surface is chiefly drained by the Middle and East Forks of Duck Creek and numerous small tributaries. The streams of the western part of the township flow into the West Fork of Duck Creek. Of late years Jefferson Township

has proved one of the most prolific petroleum fields in this part of Ohio. Coal is abundant and of fair quality.

David Ales was probably the first settler within the territory now forming Jefferson Township. He lived on the East Fork on the present Joseph Stevens farm. A stream known as Ales' Run, is still called after his name. Ales came from New England. His house was a favorite stopping place for travelers on the old Barnesville and Marietta State Road, and was the only house of entertainment for many miles. He died here. None of the name are now left, but some of his descendants of the third and fourth generations still live in the township.

The inhabitants along the creek were visited with the cholera epidemic, some time between 1830 and 1840. David Ales, who had been down the Ohio River on a boat, was the first victim, dying before he reached home. His wife died soon after, and her death was followed by that of Henry Lowe, Ales' son-in-law, and all his family, Henry Murduck, Charles Clark, William Gray's wife, and others living in the same neighborhood. A few had the disease and recovered.

Samuel S. Neptune, one of the oldest residents on Middle Fork, came to his present farm in 1836. The settlers of the township were then very few and most of them lived near the creek. On a farm below Middleburg lived Amos Spencer, who came from Monroe County, and took up land which had previously been occupied by Henry, son of Francis Hupp. Hi-

ram Hupp owned a tract adjoining. The Hupps were once numerous. A few of the same name still remain in the township.

Henry and Hiram Hupp lived on farms below Middleburg in 1833 and had small improvements. Henry Hupp sold out to Amos Spencer.

Baxton Wells was an early settler and died here. His farm was on the creek below Middleburg. He was large and very strong and of good intelligence. He had several sons and a large number of daughters who were noted for their good looks and lady-like manners. The girls received such names as Lucinda, Dorinda, Malinda, etc., until the supply of "Rindas" gave out, and the last two daughters received less unusual names.

Next below Wells' farm lived a German named Christian Huffman. On the west side of the creek was John Miller, who was a blacksmith by trade. These were Mr. Neptune's neighbors in 1836. To get enough men to assist him in raising a cabin he had to go five miles. There were no early settlers among the hills in the northeastern part of the township where several thrifty Germans now have good farms.

The old settlers on the creek were good-natured, but improvident and unprogressive. They did not want the country to become thickly settled and predicted that it never would be. The wish was father to the thought, as they desired to have the hills for a range for the little stock which they kept; and by allowing the cattle to run at large, they were spared

the trouble of building fences and keeping them in repair. All the early settlers did more or less hunting. Deer and wild turkeys were abundant, and wolves were occasionally seen. The land along the creek was timbered with a heavy, dense growth of large trees.

Henry Enochs, son of Elisha Enochs, one of the pioneers of the East Fork, was an early settler south of Middleburg. He died in Lawrence County in 1886. His son, William H. Enochs, a brigadier-general in the late war, and now a prominent lawyer of Ironton, Ohio, was born on the farm south of Middleburg.

John Hall, from New England, settled on the East Fork soon after the War of 1812. He had served as a teamster in that war. He married a daughter of David Ales and lived in the same neighborhood. James S. Hall, his son, is among the oldest residents, having lived on his present farm since 1836. At that date there were very few settlers on the ridges. Mr. Hall, in his younger years used to go to mill in Marietta and Lowell. Marietta was the nearest trading point for all the early settlers, and there they traded maple sugar, deer skins, venison, etc., for salt and groceries. Most of the travel was on horseback. Pack-saddles were used in place of wagons for carrying goods. Except the State Road from Barnesville to Marietta which led *via* Carlisle, Middleburg and Salem, there were no early roads through the township.

George Hupp, of Pennsylvania, of German origin, came to the township

among the very first settlers. His wife was Rachel Archer, one of the Archer family who settled in the vicinity of Carlisle about 1810. They had two children when they moved to this locality. One of the characters who frequented this part of the country in early years was an old hunter known as Mull Ryan. Indians had not entirely left the country when Hupp came, and on one occasion Ryan terrified the family by approaching the cabin in the night and giving a loud war-whoop. Hupp seized his gun, and would have soon ended the fun had not Ryan made himself known and begged him not to shoot. George Hupp died early. His children were Nancy, John, Philip and Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, Cynthia, Henry, Rachel and George, living; Daniel, deceased. Henry and George still live in this township. Mrs. Hupp married Peter Karns after the decease of Mr. Hupp, and had several children.

George Hupp was born in 1821 and brought up amid the scenes of pioneer life. He was married in 1843 and located on his present farm in the same year. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Grove, and she was born in West Virginia. They have reared eight children, six of whom are living: Susannah C., George W., Harriet J. (deceased), Alfred O., Nancy E., Daniel D. (deceased), John B. and Rachel A. Mr. Hupp has served as township trustee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which his father was an exhorter.

William Heiddleston is the oldest

man in the township, and one of the few early settlers who are still living. He was born in Scotland, January 1, 1793. After coming to Summerfield and living some years in that vicinity, he came to his present farm about 1832. Mr. Heiddleston says this was then the most thinly settled region between Summerfield and Marietta. In early years he drove a team to Zanesville, Wheeling and Marietta, hauling goods for the merchants of this section of country. The roads were very bad, and he always took an ax along in order to cut out fallen trees from the track, and frequently found a use for it. He married Martha McClintock, whose father, William McClintock, was an early settler near Summerfield. For his second wife he married Miss Cowles. He is the father of fifteen children, ten of whom his first wife bore. Mr. Heiddleston is a remarkably well preserved old man and is still strong both mentally and physically.

An old log school-house stood on the present William Heiddleston farm about fifty years ago, and was the earliest in the neighborhood. Alfred Ogle was an early teacher. The early schools were few, owing to the scattered condition of the settlement, and the children of the pioneers generally grew up with limited educational advantages.

Hezekiah Cousins, who lived to be upward of ninety years of age, was an early settler on the creek. Wesley Luke lived in the southern part of the township. James Clark came quite early. The western part of the town-

ship had few early settlers. There were many transient squatters, who abandoned their locations after a year or two, and left in search of more promising fields.

Thomas Morris and family came from England in 1830, and settled on the farm which John F. Morris, Esq., now owns. Here he had one of the early grist-mills run by horse-power. Andrew Morris, a brother of Thomas, came a little later.

Humphrey Pedicord was quite an early settler on the farm now occupied by W. Warren.

James Mitchell is one of the old residents. He has been living in the vicinity of his present home since 1837.

John Hesson, who now lives in Lawrence County, settled in this township quite early. Benjamin Hinton lived north of George Hupp, in 1843. Peter Gray was an early resident upon the present Shafer place. James Whitmore and Thomas Turner settled about 1840 on the farms where they died.

George Hupp, Sr., was one of the early hunters. He killed several elk, many deer, and once shot a panther. He also tanned and made powder, which he sold to the early settlers.

Philip Craig, an easy-going, honest man, somewhat peculiar in his ways, was among the early settlers. He was something of a hunter, and left the county after it became too thickly settled to suit him. In the same neighborhood lived two early settlers, each by the name of Samuel Dugan. David Ward lived and

died south of the Heiddleston farm. George Gillespie lived near.

Philip Kitts cleared the Watson farm above Middleburg. He owned the land on which the village is, and sold it to Church Tuttle and Liberty Curtis.

Henry Woods, an Englishman, was the first blacksmith of the township, and was an unusually good workman. He lived on Ales' Run, in the southern part of the township.

Church Tuttle, the founder of Middleburg, was a Yankee and a most excellent man. He was shrewd, intelligent and possessed excellent judgment. He was an early abolitionist, and was identified with the Underground Railroad, being one of its most active agents in this section. He served as justice of the peace a number of years. From here he went to Washington County, and recently died in Marietta.

Wesley Neptune came to Middleburg in 1845. For over forty years Mr. Neptune has been a resident of this section, and has been one of its prominent and progressive citizens.

Samuel S. Neptune was one of the pioneers of this part of the township. He located a farm near Middleburg, obtaining his deed from the government. He was a worthy citizen. He married Miss Mary Pickering, a Quakeress, and reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Elias P. Neptune, a son, was born in Monroe County, and is one of the thrifty farmers of the township; he owns the Andrew Morris homestead.

Thomas Morris, whose name is prominently mentioned elsewhere in

this chapter, was a native of England, and came to this country with his family, which consisted of his wife and four children: Andrew, Margaret, John F. and Jane, in the early part of 1830. For a few months they stopped in Virginia, where a daughter, Ann, was born to them. Christmas day, 1830, witnessed their arrival in Jefferson Township, then a new and sparsely settled region. Mr. Morris had entered a quarter section of land, the deed of which, signed by Andrew Jackson, is now in possession of his son, John F. On this farm the elder Morris lived until his decease in 1864. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and a leader in all matters. He served in many minor official positions, and was very generally esteemed. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Fairbrother, was the mother of ten children, six boys and four girls. John F. was born in England in 1826. He and a brother, Arius, are the only sons residing in the county. John F. resides in the old homestead. He is thought to be one of the oracles of the township, having been a resident for over a half century. He married Miss Cynthia Carmichael, a native of the township. They have eight children living.

Andrew Morris was born in Lancashire, England, in 1797 and emigrated to this country in 1829, and first settled near Germantown, Pa., where he found employment at his trade, that of a weaver. He came to Jefferson Township in 1836, and settled on the farm now owned by Elias Neptune, on which he was the first

settler, and where he lived until his decease. He married, in 1827, Miss Jane Hampson. She was born in Lancashire in 1807. They reared a family of five children, three sons: John, William and Thomas, and two daughters: Mary A. and Elizabeth. The pioneer life of Mr. and Mrs. Morris was replete with privations and hardships.

About 1833 Christian Huffman, a native of Germany, settled on Middle Creek, where he died. His children were Henry, Charles, John, William, Louisa and Lovina. Charles, William and Louisa (Pryor) are still living in the county. Mr. Huffman was the first of the native German settlers in Jefferson and Enoch Townships. The immigration to the latter township did not begin until 1836.

T. B. Tarleton is one of the old soldiers of Noble County. He was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with credit until his muster out. He is one of the reputable citizens of Middleburg and a worthy man.

A. A. Clymer, one of the prominent business men of Dexter City, was a native of Muskingum County, and came to Noble County when a young man, settling near Caldwell. In 1876 he removed to Dexter City, and in company with Mr. McKee opened a store of general merchandise. In 1878 the co-partnership was dissolved, Mr. Clymer continuing the business until his decease in 1884. Since this time his sons, Charles and G. W. Clymer, have successfully conducted the business and are consid-

ered to be among the most extensive and prosperous merchants in this section of the county. Charles, the senior member of the firm, was born in Washington County, Ohio, and is a young man highly esteemed as a correct and successful business man.

One of the conspicuous and familiar names in this section of the county is that of Samuel Hussey, who for many years was known as one of the most successful farmers and stock growers in the valley. He was born in Maine, in 1803, and came to Washington County with his parents when a lad. The elder Hussey was a small farmer and Samuel remained with him, as was the custom in those days, until he had attained his majority, when he commenced life for himself as a farm hand. For a time he was engaged in boating on the Ohio between Marietta and New Orleans. After he abandoned the river he came to Jefferson Township, and bought the farm on which he died. He was a worthy citizen and a successful farmer. He was twice married; his first wife, Miss Elmira Warren, died in 1843. In 1844 he married Miss Marrilla, a sister of his first wife. By the first marriage there were two children, Joseph and Elmira, by the second a son and daughter, Oscar and Jane, both of whom are deceased.

John J. Corp was one of the pioneers of this region. He was of English parentage and birth, and came to this State with his parents when a lad of nine years, and settled in Marietta. In 1835 he came to what is now Jefferson Township. While he was not the pioneer on the

farm on which he lived so many years, he was in reality the first settler. A man by the name of Doan had entered the land and made some slight improvements, but being unable to "pay out," Mr. Corp purchased his interest and improved the property. Mr. Corp was a reputable citizen and a man of strong religious proclivities. For over a half century he was a local preacher; he died in 1884. A daughter, Mrs. Hutchinson, resides on the homestead.

Dexter W. Sullivan, whose identification with Dexter City is given in this chapter, and after whom the place takes its name, was one of the first settlers and a conspicuous person in its history. He is one of those brave, self-sacrificing men who periled their lives to preserve what the pioneers had won. In 1862 he became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner and confined at Libby and Belle Isle for two months, where he contracted disease which rendered necessary his discharge on June 13, 1863.

The life of Richard S. Deal presents an excellent illustration of what can be accomplished by perseverance and economy under adverse circumstances. In 1834 he came to Barnesville, found employment on a farm, where he worked for three years, his compensation for the time being \$20 per year. From Barnesville he came to Summerfield, where he ultimately became a dealer in tobacco. Thence he removed to Colo-

rado, Noble County, where he engaged in merchandising and tobacco. In 1869 he came to Dexter City, where he built the first mill, which he operated for ten years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty years; has officiated as class-leader and steward.

The Morgareidge family were among the early pioneers of the county. They came from the State of Maine and settled on a farm adjoining the present site of Dexter City, in 1814. Burnham Morgareidge, who was four years of age at the time the family came to Ohio, died on the farm where he settled. His widow is still living. Their family consisted of nine sons and four daughters.

Parley C. Morgareidge was born November 18, 1837, and has followed railroading and other occupations. He first married Elizabeth Davis, who died in 1874, leaving five sons and two daughters. His second wife was Charlotte B. Magee, who died in 1885, leaving one child, Flora Belle, who died in infancy. January 19, 1887, he was again married to Mrs. Maria Yoemans, of Washington County. In 1861 Mr. Morgareidge entered the service in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out as sergeant at Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864. Among other battles, he was in the following noted engagements: Second Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. At the latter place he was detailed as sergeant, in charge of Divi-

sion Commissary, where he remained until mustered out. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Masonic and Independent Order Odd Fellows organizations, also the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican, and assistant inspector-general of the Grand Army of the Republic in Noble County.

S. S. Morgareidge, son of Burnham Morgareidge, was born in Noble County, in 1847, and has followed various occupations. In 1876 he married Cora M., daughter of E. P. Sullivan. They have one child, Mary A. Mrs. Morgareidge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Morgareidge is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a Democrat.

Frederick N. Morgareidge, son of Burnham Morgareidge, was born in Noble County, October 18, 1831. He followed farming until 1862, and in February of that year entered the service in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in the second battle of Bull Run. October 25, 1863, he was discharged on account of physical disability, occasioned by sickness. He is a Republican, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is at present a tinsmith in Dexter City; was postmaster eight years and nine months. Mr. Morgareidge married Rachael Cunningham. Children: Robert M., Salome A., Maggie P., and George W., (deceased), Ohio C., William A., Rosilla C., Recc F., Charles H. and Mary R., living.

Henry S. Williams, a native of Maryland, and a machinist by trade, removed from his native State to

Cincinnati, and eventually to Noble County, where he engaged in oil production. He enlisted in Company I, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was chosen second lieutenant and promoted to captain. He was shot in battle, and died five days later.

Halsee Williams, born April 3, 1848, is a machinist by trade. In 1871 he married Asenath Webber, who died in 1878, leaving one child—Henry Burton. He married for his second wife Emma Farley. Children: Julia A., J. W. and Frank Howard. Mr. Williams is class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, is a Republican and an Odd Fellow.

In 1827 I. F. Wilson, a native of Virginia, settled near Summerfield. He died March 6, 1883. His son, W. M. Wilson, was born in Noble County, September 16, 1843, and has followed farming and milling. In 1862 he joined Company B, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He served under Burnside at Knoxville, and under Kilpatrick from the battles of Atlanta and Savannah until the close of the war. He married, in 1866, Mary F., daughter of Judge Jonathan Dilley. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wilson has been marshal of Dexter City, and is now a member of the town council.

Josiah A. Bower, son of John and Sarah (McPeck) Bower, was born in Guernsey County, January 26, 1836, and removed with his parents

to Washington County when nine years of age. He worked at farming and also taught vocal music until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was discharged on account of physical disability January 10, 1865, after participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and other engagements. In 1858 he married Rachel A., daughter of Vincent Worstell, of Elk Township. They have three children: William Irwin, Edward Orville and Agnes Loella. The elder son is a teacher, and the younger, the agent of the Standard Oil Company at Macksburg. Mr. Bower is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. They keep the well-known and popular hotel at Dexter City.

S. J. Donaldson, of Dexter City, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1831. His parents, John H. and Delilah (Johnson) Donaldson, both natives of Pennsylvania, removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1836, and to Noble in 1866. Came to Dexter City in 1875. Mr. Donaldson enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Port Gibson and Raymond, and in several skirmishes. At Raymond he was wounded and taken prisoner; was removed to Libby Prison, and after his release therefrom was never fit for full service. He is a Republican, a mem-

ber of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has served as town marshal. In 1851 he married Nancy Callendine, who died in 1884. For his second wife he married Nan Dyer. Three boys and three girls were born to the first wife, and one boy and one girl to the second.

Minor M. Dye was born in Lawrence Township, Washington County, in 1844, and is a stock dealer by occupation. He enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 6, 1864, and was discharged July 10, 1865.

Daniel N. Brown, merchant at Dexter City, was born in Washington County in 1838. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company L, First Ohio Cavalry, and was honorably discharged in March, 1863. He married Phebe Caywood in 1864, and is the father of two children.

DEXTER CITY.

The town site of Dexter City was laid off into lots August 5, 1870, by R. W. St. John, surveyor, for Hiram Flanders, proprietor. David McKee's first addition (lots 20 to 33), was surveyed by George Bell, February 11, 1871; his second addition (lots 33 to 41), March 12, 1875; John Smithson's addition (lots 41 to 49), April 18, 1876; J. J. Shriver's addition (seven lots), surveyed by William Lowe, December 29, 1877; U. J. Cheshire's addition, surveyed April 20, 1882, by R. W. St. John. A part of the land on which the town

is built lies in Jackson Township, but the greater portion is in Jefferson.

The town was named after one of its well-known residents, Dexter W. Sullivan. Prior to the location of the town there were two houses here—the residences of R. S. Deal and Dr. T. M. McVay, and a steam grist-mill owned by R. S. Deal. The mill was built by James Rowland, Sr., about 1853.

The first building was a dwelling erected by Dexter W. Sullivan, in 1871. Mr. Sullivan afterward built another house and in it kept hotel for several years. He was the first hotel-keeper in the place.

The first store was opened by David McKee, in 1871, in the building now E. P. Sullivan's store. The second store was Campbell & Brown's, and the third, Thomas La Mott's hardware store. The first postmaster was Oscar W. Hussey. The office was established in 1872.

The town was built up by the railroad, which was completed to this point in the summer of 1871. Dexter had a rapid growth, attaining nearly to its present size within three years of its origin. The town is now an incorporated village, having one church, a good school building and a population of about 350. It is pleasantly situated, well built, and is a good business place. In the fall of 1886, the principal establishments of the town were as follows:

E. P. Sullivan, Stallings Bros., Clymer Bros., general stores.
Mugrage Bros., tinsmiths.
J. W. Kraps, druggist.

J. W. Danford, furniture dealer and undertaker.

D. N. Brown, M. Rucker, grocers.

William Barber, saddle and harness-maker.

S. J. Donaldson, barber.

J. W. Bower, hotel.

Wm. Wilson, C. Rice, steam grist-mills.

Chas. Ramsey, blacksmith and livery stable keeper.

Dr. J. W. Kraps, Dr. S. G. Wishard, physicians.

The town was incorporated in 1882.

SOCIETIES.

Odd Fellows.—Dexter City Lodge No. 496, Independent Order Odd Fellows, was instituted August 22, 1871, with the following charter members: G. J. Lund, Albert Tilton, Aaron Haines, L. D. Webber, W. P. Warren, James Burton, O. W. Hussey and John B. Sammons. The lodge now has a good membership and is prosperous. It owns a good hall and the building in which it is located, the whole being worth at least \$1,500. The present officers are R. B. Warren, Noble Grand; J. H. Renard, Vice-Grand; E. M. Johnson, recording secretary; E. A. Davis, permanent secretary; G. W. Clymer, treasurer.

Grand Army.—John M. Moseley Post, No. 470, Grand Army Republic, at Dexter City, was instituted July 8, 1884, by R. B. Brown, S. V. C., Department of Ohio, with the following charter members: W. L. Moseley, P. C.; J. M. Baker, S. V. C.; P. C. Mugrage, J. V. C.; J. W. Kraps, Surg.; Aaron Haines, Chap.; S. J.

Donaldson, O. D.; M. M. Dye, O. G.; S. G. Wishard, Q. M.; J. D. Newton, Adjt.; D. W. Sullivan, S. M.; J. A. Bower, Q. M. S.; W. R. Stewart, B. Ogle, E. Bramhall, Daniel Ross, D. A. Brown, Samuel Barber, F. G. Cunningham, John Carroll, James Coffield, Hebron Dyer, J. F. Fairhurst, W. J. King, F. N. Mugrage, J. F. Shuman, B. B. Tilton, J. W. Webber, Nathan B. Wharton, Jonathan Wheeler, E. F. Webber. The Post is now in good condition with forty-seven active members. The present officers are F. G. Cunningham, P. C.; Jonathan Wheeler, S.V. C.; George Wiley, J. V. C.; William McElfresh, Q. M.; B. B. Tilton, Adjt.; S. G. Wishard, Surg.; P. C. Mugrage, Chap.; S. J. Donaldson, O. D.; John Green, O. G.

CHURCHES.

Dexter Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal church at Dexter City was organized in 1872. The first service was conducted by Rev. Luther Timberlake in the school-house. The first class was small and Nathan B. Wharton was its leader. The church edifice, a frame building 30x45 feet, was erected about the year 1874, at a cost of about \$1,200, during the pastorate of Rev. A. D. McCormick, and dedicated under Rev. N. C. Worthington. The church now has ninety-eight members. Its present officers are Rev. B. F. Forsythe, pastor; T. D. Mooney and H. D. Williams, leaders; E. P. Sullivan, steward; Adam Shriver, E. P. Sullivan and Naaman Archer, trustees.

Middleburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1840 the Methodists erected a hewed log meeting-house, where the old cemetery is, south of Middleburg. Prior to that time a class had been formed which met in private houses and school-houses. Henry Enochs was the first class-leader. Other early members were Samuel Dugan and wife, Amos Spencer and wife, McCaffrey and wife, Alfred Ogle and wife, and Samuel S. Neptune and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Neptune are now the oldest members. The first ministers were Jacob Miller and Ludwell Petty. In 1861 a frame church was built in Middleburg and the log church abandoned. There are now about fifty members.

Middleburg Christian Church.—A meeting-house was erected by the Christian denomination near Middleburg in 1879. Meetings were held in the neighborhood some years earlier. The church is now without a pastor. Owing to the removal of its leading members, the church has now only a small membership. The house was erected during the ministerial labors of Revs. Cash and Singer. The Morrison family were among the most active in organizing the church.

MIDDLEBURG.

Middleburg, a small but enterprising village, is situated on Middle Creek, in the northern part of Jefferson Township. It was laid out about 1844, by Church Tuttle. The southern part of the village was laid out by Joseph Moredick. Church Tut-

tle was a native of Vermont, and came to Middleburg from the vicinity of Carlisle, where his parents were early settlers.

Among the early settlers of the village were Jesse Reinard, who worked for Tuttle; Irvin McKinney, who erected one of the first houses, and worked at shoemaking; William Miller, also a shoemaker; Eli Pickering, a carpenter, and others. Reinard afterward worked at blacksmithing, and was succeeded by Samuel Marshall.

Church Tuttle was the first merchant and the first postmaster, a post-office being established soon after the village was founded. He was justice of the peace for several years. Tuttle engaged quite extensively in tobacco packing, which finally resulted unprofitably. Charles Heidlebach was also a tobacco merchant for several years, and after him Alfred and Felix Ogle. Over four hundred hogsheads per year were once packed in Middleburg.

Alfred Ogle, who represented Monroe County in the legislature in 1856-8, in partnership with Felix Ogle, succeeded Church Tuttle in the mercantile business. Alfred Ogle was a very prominent citizen and a local preacher of the Methodist church. He was also one of the early school-teachers in this vicinity. He and his brother Felix died in Middleburg.

Middleburg has been a good trading point from its earliest years. In 1846 Wesley Neptune started a tannery here, which was continued by him and his sons until 1885. He did

a good business. Shoemaking was carried on quite extensively by Edward P. Sullivan, who employed several hands, working up the products of the tannery.

The present business interests of the place are as follows:

C. H. Laws, Young & Lanam, merchants.

F. M. Shaklee, steam flouring-mill.

Mrs. Ahrendts, hotel.

A. S. Sullivan and George Eichhorn, blacksmiths.

Thomas Tarleton and William Gregory, shoemakers.

Dr. A. Andrus, physician.

E. B. Moseley, dentist.

Wesley Neptune, an old resident, first visited the site of Middleburg in 1834. A sugar grove then covered the ground on which the village now stands, and all the surroundings were of the wildest sort. Settlers in the adjoining country were few and the improvements small.

Middleburg has long been noted for the excellence of its schools. It has a fine large two-story school-building, erected in 1873, which would do credit to a much larger place. The first school-house, also a two-story building, was erected about 1858 and was then the best in the county. It was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present house. William H. Pickett, now a minister of the Methodist church, organized the graded school and taught very successfully for several years, both in the public and in a select school. Leroy D. Brown, present State commissioner of schools, also taught in

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Middleburg schools, both select and public. The select schools were well attended.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

EDWARD P. SULLIVAN, one of the representative business men of the county, was born near Clarksburg, Harrison County, Va., September 22, 1829. His father, Strawther Sullivan, was an industrious mechanic. By two marriages he had a family of ten children, whom he supported by daily labor. At the age of eleven years Edward met with that irreparable loss, the death of his mother. After her death he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. His master was exacting and severe, and the apprenticeship of the boy was attended with many hardships and struggles. At the age of sixteen, having acquired his trade, he began life as a journeyman shoemaker in his native town. About 1848 his father died, and the support of the family devolved upon him, and for four years he was their entire support. His stepmother marrying again, he was relieved from his position as head of the family. Up to this time his life had been replete with poverty and privation, without education, except what he received in the school of observation and experience, and with little prospect of either social or business preferment, life seemed to be shorn of its pleasures, but despite the obstacles which beset his way, he was determined to better his condition in life and to conquer success at any cost. Soon an opportunity was offered to engage in business. A

gentleman by the name of Joseph L. Robinson, an uncle of John W. Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., proposed to furnish the capital (\$100) for the establishment of a shoe store, Edward to take charge of the business. The offer was eagerly accepted, and from this time he began to prosper. The co-partnership existed for about three years, in which time he accumulated \$750, a sum that seemed to him a competency. With his little fortune he came to Middleburg, where a brother, Dexter W., had already settled. Deeming it a good location he returned to Virginia, closed up his business and returned to Middleburg, where he remained for seventeen years. By industry and close attention to business he soon became forehanded, and he began to take a conspicuous position among the business men of the county. In 1872 he came to Dexter City, where he engaged in merchandising, in which he has since been successfully engaged. The life of Mr. Sullivan can justly be termed a successful one. Reared in poverty, without education, his way was so obstructed that one less resolute would have given up in despair. His career evidences the inevitable result of perseverance, industry and integrity. While Mr. Sullivan has obtained a well-won competency he has also been successful in the building of an enviable reputation, and it is but just to say that but few, if any, stand higher in the public esteem. He has been called at different times to the occupancy of positions of trust and responsibility. In

1861 he was elected county commissioner and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected. For over twenty years he has been the village magistrate. In his political convictions he is a Republican; originally, however, he was a Democrat, but the issues involved in the war placed him in the Republican ranks. He is a Methodist in religious belief, and a patron of all charitable and religious enterprises. During the war he took an active part in forwarding any war measures, and his time and money

were always at command. Four of his brothers, Dexter W., Isaac, Ebenezer and William A., were Union soldiers. The last three gave up their lives in defense of the cause. Mr. Sullivan has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Martha Ogle, whom he married in 1858, died in 1871. In 1873 he was again married, to Miss Amanda Humiston, of Washington County, Ohio. By the first union there was one child, Cora M. (Mugrage); by the second, two: Mattie C. and Ernest E.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JACKSON.

OLIVE GREEN TOWNSHIP, ORGANIZED IN 1819—CHANGE OF NAME—FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—TAXPAYERS IN 1826—AARON HUGHS THE FIRST SETTLER—HUNTING ADVENTURES, AND OTHER DETAILS OF PIONEER LIFE—REASONER'S RUN—SLOW PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT—AN ENGLISH COLONY ARRIVES IN 1817 AND DOUBLES THE POPULATION—THEIR ADVENTURES—SEVENTEEN INMATES OF ONE CABIN—THE EARLIEST FAMILIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—POLITICS IN EARLY YEARS—BELL-MAKING BY THE KEITHS—WILBUR SPRAGUE'S NARROW ESCAPE—SHOT BY AN INDIAN—STORES AND BUSINESS INTERESTS—CHURCHES.

OLIVE GREEN TOWNSHIP, named after its principal stream, was one of the original townships of Morgan County, organized in 1819, and then embraced as at present, a full congressional township. A few years later, on account of the political complexion of the township, its name was changed to Jackson. It is the only township in the county whose boundaries were not changed after the erection of Noble County in 1851.

Jonathan Hughes was commissioned justice of the peace for Olive Green Township, August 18, 1819, and served a full term. Moses Grandstaff was commissioned justice October 21, 1819. These were the first magistrates in the township.

The following list, copied from the Morgan County tax duplicate, gives the names of all owners of real estate in Olive Green Township (township 5, range 9), in the year 1836, and may therefore be regarded

as a complete list of the pioneer settlers of the township at that date:

William Allison, William Barton, James Britton, Henry Carroll, Joseph Carroll, Aaron Carroll, William Carroll, Peter Cadwell, Mary Cadwell, Ebenezer Cunningham, Jarvis Eddleston, John Farley, Aaron Hughs, Jonathan Hughs, George Johnson, Henry Gore, Jacob Jordan, Peter Keith, Benjamin Keith, George Legg, John and Thomas Merritt, William Olephant, William Roach, John B. Ripley's heirs, Wilbur Sprague's heirs, Abraham Secrest, Thomas Taylor, John Taylor, Peter Taylor, David Wallace, David Wilson. Number of acres, 3,638; value of land and houses, \$1,449; tax on the same, \$44.29.

Aaron Hughs was probably the first settler of the township. He was a native of Hardin County, Va., and a thorough backwoodsman. He came to Ohio in 1804, and located on Will's Creek, in Guernsey County. After making considerable improvements there, he sold out and removed to what is now Center Township, Morgan County. He sold his property on Will's Creek for \$500, and the money was stolen from him soon after, while he was stopping at a tavern. He lived two years on Olive Green Creek, in Morgan County, then sold out his improvement for \$150, and with \$80 of this, made an entry of the land in Jackson Township, on which he lived and died. The year of his settlement in this township was either 1811 or 1812.

He was chiefly engaged in hunting and trapping, and was expert in the use of the rifle. Equipped with a gun and a pocket compass and accompanied only by his faithful dog, he was at home anywhere in the forest. He killed deer and sold venison hams at twenty-five cents each; got \$2 and upward for the scalp of each wolf killed; and from skin, bounties and meat made more money than any pioneer could who devoted himself solely to farming. Hughs killed four large buck elk after coming to this township, and his son James killed another. These were the last elk ever seen in the western part of the county.

Aaron Hughs had a family of seven sons and five daughters. The names of his children were Phebe, Josie, Polly, Lucy, Rebecca, James, Amos, Gabriel, Aaron, Jonathan, William and John. Of these Gabriel is the only one now living in the county. William, John and Lucy still survive, and are residents of Iowa.

Gabriel Hughs was born in Hardin County, Va., in 1801, and has resided in Ohio since he was three years old. He has had far more experience in dealing with the world than usually falls to citizens of a new country; also more extensive acquaintance with the difficulties and hardships that pioneers have to encounter. Mr. Hughs is still vigorous and healthy and delights to narrate his early adventures. For fifteen years he peddled bells for the Keiths, traveling through northern Ohio and parts of Indiana. At first he went on horse-

back; then as business grew better, with a wagon. The bells found a ready sale almost everywhere and the business was profitable. Mr. Hughs has owned and conveyed a very large amount of real estate during his lifetime.

In his boyhood Gabriel Hughs followed hunting with as much enjoyment as that occupation afforded to his father. Once his father shot and killed an old bear not far from his home, and the cubs which accompanied her, ran up a tree. Returning home for an ax, he went back to the place where the dead bear lay, attended by his sons, Amos and Gabriel, and his brother Jonathan. The cubs were seen on the ground but ran up a tree as the party approached. The tree was soon felled and four cubs were secured—three alive and one dead. Gabriel took a cub in his arms to carry home. After he had walked some distance the young bear became uneasy, manifested a desire to get down, and finally bit its captor. Gabriel threw it down and kicked it to death. One of the cubs was kept until three years old, becoming very tame so that it could be led about by a rope around its neck. Mr. Hughs finally sold it for \$3 and a pen-knife.

When a boy of sixteen, Gabriel Hughs was accidentally shot by Timothy Gates while the two were deer-hunting. The boy was shot in the face and his jaw broken. His companion carried him to the nearest cabin, where he remained until the next morning, when he was carried home on a quilt and featherbed. He

was five miles from home when the accident happened. Mr. Hughs still carries the scar.

Jonathan Hughs was a brother of Aaron, and came to the township a few years later. He married in Muskingum County, settled in Guernsey County and came thence to Jackson Township, where he served many years as justice of the peace. His children were Sarah, Leah, Eliza, Mary, Rebecca, Abraham and James.

Reasoner's Run derives its name from a hunter named Reasoner, who came from Guernsey County, built a camp on this stream and remained here for some time hunting and trapping. This was long before the township had any permanent settlers.

The settlement of this township was of slow growth. Many pioneers were afraid of hill-farms, thinking the land worthless, or nearly so, and therefore this region had few attractions for them. The township is now well improved, and the farmers generally are prosperous.

In 1817, the arrival of several English families nearly doubled the population of the township. The members of this colony were Peter Taylor and his family, his brother John, a bachelor, Thomas Taylor, with a large family, Peter Cadwell and his family, together with his brothers, Richard, John and James, single men. two sisters, Margaret and Alice, and their mother, Mary Cadwell, Peter Gore and one son and two daughters. In all there were over thirty persons. Three only of these immigrants are now living—John Taylor, of Crooked

Tree; Mary Keith (*nee* Taylor), of Keith's, and James Taylor, son of Thomas, now in Illinois.

These English pioneers left Liverpool on a sailing vessel, and were sixty days on the ocean. They landed at Philadelphia, and after remaining about two weeks making preparations for their journey into the western wilds, started for Pittsburgh in two road wagons, each drawn by six horses. At Pittsburgh they bought a flat-boat, loaded themselves and their goods upon it, and started down the Ohio, some of the men rowing a part of the time to make better speed than the current afforded. They were intending to go to Cincinnati, then in the "far West," but falling in with one of the Keiths at Marietta, were led to abandon their purpose, through his account of the cheap and fertile lands yet unentered in Jackson Township. Accordingly, they sold their flat-boat at about one-half its original cost, and all came to the township and began the difficult and laborious task of subduing the forest and making themselves a home. Their inexperience caused the difficulties and hardships of pioneer life to assume mammoth proportions; but relying upon the old maxim, "Where there is a will there is a way," they betook themselves bravely to their unfamiliar tasks, and soon had their cabins and clearings made and in good order. During nearly a year Thomas Taylor and his wife with their ten children, John Taylor, the bachelor, and Peter Taylor, his wife and two children all lived in the same cabin.

In the day time they could get along quite conveniently, as some members of the family were usually out of doors at work, but at night they found their quarters to be rather close.

Thomas Taylor settled on Big Run the year after he came, and there lived and died. His sons were John, Thomas, Peter and James. John amassed a good property, and died on Big Run.

Peter Taylor's children at the time of his arrival were John and Margaret. A son, Peter, was born later, and is still living in the West. John Taylor, oldest son of Peter Taylor, Sr., was born in England, January 1, 1814, and is still living. He has been a resident of Jackson Township since 1817, and is a worthy and respected citizen. His uncle John, who was one of the pioneer immigrants, died a bachelor.

Peter Gore was a widower when he came to this country. He lived on the creek, near the old Hughs' farm. His children were Henry, Mary and Ellen. James Cadwell, after his marriage, settled where John Wilson now lives. Peter Fernley came from England a few years later, married one of the Cadwell girls and settled in the township. James Britton, another Englishman, came to the township soon after the Taylors. He was an elderly man, and died shortly after his arrival. One day as he was out with a neighbor looking through the woods, chancing to hear a cow-bell, he said in all seriousness, "I was not aware that you had a church here."

According to the recollection of John Taylor, the Hughses, Keiths, Carrolls, Wilbur Sprague and his family, the Merritts, and perhaps one or two others, were all that had settled in the township prior to 1817.

Marietta was the nearest trading place for these pioneers until Robert McKee opened a store at Olive, and Colonel Enoch S. McIntosh (still living) another at Ludlow. Rainey's mill at Macksburg was the only convenient mill, and that was often stopped for want of water. About 1829 a horse-mill was erected at Peter Taylor's; Ebenezer Cunningham, who lived near where Dexter City now is, and John Morgareidge were the millwrights.

George Carroll, a fine old man, who had served his country in the Revolutionary War, came from Will's Creek, in Guernsey County, and entered three quarter-sections of land on Reasoner's Run. He used to say that at the battle of Brandywine he and another comrade were the sole survivors out of all his regiment. His sons were Henry, Joseph, William and Aaron. A few representatives of the Carroll family still remain in the township.

Lewis Waller was an early settler, and lived on the school section. He was originally from Pennsylvania, but came here from Will's Creek. His brothers, Jesse, David, John and William, lived for a time on Big Run. Most of the Wallers went west. The Merritts also came from Will's Creek, and were intermarried with the Waller family. Daniel Merritt

married Jane Waller, and John Merritt married Polly.

Moses Grandstaff, one of the first justices of the peace, was only a brief resident of the township. He married a sister of Lewis Waller. Jonathan Hughs, for many years the magistrate of the township, was a fine man and a leading citizen. Instead of encouraging litigation for his own emolument, he always sought to have his neighbors settle their disputes without resorting to legal measures. Many a dispute brought before him was amicably adjusted by the Squire's friendly advice without trial. The Squire lost his fees, but that did not trouble him if he could make two enemies friends.

Wilbur Sprague, son of one of the Washington County pioneers, came to the township about 1814, and settled on a farm adjoining that of Aaron Hughs. His adventures in the Indian War are elsewhere mentioned.

George Legg came about the same time, and made an entry of eighty acres. He was a Virginian, and a shoemaker by trade.

THE KEITHS.—Peter and Benjamin, were among the most prominent early settlers. They came about 1817, and took up farms. They were Pennsylvanians, and had lived on Tick Hill for a short time before removing here. Both were blacksmiths and bell-makers. Benjamin was the grandfather of W. B. Keith, Esq.

The Jordans were early settlers on Will's Creek, about five miles from Cambridge. Afterward he removed to the headwaters of Duck

Creek, near Hiramshurg, where their descendants still remain. Jacob was the father, and he came to Jackson Township. He had nine sons and two daughters. Jacob and Isaac (twins), Elijah and David, were among his sons who resided several years in this township.

Charles Moore and Jeremiah Wilson, were among the first teachers in the township. Probably the first school-house was built near the western line of the township.

An early school was taught in a cabin in the Hughs and Gore neighborhood. Williams was the name of the teacher. Soon after a school was taught by a man named Wickham, in a cabin on Reasoner's Run. At an early date a log school-house was erected on the school section.

Jacob Miller, who lived in the school section, was an early blacksmith, and a good workman, but intemperate.

The honor of having cast the first Republican or anti-Democratic vote in Jackson Township is claimed by several. Gabriel Hughs says that Nathan Shockley (who lived as a squatter on Reasoner's Run) was the first Whig voter and for many years the only one.

John Taylor was an early justice of the peace. George Baker was a justice of the peace and a leading citizen for many years.

Until 1828 the township was a political unit—solidly Democratic. The Cadwells, Taylors, and other English settlers after becoming naturalized, voted against the Jacksonians, and thus the political strength

of the latter was somewhat modified. It is related by one of the prominent early politicians that as he saw several anti-Jackson Englishmen approaching the polls in a body on election day, he cried with an oath, "Here comes the British army!"

David Wilson, who married a Carroll, was an early resident, and lived on Reasoner's Run.

John B. Ripley was among the first settlers. His descendants are still here. Hiram Ripley, his son, lived in the township several years, then moved away.

David Waller lived a number of years on the Wilson farm. He had a large family, most of whom went west. His brother Lewis was also an early resident of the township and died here.

John and Thomas Merritt were among the earliest settlers on Big Run. James and David, sons of Thomas, are still residents of the township.

William and Daniel Roach first settled on the Muskingum River, afterward removing to Big Run. William was killed by the falling of a tree, some years since.

The early settlers found it very difficult to procure sufficient salt for their use. On one occasion Peter Cadwell went to Olive with three bushels of wheat. This he sold to Thorla & McKee for one bushel of salt, Mr. McKee stating that he did not particularly want the wheat, but would take it to oblige Mr. Cadwell, since he had brought it so far for the purpose of trading it.

William Allison was an early set-

tlar in the southern part of the township, on a farm adjoining that of Thomas Taylor.

John Farley lived on Big Run, and at one time operated a little horse-mill there.

Among the early settlers of the township were Peter and Benjamin Keith, from Pennsylvania, the former a soldier of 1812. They took up a quarter section of land, which is still in possession of their descendants. They were blacksmiths and bell-makers. They made many bells, which were sold to the early settlers for miles around. Peter was twice married—first to Miss Dickey, by whom he had four children: Benjamin, Robert, Elizabeth and John; and, second, to Miss Mary Taylor, who bore eight sons and two daughters. Mr. Keith was a very devout man, and through his efforts an early church was erected at Keith's.

Philip W. Keith, next to the oldest of the children of Peter and Mary Keith, was born in Jackson Township in 1827, and resided in the township until 1873, when he removed to Dexter City, his present home. He was for a time engaged in oil-producing. Mr. Keith married Miss Mary A. Shinn and is the father of two children: Charles W. (deceased) and Henrietta. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

The great-grandfather of Pardon C. Keith was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and spent his fortune for the patriot cause. His grandfather was an early settler near Beverly, and his father a pioneer of

Jackson Township. Pardon Cook Keith was born at Keith's in 1834. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Wilson, who died in 1859, leaving one child—William Elvin. In 1860 he married Susan Coffee. Children: Clara F., Leon W., Mary E., Lewis, Charles, Willard O., Orien W., Asa A., Pardon E. and Raymond C. Mr. Cook is a Democrat and a member of the Odd Fellows and Masons. He has held the office of justice of the peace and other township trusts.

W. B. Keith, a well-known citizen, was born September 11, 1856, on the farm which he now owns and where his parents and grandparents lived before him. His grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, entered the land and reared his family here. W. B. Keith is a Democrat, and a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and Encampment. He has served as justice of the peace for seven years. In 1883 he married Sarah A. Reed, of Sharon, and they have one child—Harry W.

John B. Sprague is a descendant of one of the early pioneers of Washington County, who came to Ohio when the settlers were in constant peril from the Indians. His father, Wilbur Sprague, a native of New York, came to Ohio at the age of fifteen, and lived at the fort or block-house in the vicinity of where Beverly now is. One morning when milking he was surprised by nine Indians, eight of whom fired at him. One bullet hit his back and passed entirely through his body, carrying a brass button from his garments ahead of it. This took place near

the entrance of the garrison. He was carried into the fort by his uncle. He recovered after two years of suffering. He married and settled in Jackson Township among its early pioneers. J. B. Sprague was born in 1818, on the farm where he now lives. In 1843 he married Harriet Thorla. Children: Violetta, Eliza, Phebe M., Sarah S. and Benjamin W.

John Smithson, or Squire Smithson, as he is familiarly known, was born one mile below Macksburg, Washington County, in 1828. He was reared as a farmer, which avocation he has since followed. Although he is not a politician, he has given proper attention to political matters. In 1880 he was elected county commissioner, serving one term of three years. He is a worthy member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Adeline L., daughter of James Dalton. She died in 1871. For his second wife he married Miss Jane J., daughter of John Hutchins. By the first marriage there were two boys and five girls; by the second, one son.

Angus McDonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1829, and came to America with his parents in 1832, arriving at Olive Green Creek August 10. Mr. McDonald has followed farming, and is a minister of the Christian church. He married Rachel Stevens in 1852, and they have seven children living. Mr. McDonald enlisted October 9, 1861, in the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; veteranized in Jan-

uary, 1863, and was mustered out a captain at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, sieges of Corinth and of Vicksburg, Decatur, Resaca, Kingston, Kenesaw, and in Sherman's march to the sea. At Decatur, Ga., he was twice wounded. Few Noble County soldiers have a better military record.

Reuben Simons, son of a Revolutionary soldier, settled in 1835 on the farm which he still occupies. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1805; married Esther Wells in 1829, and is the father of seven children, five of whom are still living: Thomas (deceased), Patience (deceased), Alfred, Content, Antha, Mary and Serene. Mr. Simons has been a member of the Christian church from early manhood. His father was a pioneer at Marietta, and while in company with R. J. Meigs (afterward governor), was shot and severely wounded by an Indian.

David R. Way was born in Jackson Township November 5, 1846. His parents were natives of England. Mr. Way has followed farming. He was married in 1866 to Rebecca J. Smith, of Sharon Township, and their children are Cora, Charles and Emmet. Mrs. Way is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Way is a Republican and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

William M. Way was born in 1862, on the Way homestead. His father died suddenly in 1880, while on his way from Dexter City to Marietta. In 1885 W. M. Way married Mary

Reed, daughter of Isaac Reed, of Sharon Township. They have one child—Catherine A. Edward E. Way was born in 1851; married Tacy Mathews in 1872.

John Delancy was born on Will's Creek and came to Jackson Township in 1835, when one year of age. His father cast the first Whig vote that was ever cast in the township. There were other Whigs, but until the advent of Mr. Delancy they were not permitted to vote. In 1858 John Delancy married Elizabeth Mitchell. Children: Ada, Boyd and Margaret.

William Henry Mayguckin, merchant at Ridge, Jackson Township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and came to Jackson Township with his parents in 1849. He has followed farming, and for nine years has been engaged in the mercantile business. In 1866 he married Martha E. Willis, of Jackson Township. Their children are Mary C. and Clara W. The family belong to the Methodist church. Mr. Mayguckin enlisted in October, 1861, in Company D, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was never absent from duty for a day, and never asked for leave of absence. He was in many noted engagements, among which were New Madrid, the battle and siege of Corinth, Decatur, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, etc.

Philip M. Smith was born in 1829. His ancestors were from New England and his paternal grandfather and one son were drowned in the sound of Martha's Vineyard. His father and his grandfather, Tilton,

came to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1819, and thence to Olive Township. Mr. Smith has been a farmer and a merchant. In 1854 he went to California, where he remained five years. In 1863 he married Margaret Taylor. Her father, John Taylor, settled in this township in 1816. They have one child—Millie E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Smith is a Republican.

George H. Nichols is a descendant of an old family, his grandparents having settled in Ohio about 1826. He was born in Beverly, Washington County, in 1857, and for several years has been a successful teacher in Noble County. He also works at carpentry. Mr. Nichols is a Republican, but has served as township clerk in Jackson—a sufficient proof of his popularity.

Robert M. Kelley was born in Sharon Township in 1842. His father was a native of Maryland. At the age of eighteen, in October, 1861, Robert enlisted in Company K, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged after serving four years and seven months. He was at Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Holly Springs, Little Rock, White River, Mark's Mill, Saline River, Mobile, and in many other engagements. He lost his health in the army, and his sight became seriously impaired. In 1868 he married Martha E. Foreman. Children: Elmer J., born 1869, died 1880; three infant boys, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mahlon A. Look was born in Noble County in 1858. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Maryland. They came to this county from Guernsey. Mahlon has been a teacher and a farmer. In 1869 he married Venora C. Dixon of Washington County. Their children are Elza M. and Elsie M. Mr. Look is a Republican, and has been township clerk. He is at present the teacher at Crooked Tree (November, 1886).

Philip Ritzer was born in Prussia in 1834; came to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1851, and to Noble County in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served three years and was discharged in 1865. He was at Chickamauga, where his garments were riddled with bullets, at Hoover's Gap, Resaca, Marietta, and in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea. He married Melissa H. Lovett, of Harriettsville, and is the father of six children, four of whom are living.

Oscar Mathews came to Crooked Tree in 1865, from Morgan County. His parents came in 1838 from Loudoun County, Va., to Center Township in Morgan County, where Oscar was born. His father was a school-teacher for thirty years. The subject of this notice is a carpenter by trade. He is now postmaster and merchant at Crooked Tree. Three of his brothers were in the late war and have since died from wounds and other disabilities incurred in the service. Oscar married Eliza James, of Washington County, in 1862. Chil-

dren: Eva, Benjamin L., Jennie and Lottie R. Mr. Mathews is a Republican, and has been township trustee.

Angus Bell was born in Olive Township, May 13, 1833. His parents and grandparents were among the early settlers of Noble County. His father, born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1804, married and settled in Noble County in 1825. Angus Bell has followed farming, teaching and the mercantile business. He has followed the latter occupation at Keith's since 1865. In 1867 he married Mary A. Hughes, of Morgan County. Children: Ida W. and Amon Edward. Mr. Bell is a Republican and an Odd Fellow. He has been postmaster at Keith's since 1869.

J. W. Tilton came from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and settled at Three Forks, Olive Township. His son, Isaac L. Tilton, now a farmer in this township, was born in Olive Township, June 19, 1837. He enlisted in 1864, in the hundred days' service, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In 1866 he married Serena S. Simons. They have one child—Arthur L. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are members of the Christian church.

Rev. George Willis was born in Licking County in 1813; his father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came to the State in 1812; in 1818 the family removed to Washington County, Ohio, where they settled upon a tract of unimproved land. Here the mother died in 1869, the father in 1873. They were subjected

to the hardships of the early times and suffered many privations. The elder Willis was a great hunter and had many thrilling adventures. One night he heard a goose make a peculiar noise; taking his ax, he went out and seeing some large animal, which he supposed was a neighbor's dog, he killed it on the spot; an examination revealed the fact that it was a large panther. Rev. George Willis was married in 1835, to Miss Christiana Skipton, and came to this township in 1858; for over fifty years he has been a minister of the Gospel. He has also served his townsmen as trustee for six years and as magistrate for twenty-one years.

H. S. Willis came to Jackson Township in 1858. He was born in 1854, in Washington County, Ohio. He has followed school-teaching and farming. In 1876 he married Sarah E. Mincks of Jackson Township. Children: Nellie B. (deceased), Lillian M., Letha A. (deceased), Harry H. and Freddie H. Mr. and Mrs. Willis belong to the Methodist Protestant church.

Sidney J. Glidden was born in Washington County in 1837. His parents and grandparents were among the early settlers of Olive Township. Sidney enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving eighteen months re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in several noted engagements. In 1863 he married Nancy McKittrick. They have eight children.

Walter Shinn was born in Jackson

Township in 1865 and is a farmer. His parents and grandparents were Virginians. His father came to Ohio, settled on Will's Creek and thence came to Noble County. There were nine sons and three daughters in the family.

M. B. Danford is a son of Samuel Danford, of Sharon Township, and was born in 1856. Since 1883 he has devoted himself to the practice of veterinary surgery. He is the only surgeon of the kind in this section. He married Lizzie Stevens, of Morgan County, in 1876 and they have one child — Minta. Dr. D. is an Odd Fellow and a Republican.

James Willey, the oldest of a family of thirteen children, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1818, and came with his parents to Noble Township in 1819. He has followed milling and farming. In 1841 he married Emily, daughter of Benjamin Thorla, of Noble Township. Children: William McKee, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Benjamin H. and Jesse P. Elizabeth died in 1880, at the age of thirty-five. Mr. Willey is a Democrat. Both he and his wife belong to the Universalist church.

James Long was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1846. His father was born in Washington County, Pa., and his mother in Washington County, Ohio. In February, 1864, James Long enlisted in Company K, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in many battles and skirmishes. At Mark's Mill, on the Saline River, in Arkansas, he was captured and taken to Camp Flood, Tyler, Tex.,

where he suffered the hardships of prison life for ten months. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in 1866. In 1872 he married Phebe Merritt, of Jackson Township. Children: Virgie M. and Alvah H. Mrs. Long is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Long is a farmer and a Democrat.

John M. Danford was born in Monroe County, March 30, 1844, and came to Jackson Township, Noble County, in 1867. February 6, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1866 he married Delia C. Mitten. Children: George W., Oscar S., Mary M., Joseph W., John T., Charles M. (deceased), James T., Forrest C. (deceased), Chloe R., Sarah and Sherman. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Danford is a Republican and has served as township trustee.

Abner J. Davis was born at South Olive in 1838. His father, a native of Maine, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Lucinda Mayhew, a native of Martha's Vineyard, whose father, Frederick Mayhew, was a landscape painter and sailor. The family came to Ohio in 1834. A. J. Davis married Margaret Teters in 1860. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living.

Benjamin R. Parrish, son of Stephen Parrish, of Sharon Township, was born in Sharon Township in 1847 and is a farmer by occupation. In 1873 he married Phebe Keyser, of

Sharon Township. Of their six children five are living: James R., Isaac S., Richard S., Sarah A. and Belva A.

Church Benjamin Morris was born in Noble County in 1859. His parents and his grandparents were early settlers in the county, and his father is now a merchant in Beverly. The subject of this notice has followed farming and the mercantile business. In 1877 he married Nancy E. Hughes, of Morgan County. Children: Jesse M., Minor P., Nellie B. and Bertha. Mr. Morris is a Republican. He has been township treasurer and is a member of the Odd Fellows.

John Misel was born in Guernsey County, in 1818. His father, John Misel, was a German, an early settler in that county, and a soldier in the War of 1812. John Misel is a farmer in Jackson Township. He married Harriet Delancey in 1839 and is the father of fourteen children, three of whom are dead.

James Ogle, a native of Ireland, and his wife Ann (Dixon), who was born in New York State, were among the early settlers of Olive Township. Mr. Ogle was assessor of Morgan County two terms. He was the father of ten children. Benjamin C. Ogle, now of Jackson Township, was born in Olive Township in 1827, and is a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Company B, and served until his discharge at the close of the war. He was present at the siege of Knoxville; at the rebel surrender at Cumberland Gap; in the skirmishing at Nashville; in the Rousseau raid and Atlanta siege;

with Sherman in his raid and the "march through Georgia."

John S. Mincks was born in Jackson Township, April 16, 1845; son of Hiram and Eliza (Shipley) Mincks, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. He is a prominent and influential citizen; has served in various township offices — trustee, assessor, etc.—and is the present justice of the peace. He is steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, and superintendent of the Sabbath school. March 17, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Nestor Hardin, of Jackson Township. They have had two children: Irvin E., living, and Emmet Otes, deceased.

About 1835 James Farley and Peter Keith opened a store near the present hamlet of Keith's. Jonathan Gibbs was their clerk. This was the first store in the township. About ten years later Amos Smith opened a store where Angus Bell now lives, and there has been a store at Keith's ever since. B. M. Leland kept store several years about a quarter of a mile further down the road.

After Amos Smith came P. W. Keith, John Ray, George Baker, Dye & Tilton, Yarnall Bros., Baker & Keith, and Benton Baker, successively. The Leland store was successively conducted by Leland, J. C. Tilton & Co., D. K. Paxton, S. G. Jordan and Bell & Keith, the last named firm consisting of Angus Bell, R. G. Bell and Adam Keith. This firm began business in 1865, and in 1866 removed to the present location. After fourteen years, the firm changed to Bell & Hughes (Angus

Bell and J. P. Hughes). Since 1881 the style of the firm has been Bell & Morris (Angus Bell and C. B. Morris). Theirs is now the only store in the place.

Keith & Cunningham opened a store in 1881, and were succeeded by Charles Phillis, who went out of business in 1885.

The postoffice at Keith's was established about the year 1835.

A steam saw-mill was built in 1855, and in 1861 a grist-mill, by P. W. Keith. These mills are still operated, and have been owned by P. C. Keith since 1873.

About 1848 Asa Lang started a small store near where Oscar Matthews now is. Next came William Morris, where John W. Taylor now is. He was succeeded by Thomas Morris. Dr. William Boyd built the store now kept by J. B. Davis. Taylor & Sons succeeded Boyd and also Morris. Afterward the firm became P. S. Taylor, then Taylor & Smith, succeeded by John W. Taylor. P. S. Taylor carried on the mercantile business for ten years where J. B. Davis now is.

The first blacksmith at Crooked Tree was John Black. The present one is Ithamer Martin. Wesley W. Reed, saddler, lived here for twenty-five years, then moved to Morgan County. The shoemakers are Albert and William McKendrie. Elijah, their father, lived here and worked at the same trade several years.

Crooked Tree postoffice was established about 1860. James R. H. Smith was the first postmaster.

The little village of Jacksonville

(Crooked Tree postoffice) was laid out by James H. Steadman. The survey was made by George Bell, May 25, 1854.

Dungannon, a projected village on section 30 of township 5, range 9, was laid out by Nathan H. Essex. George Bell made the survey June 17, 1856. The name of the "city" does not appear either on State or county maps, but the place survives as Ridge postoffice. A store is kept at this point by W. H. Mayguckin.

The stores in Jackson Township, January 1, 1887, were as follows: William H. Mayguckin, Dungannon (Ridge postoffice); Bell & Morris, Keith's; J. B. Davis, John W. Taylor, general merchants, Crooked Tree; Oscar Matthews, grocer and postmaster, Crooked Tree.

CHURCHES.

Three Methodist Episcopal churches—Crooked Tree, Williamson's and Shafer's—the Haines United Brethren church and the Methodist Protestant church at Keith's, are the churches of Jackson Township.

United Brethren Church.—Jesse Haines was the founder of the United Brethren church, and W. W. Stringer one of its early prominent members. The organization is an old one, and the church one of the old-fashioned log buildings. The present membership is small.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—A Methodist class was organized and met at Peter Taylor's for many years. About 1848 a log meeting-house was erected at Crooked Tree. In 1872 the present frame church, 32 by

50 feet, was erected at a cost of about \$1,400. The present membership is about fifty. Among the leading early members of this church were Elias Rainey, Samuel Boone, William P. Davis, Shubal Smith, Daniel Wagner, Samuel Hale, Rev. John S. Corp and their families. Daniel Wagner, John and James Waller, Worthington Tilton and W. W. Reed are among former class-leaders. Philip Smith has been leader for twenty years.

The Williamson Methodist Episcopal church had a log meeting-house erected at about the same time the Crooked Tree log church was built. About 1871 the present church was dedicated. It cost about \$1,200. The present membership is about seventy-five. This church is named for Samuel Williamson, an early and prominent member. Jere Smith, John Mincks, Andrew Martin and William Rainey were early members. Jere Smith, J. M. Smith and Andrew Martin were early class-leaders.

The Shafer Methodist Episcopal church was an old log building, recently replaced by a small frame house. Samuel Shafer, William Darrah, Samuel Johnson, Enoch Swigley, the Allertons and others were early members, Samuel Shafer and Samuel Johnson being among the most prominent. The present membership is small. This church is on the Mount Olive circuit. The Crooked Tree and Williamson churches are on the Dexter City circuit.

Methodist Protestant Church.—A Methodist Episcopal class was organized very early in the vicinity of

Keith's, and a log meeting-house was erected as early as 1834. About 1862 the congregation became Methodist Protestant.

It was fully organized April 17, 1864, by Rev. George Willis. The original members were Jacob Foreman, Elizabeth Foreman, Peter and Matilda Brown, W. B. and Sarah Reaney, May Keith, Adaline Cutler, Philip W. Keith, Mary Keith, Samuel and Lucinda Sailor, Mordecai Ghrist, George and Christiana Willis and John and Ruth Haga. The first trustees were W. B. Reaney, Samuel Sailor and Philip W. Keith. The succession of pastors has been Revs. George Willis, Wm. Sears, Ogle, Ansley Blackburn, Wm. Sears, R. S. Welch, Wilson, McKiever, Wm. Betts, John Clark, J. B. McCormick, W. H. Gay, John Baker, S. A. Fisher, M. V. Shuman and T. J. West. First church edifice built in 1865 at a cost of about \$900; present membership, sixty-four; Sabbath school, forty-five.

ODD FELLOWS.

Keith Lodge.—Keith Lodge, No. 466, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted October 14, 1870. The charter members were Adam Keith, P. C. Keith, John Hughs, George Baker, Thomas W. Phillis, David Bell, William Donaldson, A. W. Willis, Peter Gore, William Reaney and Shubal Hutchins. The lodge now has about eighty members. The hall was built in 1884 at a cost of about \$1,300. The lodge-room is neatly and well furnished and the lodge is prosperous. The

present value of the entire lodge property is not far from \$3,000. The present officers are Benjamin Danford, N. G.; Gilead McKee, V. G.; Abraham Shriver, secretary; James Foreman, P. S., and W. B. Keith, treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM F. WAY, the first of this name to settle in Noble County, was born in England and came to the United States in 1820 with his family of wife and two children, a son and a daughter. He landed in Norfolk, Va., thence came to Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, where he followed his trade, that of a blacksmith, until his removal to Wood County, Va., where he died in 1846. He was an honest, industrious man of unquestioned integrity, and highly esteemed for his sturdy manhood; the daughter died in 1820. The son, Edward T., was born in England in 1812; his youth and early manhood were passed amid the rough experiences of pioneer days, and in early life he learned to rely on his own efforts. The family were poor, and for a time he lived with Peter Taylor, a farmer of Jackson Township, doing the work upon the farm, for which he received one-third of its product. In 1833 he entered forty acres of land, selling the only piece of property he had, a horse, to make the first payment. This investment may be called the initial effort of his life, and formed the substructure of a successful business life. He erected a cabin, cleared his little farm, and as he prospered bought



Edward J. May.

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more land, until he became the owner of a fine estate of six hundred acres. The year following the first purchase, 1834, he married Miss Elizabeth Raney. The young couple were destitute of what would now be called the necessities of life; their home was scantily furnished; a small stand did service as a table; this memento of pioneer times is still in possession of the family. The farm work was done with the rude implements of that time, the grain was cut with a sickle, thrashed with a flail, winnowed with a hand fan, and ground at a horse-mill; despite these obstacles they thrived by the practice of rigid economy and hard labor. Ten years after their marriage Mrs. Way died, and was laid to rest in the Taylor cemetery. Mr. Way's second wife was Miss Ann, daughter of Edward and Mary Ellison. By this marriage there were nine children: Elizabeth, David R., Mary A., Abigail, Edward E., Henry, Sarah E., Emily J. and William M. Elizabeth, the eldest of the family, was twice married. Her first husband was Lindley Garnall; her second, James Sheldon. David R. married Jane R. Smith; Mary A. became Mrs. John C. Hale; Abigail married W. H. H. Hussey and resides in California; Edward E. married Miss Tacey E. Mathews; Henry married Adaline Taylor; Sarah E. became Mrs. George Boon; Emily J. married Elvin Raney, and William M., Mary Reed. Mr. Way was a prominent and successful farmer, a worthy citizen and the personification of integrity and honor; his "word was as good as his bond."

On one occasion he borrowed \$5,000 on his "promise to pay." He identified himself with all the interests of the community, and exerted a marked influence on the moral welfare of those with whom he was associated. He was a worthy member of the Methodist church. His charity was proverbial and no one ever left his door hungry. He died at his home in Jackson Township, December 20, 1879.

REV. JEREMIAH PHILLIPS, the oldest Methodist preacher in Ohio, is of New England ancestry. His parents, Ananias and Abigail (Pitcher) Phillips, removed from New Hampshire to Saratoga County, N. Y., where Jeremiah was born May 3, 1799. The family removed to Washington County, N. Y., and in 1823 decided to go further west, and the subject of this notice went in quest of a location. He selected and purchased a small farm near Meadville, Pa., and thither the family removed. There Mr. Phillips had for his neighbor John Brown, afterward famous in our history, and formed a strong friendship for him. In 1830 Mr. Phillips entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a faithful, earnest, successful worker. He had a deep and powerful voice and was an effective sermonizer, probably among the best of the pioneer preachers in western Pennsylvania. His first circuit labors required him to travel about 280 miles every four weeks, through a rough, mountainous country, the bridle path leading through unbridged streams and miles of unin-

habited woodland. His circuit was that of Connellsville, Pa., and his salary \$100 per year. He preached thirty-three times every four weeks, and rarely missed an appointment. He studied books of theology as he rode from one place to another. He soon gained the *sobriquet* of "The Abolition Preacher," and never ceased to labor for the freedom and elevation of the colored race. From Connellsville he was sent to Parkersburg, in western Virginia, and there, in the slaveholders' own country, continued with unabated energy fearlessly to denounce the "institution." While on the Harrison circuit, in Virginia, in 1834, he married Arah Courtney, of Irish descent. Her womanly courage and Christian patience cheered him in his dangerous and difficult work; and with him she shared the joys and sorrows of life until called peacefully away, October 14, 1883. She was the mother of ten children, who reached mature years.

Mr. Phillips continued to labor in the Master's vineyard in Virginia

and Pennsylvania until 1844, when he came to Cambridge, Ohio. The unpopularity of his opinions and utterances on the slavery question were among the causes that brought him to this State. After laboring at Cambridge, Mr. Phillips was assigned to Sharon. In 1846 the family removed to Summerfield; and, in 1847, to a farm in the wild and then sparsely settled country near Mount Tabor church in Stock Township, Noble County. In 1873 he sold the farm and removed to his present residence near Dexter City. Since 1864 he has held a superannuated relation to the church, but has continued to preach at intervals. His mental faculties are still clear, and in all respects he is a remarkably well-preserved old man. He has probably ridden 125,000 miles on horseback, preached 14,000 sermons, and the influence of his work has added to the church between 10,000 and 12,000 members. To him belong all the "honor, reverence and good repute" that follow faithful service.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ENOCH.

ORGANIZED AS A TOWNSHIP OF MONROE COUNTY IN 1822—EARLY TAXES FOR THE TOWNSHIP—PROPERTY HOLDERS IN 1833—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP IN 1851—CHANGE OF BOUNDARY—DERIVATION OF THE NAME—THE PIONEER SETTLERS AND HOW THEY LIVED—HUNTERS AND HUNTING—ANECDOTES—EARLY ELECTIONS—EARLY MILLS—THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT—THE PIONEER GERMANS—HOW THEY MANAGED TO PAY FOR LANDS—HARDSHIPS AND DIFFICULTIES—ECONOMY AND THRIFT BRING PROSPERITY—LATER GERMAN SETTLERS—NEWBURG—ITS RISE AND DECLINE—FULDA—ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH—MERCANTILE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ENOCH TOWNSHIP is first mentioned on the records of Monroe County in 1822, and was doubtless organized in that year. It embraced original township 6, of range 8, or portions of the present townships of Enoch, Stock and Jefferson. In 1822 the county levy for Enoch and Union together was \$28. In 1823 the amount of the tax duplicate of Enoch was \$17.30. Samuel Powell was the lister, and was allowed \$2 for his services. In 1824 the total tax for the township was \$19.40; Elisha Enochs, collector. In 1833 the tax was \$42.53 on real estate and \$35.39 on personal property; total, \$77.92. Valuation for the same year: real estate, \$3,781; personal property, \$3,146; total, \$6,927.

The following names of property holders in Enoch Township, in 1833, appear upon the Monroe County tax duplicate for that year:*

*We have here given the names of only those whose land lay within the present limits of the township. Those belonging elsewhere are given in the histories of the townships in which the lands are now included.—Ed.

David Cunningham, section 31, 98 acres, value \$111; same, 1 mill, \$80; William Craig, section 27, 80 acres, \$91; Stephen Harris, section 8, 80 acres, \$100; Francis Headley, section 8, 80 acres, \$100; George Harris, section 18, 97 acres, \$106; Francis Hupp, section 28, 97 acres, \$100; same, section 35 (in Jefferson), 159 acres, \$182; same, section 27, 60 acres, \$68; Philip Hupp, section 27, 50 acres, \$57; Samuel Powell, section 7, 95 acres, \$119; Isaac Powell, section 18, 96 acres, \$120; James Powell, section 18, 96 acres, \$120; James Rowland, section 31, 29 acres, \$55; Robinson Sanford, section 31, 29 acres, \$55; David Taylor, section 27, 51 acres, \$57.

The following were owners of personal property in Enoch Township—in its entire territory—in 1883, in addition to those already named:*

John Armstrong, Obed Ackley, Samuel Craig, Jeffries Cunningham,

*Many of the persons named among the owners of personal property were residents within the present limits of Stock Township.

Washington Cunningham, Ebenezer Cunningham, Elisha Enochs, Henry Enochs, Widow Enochs, Widow Grandon, Philip Gates, Enoch Grandon, Hiram Hupp, Alexander Hupp, Henry Hupp, Daniel Hupp, Morgan Harris, John McMillen, William McBride, John McBride, George McClure, James Rowland, James McClure, Mary Rufus, Alexander Sweeney, George Sweeney, Barton Wells, William Young, Richard Warfield.

Enoch Township was named for Elisha Enochs, who was one of its most prominent citizens. He located on section 1, below Carlisle, and was one of the first settlers on the East Fork. He held the office of justice many years. He was also treasurer, and afterward commissioner of Monroe County.

On the 1st of May, 1851, the county commissioners established the boundaries of Enoch Township as follows:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of section 31 in township 6 and range 8; thence east along said township line to the southeast corner of section 33 in said township and range; thence north along the section line to the southwest corner of section 27 in said township and range; thence east along the section line to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section 10 in said township and range; thence west to the northwest corner of said section 10; thence north to the northeast corner of section 4 in said township and range; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of said township

number 6 and range 8; thence south along said township line to the place of beginning: containing twenty-two sections."

The first justice of the peace in Enoch Township, after the formation of Noble County, was Alfred Ogle, who qualified April 15, 1851.

June 6, 1855, on petition of Jonathan Echelberry and twenty-seven others, the county commissioners ordered that sections 31, 32 and 33 be struck from Center Township and attached to Enoch. September 3, 1855, on petition of Abraham M. Bryan and others, the northern half of section 31, township 7, range 8, was attached to Center.

The township contains a great number of never-failing springs of pure water. There is an abundance of coal of good quality, but so far none has been mined except for local supply. A seven-foot vein has been worked for years on the Hohman farm.

The township derives its name from the Enochs family, who were pioneer settlers on the East Fork of Duck Creek, near Carlisle. While the township retained its original boundaries, Elisha Enochs was one of its foremost citizens.

The Harrises were among the early settlers in the western part of the township, where their descendants still live. Morgan, Stephen and George Harris were the sons of Elijah Harris, a pioneer of Olive Township. George Harris was considered a good hunter in his day. He lived on the farm now owned by his son, Sampson. Morgan lived on the

farm now owned by Alfred Harris. Stephen Harris, still living in West Virginia, at the age of eighty-nine, settled on the August Dimerling farm. George Harris had a camp on Middle Creek prior to 1812. He left it and went into the war against Great Britain. A stream which ran past his camp is still known as "George's Run."

George Harris was a very skillful hunter. He was able to imitate the noise made by a deer with such accuracy as to deceive the animals themselves. He would secrete himself and repeat the call until the deer had approached within easy shooting distance, then his rifle would speak with fatal results. On one occasion he had been away from home, and on his return was informed by his wife Betsy that a bear had killed one of his hogs. She knew where the carcass of the hog lay, and George promised to get up early in the morning to hunt for the bear. Knowing the habits of the animal, he felt sure the bear would return for a breakfast of pork. Betsy, equally as interested in the destruction of the bear, routed her husband out long before day-break, and they proceeded together to the spot where the dead hog lay. The bear was there, too, and as he stood up erect at the sound of approaching footsteps, Harris shot, and wounded him fatally.

Samuel, James and Isaac Powell were brothers, who settled early in the western part of the township. Samuel was a prominent man, and held the office of justice of the peace early. He sold his farm to Robert

Lowe, who in turn sold to William Manifold. Samuel Powell died in Wisconsin. He was a preacher in the United Brethren church. The wife of Samuel Powell was Hannah, daughter of Elijah Harris, Sr. Her sister Ann was the wife of Isaac Powell.

Francis Headley, who sold out to Henry Miller, had a good improvement on the creek where he was an early settler. He went to Iowa, where he died.

Philip Hupp, another early resident, went west, and is still living. Daniel Hupp lived on the creek. He was a brother of George Hupp, an early settler of Jefferson Township, and a brother-in-law of Francis Hupp.

Ephraim had a brother Manasseh, who delighted in playing practical jokes. By some means he became possessed of the rattle of a rattlesnake, and once when out in the huckleberry bushes, produced it and began shaking it in order to have some fun with "Eph." The latter, hearing the noise, asked what it was, to which Manasseh replied, "—, Eph, here's a rattler!" Manasseh afterward related the incident in his own inimitable way, and declared that "Eph" jumped as high as the tops of the bushes around them.

William Craig and Francis Hupp were among the earliest settlers on the "little creek"—Middle Creek. Francis Hupp was rough but honest. He was a leading Methodist. He gained a large amount of property, and was highly respected. His son Ephraim was something of a char-

acter. On one occasion he went to Zanesville to enter a tract of land, and was asked where it lay. "Lays jest up alongside of dad's big medder." "But what range and township is it in?" "I don't know what township it's in, but it is the — best range you ever saw; ridge weeds and pea vines up to your waist!" or words to that effect.

David Cunningham was a pioneer on the place where Captain Moseley now lives. He had one of the early horse-mills of the county, which was in operation several years. His sons, Washington and Jefferson, occupied the farm after him. Both are now dead.

Robinson Sanford was a New England Yankee, a shrewd, intelligent man. His son Dwight was justice of the peace several years, and one of the early probate judges of the county.

James Rowland, a prominent, early settler, lived in the southwest corner of the township. He was an earnest Democrat and always alive on political subjects.

The early elections of Enoch Township were held on the creek known as Otterslide, on the Rice farm. The Rices were pioneers, who came here from Marion Township — William Rice and his sons William, Harrison and George.

Lebbeus Fordyce was one of the prominent early settlers of this township. He came from Waynesburg, Pa., where he was born in 1797, and where he passed his youth and early manhood, and where he also studied law and surveying; he became a practi-

cal surveyor and came to what is now Beaver Township about 1815; he surveyed the village of Batesville and in 1838 removed to Enoch Township, where he purchased a large tract of land near the present village of Fulda, which he afterward sold to German settlers. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that region. Jabez Belford, afterward a prominent lawyer and his son-in-law, lived with him for many years, and with him began the study of the law. Mr. Fordyce lived in Enoch until his decease, which occurred in 1860. He had a family of ten children, only four of whom, Clarissa (Belford), Abigail (Rathbone), Mary (Deurth) and Lebbeus, are now living.

John Smith was an early settler in the northern part of the township. James Lincicum is an old resident in the same locality.

Morgan Harris built a grist mill on Middle Creek, on the farm now owned by Chris. Rice, as early as 1836. It was a small affair, but nevertheless very useful.

John Wickham was a prominent, early settler in the northern part of the township. He removed to Iowa with his family. He had an early horse-mill. John Cunningham, in the southern part of the township, had an early distillery, which was well patronized. He left the country and was never again heard from.

Charles W. Moseley, a native of Tennessee, was reared in Winchester, Va. He came to Summerfield, Ohio, about 1825, and erected the first cabin there. He was a bricklayer

and plasterer. He settled in Enoch Township in 1840. He was the father of Captain William L. Moseley, of this township. He was a good man, but somewhat excitable. He was a firm Methodist, and was the leader of the first class formed in Summerfield. Wesley Neptune says he once found Mr. Moseley praying for grace to keep from whipping one of his neighbors, who was a pronounced secessionist.

James Moore, a shoemaker, who came from New York City, was the first settler on the place now owned by Moses Armstrong, in the western part of the township. James Armstrong, father of Moses, came from Belmont County, and purchased the place of Moore in 1841.

The German settlement began in 1837, and has steadily progressed ever since, until now the native-born Americans, descendants of the early settlers, are comparatively few in the township. The German settlement began in the vicinity of Fulda. It has since spread over nearly all of Enoch Township, and over portions of the neighboring townships of Stock, Elk and Jefferson.

Valentine Weaver, or "Felty" Weaver, as he was called, was the first German to secure title to a piece of land in Enoch Township. He was a Protestant from Bavaria, but all the other early comers were Catholics. They came principally from the German state *Kurhessen* (Hesse-Cassel). Few came directly from Germany, but most of them had been in the country a few years, working at various occupations in different cities,

so that they had become somewhat acquainted with the English language and also with American customs. The tax list of 1833, elsewhere given, will show that at that date the territory now comprised in Enoch Township had very few settlers. Those few had been here, some of them for twenty years, but their improvements were so small and so far apart that the township was practically a wilderness. Its surface is rough and very hilly, and though the soil is good, the country was not of the nature to attract the native pioneers, and thus the scarcity of settlers is accounted for. But when the pioneer Germans came and found land cheap and abundant, to be procured either at first hand at government price, or very cheaply when purchased from those who then owned it, a new epoch began in the history of Enoch Township. The first settlers wrote to their friends scattered here and there in Germany and America, and advised them to come. And soon there was a thrifty settlement of industrious, frugal and prosperous people. Soon they had religious services and schools, and their prosperity has been steady and constant ever since. The township is now among the most populous in the county, and most of the citizens are property owners and have good, comfortable homes. In fifty years, the German settlers have accomplished more than the same number of native Americans would have accomplished in a century. All the pioneers of this race were poor at the start, and came here with barely enough money to

enter forty or eighty acres of land. But they were all diligent workers, and thoroughly versed in the art of economy. They lived upon corn-bread and the simplest food, and were unceasing in their efforts to improve the condition of their property. Many of them were unaccustomed to farm work, and to all, the work of farming new land was a new experience. But all made a living, and many acquired large estates. Buying piece after piece of land, and paying for it in small installments; assigning every member of the family, boy or girl, work suited to their age, making every cent count, almost every German prospered in spite of disadvantages and obstacles which would have been insurmountable to a less courageous people.

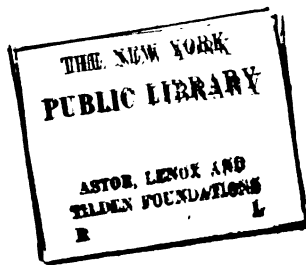
Jno. Hohman and Leonard Schoeppner came to America from Hesse in 1835. Mathias Schockling, a French Alsatian, came to this country earlier. In the year 1837 these three, with "Felty" Weaver, made a settlement in Enoch Township, all bringing their families in that year except Schoeppner. Weaver located on section 4, Schockling on the same section, Hohman on section 9, and Schoeppner on section 8. John Schoeppner came from Wheeling to the farm on which his son Leonard lives in 1837, and built a house, to which he removed his family in the following year. In the second year he met with a serious misfortune, getting his leg broken. His children were Eve (Snyder) and Leonard. He died in 1875 in his eighty-seventh year. In 1839 Valen-

tine Sailing and John Warner came from Philadelphia and settled in the southern part of the township, near Middleburg. In 1840, also from Philadelphia, came August Dimerling, Francis Ebert and Michael Blake. Other early German settlers, without regard to date, some of them as early as those already mentioned, were two by the name of John Hill, John Gharst, who died in 1885, aged eighty-five years, John Yaeger, John Michael, Adam Shafer, Michael Shott, John Arnold, Joseph Miller, Henry Huffman, Nicholas Kohlman, Ferdinand Hupp, Henry Hupp, Philip Snyder, Conrad Craft, Joseph Crum, and others elsewhere mentioned.

From 1840 to 1850 immigration was largest. Probably sixty or seventy families located in the township and vicinity during that period. Some became discouraged and left after a few years of struggling in the wilderness. But by far the greater number stuck to their work with true German perseverance, and by hard work made themselves good homes. The early settlers found game quite abundant, and it formed no unimportant part in the scant list of household supplies. As soon as they had been here long enough to learn the process, or in three or four years after their coming, most of the Germans engaged in raising tobacco, deadening the trees and burning off the leaves, then plowing the ground if it could be plowed, and if not, digging it over with a hoe. The virgin soil thus treated yielded good crops. The tobacco industry is still



John B. Hill



an important one to the farmers of the township. For their tobacco market, in early years, they went to New Lexington, Colorado, Summerfield and Middleburg. Of late Fulda has become an important tobacco-packing village. Nearly every farmer had a patch of flax, which was worked by hand into linen and linsey-woolsey goods for family use. At first there was a great scarcity of horses, and those who were so fortunate as to own them "changed work" with their neighbors who had no teams. Oxen were also used to some extent in farm work. There was also a scarcity of wagons, which were indeed well nigh useless in a country without roads. It was a frequent sight to see a farmer going to mill carrying a grist upon his shoulders. But in an incredibly short time the Germans equipped themselves with every requisite for successful farming, made roads, built school-houses and a church, and attained such prosperity as only persevering industry, rigid economy and well-directed efforts can win. The leading idea of the Germans who came here was to make a home and enjoy the blessings of liberty. They bravely endured toil and hardship, inspired by the thought that their sons and daughters would grow up in a country where the people make their own laws and are not subject to burdensome taxes to keep up a large standing army and add to the wealth of petty princes and rulers.

John Hohman, called Doctor Hohman, came to the township with his family in 1837, removing from

Wheeling. He had some knowledge of medicine, and practiced for several years in the German settlement. His sons, Joseph, Magnus and John S., then single men, came to the township with him. Another son, Maurice, came in 1845. Dr. Hohman induced many Germans to come by writing to them of the advantages of the country. His son, John S., became a very prominent business man. Joseph Hohman is still a resident of the township, and one of the few remaining early settlers.

Adam Brahler was born in Germany in 1810, and came to this country in 1837, and settled near Wheeling, W. Va. In 1845 he came to Fulda, where he followed farming and his trade, that of a carpenter. He owned eighty acres of land, a part of which now belongs to his son, John. He was a devout Catholic. He died in 1873, his wife in 1871. John, son of Adam, was born in 1837, in Wheeling, W. Va. He married, in 1859, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Shaub. They have had twelve children. He has filled all the offices in the gift of his fellow townsmen. For twelve years he has been a magistrate, and for twelve years he has been postmaster. He is a worthy member of the Catholic church.

The first German school in the township was taught in a log school-house, which stood near Rupel's. Maurice Hohman and John Grass were the first German teachers. English was also taught in the neighborhood. Joseph Cleary was an early teacher in the English schools.

Newburg was once a place of some pretensions, supporting a store, a tavern, a blacksmith shop and other industries. Now it consists of about half a dozen houses, and has no stores, and no business except John S. Parker's wagon shop. The building of the railroad removed the business to Dexter City.

The first store in Newburg was started about 1847, by Eber Brooks and John Brown, the former furnishing the capital and the latter having charge of the business. For ten years or more Brown (now living in Sharon Township) did considerable business, dealing in general merchandise, and buying and shipping tobacco to Baltimore. Later, James Thompson carried on the mercantile business. A. J. Ogle commenced in 1860, and continued six years. George A. Smith was the last merchant at Newburg.

South Olive postoffice (Truman Ransom, postmaster) was removed to Newburg in 1862, and remained there until removed to the present location after the completion of the Duck Creek Railroad.

John S. Parker kept hotel several years. For ten or twelve years he was engaged in the manufacture of wind-mills here.

Daniel Sanford and son, Robinson, came from Maine, and settled near Dexter City about 1817. Robinson Sanford was a well-known old settler and an honest, honorable man. He was a leading member of the Baptist church. He died in 1876. His children were William, Phear (1st), Dwight F., Gabriel, Salome, Phear

(2d) and Mary. Dwight F. Sanford was for many years a justice of the peace. In 1854 he was elected probate judge and held that office at the time of his death in 1856. He was born in Maine in 1813. He married Lucretia A. Ogle and was the father of thirteen children.

Dwight L. Sanford was born in this township in 1837. He took part in the pursuit of Morgan in Ohio. In 1860 he married Martha A., daughter of Matthew Scott, of this county. Children: Stephen A., G. B. McClellan, Ida B. (deceased), Lafayette, Susan (Mosler), Winfield, Edward, Wayne, Samuel J. and Frank. Mr. Sanford resides upon the old homestead. He has held various township offices.

James Hesson came from Belmont County quite early, and settled on the place now occupied by Solomon Hesson. The latter was born in 1828 in Belmont County, and has resided on his present location ever since the family came to the county. James Hesson was the father of eleven children, all still living: Eliza A. (Hupp), John, Elizabeth (Hupp), Jane (Moseley), Matilda (Clark), Sarah (Sullivan), Nancy (Heiddleston), Lucinda (Archer), George, Francis and James.

Cephas Lindsey, son of Samuel Lindsey, was born on the place which he now occupies in 1843. His father came to Ohio from Bedford County, Pa., in 1810, when but four years of age, his parents locating in Belmont County.

Samuel Lindsey was a farmer and died in this township in 1880. He

and his wife (*nee* Margaret Hart) were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: James, Cephas and Elizabeth (Moore). Samuel Lindsey served as postmaster about thirty-two years. His father, James, was a Revolutionary soldier.

Cephas Lindsey married Jane Moore in 1869. Children: Martha A., Margaret and Effie B. He owns and occupies the old homestead, a good farm. His brother James was in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years and in many severe engagements.

Rufus Merry settled on the place now occupied by his son, Ambrose, about 1818. His father, Ambrose, came to the county about the same time. They came from New York State. Rufus Merry was the father of nine children, several of whom are yet living. He was a member of the Christian church. He died in 1877.

Leonard Schoeppner came to this township at the age of sixteen years. He took the old homestead of his father at the age of twenty-three, and has added to it until he now has 260 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Miller, and is the father of twelve children. He is among the oldest German residents of the township.

August Dimerling, Sr., a native of Germany, came to this township from Philadelphia about 1839. His sons, John and August, are prominent farmers of the township.

John D. Hill, a native of Germany, came to this county in 1840,

and began clearing and improving land. He first bought a piece of land about a mile and a half from the present farm of his son, John D., afterward selling it and making several subsequent purchases. He died in 1881, at the age of seventy years. His widow is still living. Their children were John (deceased), Catharine, Leonard, Barbara (deceased), Eva and John B.

John B. Hill was born in 1850, on the farm where he now resides. In 1872 he married Mary F. Rausch. They have eight children: Rosa, Aloysius, Joseph, Eva, Gertrude (deceased), George, Peter and Ottilia. Mr. Hill has a well-improved farm of nearly 200 acres and the best barn in the township. He raises fine sheep. He has served as justice of the peace for six years. He is a supporter of the Catholic church, and he and his father contributed liberally toward building the new church at Fulda. He was the chief petitioner for the graded road from Fulda to Caldwell, and is prominent in every worthy enterprise.

Leonard Hill, son of John D. Hill, was born in Enoch Township in 1842. In 1866 he married Mary Michel. Children: John A., Elizabeth, Henry, Leo (deceased), Andrew, Leo, Annie, George (deceased), Caroline and Louie. Mr. Hill bought eighty acres where he now lives in 1864, and has since added ninety-three acres, besides making extensive improvements in buildings, etc. He has made a specialty of raising hogs and graded shorthorn cattle. He is a supporter of the Catholic church.

Anthony Kress, who died in 1883, came from Germany in 1838, and about two years later removed to this township, beginning with forty acres of land. He was the father of eight children, six of whom are living.

Michael Shott came to Monroe County when twelve years of age, and resided there until 1845, when he settled in this township on the farm now occupied by his son John. He is one of the prominent German farmers. In 1868 he removed to his present home, formerly the old Francis Hupp farm.

G. C. Ehlerman, of Fulda, is one of the most enterprising business men of Noble County. He came from Germany in 1866, at the age of nineteen, and settled in Miltonsburg, Monroe County, where he clerked in a store, having previously served an apprenticeship at that business in his native land. In 1868 he came to Fulda and entered the employ of John S. Hohman. He afterward bought the latter's stock of goods (Mr. Hohman having failed for a large amount), and has since done a large and successful business. He also purchased Mr. Hohman's tobacco warehouse and began dealing extensively in tobacco. The warehouse and its contents were destroyed by fire in May, 1886, involving a loss of \$10,000. Mr. Ehlerman has since erected a new building, the best of the kind in eastern Ohio. He has also a large and commodious store, an elegant residence and seventy-five acres of land. He packs from 200 to 300 hogsheads of tobacco per year

and deals extensively in wool, handling about 80,000 pounds annually. Mr. Ehlerman is a Catholic. He is at present serving as township trustee. He was married in 1873 to Mary E., daughter of John S. Hohman, and has six children: Mary, Julia, Frederick, Cecilia, Christian and Ernest.

David Harper, father of Abraham Harper, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Guernsey County about 1820. In 1833 he removed to Stock Township, and about 1852 to the vicinity of Dexter City, where he died in 1875. His children were Rhoda (deceased), John J., Elizabeth (deceased), Isaac N., Abraham, George W., William B. (a member of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed at the battle of Saline), Michael (a soldier in the same regiment), and Mary A. The father was a school-teacher for many years.

Abraham Harper was born in Stock Township in 1837. In 1857 he married Amanda, daughter of Obed Ackley, an early settler. Children: Columbus M., Mary E. (Matheny). Mr. Harper has served in various township offices and is at present a justice of the peace. The family belong to the Christian church.

Joseph Smith and family, from Chester County, Pa., settled on Olive Green Creek in 1824, and about 1833 removed to Noble Township, where he died in 1860 at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Smith was the father of four children: Thomas G., John, Joseph and Margaret. He was a preacher of the Baptist denomination. His son John, now a resident

of Enoch Township, came to Ohio with his parents. In 1837 he married Mary J. Cain, daughter of William Cain. Children: Elizabeth C., Landon R., Van Buren and Joseph L. Mr. Smith is a prominent farmer, having two hundred acres of land, which he purchased and improved himself. His children all reside in this county. He has served as township trustee. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Green, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

John Boyd, son of Thomas Boyd, was born in Belmont County in 1819. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when a boy, married Agnes Miley in Belmont County, and in 1822 settled near the present town of Sharon. His children were Mary (Archibald), Rebecca (Roberts), Margaret, Nancy (Parrish), Ann (Parrish), John, Miley and Robert -- of whom Ann, John and Robert are living.

John Boyd settled on his present farm in 1841, beginning with seventy-eight acres, and adding to it until at one time he owned 930 acres, part of which he has since given to his sons. Mr. Boyd was married in 1841 to Margaret Shepard, daughter of George Shepard, of this county. Their children are Thomas, George, Robert (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Lafayette, Theodore and John N. Mr. Boyd follows farming and the raising of fine stock. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church.

William McBride was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Harrison County about 1816. In 1833 he re-

moved to Enoch Township, and entered two hundred acres of land where his son Martin now resides; he lived upon his farm until his decease in 1871. By his first marriage there were four children: John, Mary A. (dead), Samuel and Martin. Martin was born in Carlisle, in 1832. He married in 1856 Miss Jane Swainey. They had two children, Abigail and Uriah. The former died in her eighteenth year; the latter married Miss Alice Davidson. Mr. McBride enlisted December 25, 1861, in the Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Fort Gibson, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Ga., Corinth, and many of the minor engagements. At Atlanta he was hit by rebel bullets eighteen times. He was on detached service as a sharpshooter, being one of the best marksmen in the regiment. He served his term and was honorably discharged. He is a representative of one of the oldest families in the county, and is an honorable and useful citizen.

FULDA.

The survey of the village of Fulda was made by Charles Burlingame, June 5, 1861. The original plat contains six acres and ninety-three square rods. The village is called after a town in Germany of the same name. The land on which the first lots were laid off was owned by John Brahler. John S. Hohman sold several lots about the same time. Other additions have since been made. The land on which the

town stands was entered by Isaac Morris and afterward owned by Frederick Spencer, his son-in-law.

The first store was started before the town was laid out, about 1855, by Heiddelsheimer & Hohman (H. W. Heiddelsheimer and John S. Hohman). The business was afterward continued by J. S. Hohman* alone until 1876, when he failed with liabilities of \$146,000, causing heavy losses to many. He dealt largely in tobacco and live stock. During the war his mercantile business alone amounted to \$50,000 a year. He removed to the West and is now in Kansas.

G. C. Ehlerman began business in Fulda, in 1867, for J. S. Hohman. In 1876 he bought Hohman's stock at assignee's sale, and has since done a large business for a country merchant. He is also extensively engaged in packing and shipping tobacco.

After the village was laid out Francis Fischer bought a lot and erected the first house. He carried on the saloon business, which his widow still follows, and was also engaged in brewing for several years in a small way.

John S. Hohman was the first postmaster. The office was not established until several years after the village was projected. The first blacksmith was John Noll, who still resides in the place. The first shoemaker was John Diegmiller.

Fulda is situated upon one of the highest elevations in the county.

*In 1857 Hohman also started a store at Rosedale, now called Rice's Mill, which was run for a few years.

The location is pleasant and healthful. From the town a fine view can be had of some of the most attractive natural scenery in Ohio.

The business interests of the place in 1886 were as follows:

G. C. Ehlerman and J. B. Arnold, general store.

John Noll and John Brahler, Jr., blacksmiths.

Peter Johnson, wagon-maker.

Mrs. Bosold, hotel.

James T. Brown, physician.

Fulda contains the best church in the county. It is in a special school district and has a large frame school-house, built in 1884 at a cost of \$1,200. The school is in two departments. Both English and German are taught.

CHURCHES.

The churches of Enoch Township, aside from the Catholic church at Fulda, are a Methodist Episcopal church, in the northern part of the township; a United Brethren church in the western part, and a Christian church in the northwestern part. Of these the Methodist Episcopal church is the oldest, the present church edifice being the third that has been erected since the formation of a class.

The United Brethren church was erected about 1850. It is one of the few log churches still left standing in Ohio. The Powells and the Harrises were among the early members. Preaching was had in the neighborhood over fifty years ago, at the house of Squire Powell. The Christian church was organized more recently.

REV. DAMIAN JOSEPH KLUBER.

The history of St. Mary's church and the life of Father Kluber are so inseparably connected that neither is complete without the other. To the upbuilding of this society he gave a life of passionate earnestness and self-sacrificing effort. His devotion to its interests and the spiritual and temporal welfare of his people has been rarely excelled. Like his Master, his life was spent in doing good. His abnegation and entire disregard of his personal welfare were the primary cause of his early death. He was born December 20, 1837, at Fulda, Hesse-Cassel, Germany. His father was an intelligent gentleman of the middle class, who died when Damian Joseph was a small boy. In his youth he evidenced a studious disposition, which was fostered by his mother. He entered the seminary at his native place, where he obtained a thorough classical education. In 1857 he came to America, and, having decided to make the ministry a life's vocation, entered "Mt. St. Mary's of the West," at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was ordained in June of 1860, by Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, archbishop of that diocese. In July of the same year he was given the Fulda church, with the adjoining missions in Monroe, Washington and Noble Counties. All his visits to the different points of his parishes were made in the saddle, and it can be said of him, as of the early missionaries, that "the saddle was his chair and his bed." Continuous riding in the saddle over rough roads caused hernia, which was the pri-

mary cause of his decease. In 1865 he was relieved of the missions in Monroe County, and in 1871 of the missions at Harriettsville and Fox's settlement. There still remained, however, a great deal of horseback riding for him to do; his disease grew worse, and attended with more danger. One day in February, 1883, he started for Caldwell; the roads were in a terrible condition; his business he thought to be imperative, as he had collected a fund for the relief of poor people in Europe (whose country had been devastated by floods) which he desired to remit at once. He arrived in Caldwell, but was there attacked with strangulation, from which he died February 20, 1883, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

He was visited during his illness by Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, who, despite the condition of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, attended the funeral and witnessed the grief of his spiritual children, to whom he had been a father and teacher. His pastorate embraced a period of twenty-three years, in which time he built the present church edifice and a parochial residence and school, and brought the congregation to its present permanence and prosperity. A beautiful monument, erected by his congregation, marks his resting-place. Although dead, he still lives in the hearts of those he was associated with. He is remembered by all who knew him as a Christian gentleman, whose great kindness of heart and the all-absorbing love he possessed

for the work he was called to do cut short his earthly existence in the prime of life.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—"The Congregation of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary" was organized about 1840. Some seven years previous to this time (1833) a party of German immigrants from Wheeling, W. Va., had settled in the vicinity of Fulda, upon government lands. This little band formed the nucleus for what has since become one of the most prosperous Catholic societies in this section of the State. For several years they were denied all religious advantages, but about 1840 a clergyman made his appearance among them, occasionally holding divine services in neighboring log cabins and log barns. Nine years after, Rev. J. Kramer, of Miltonsburg, visited them. For seven years he made semi-monthly visits. During this time he began the erection of a small church building, which was dedicated by Rt. Rev. J. B. Purcell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853. In 1858 Rev. J. B. Brummer was appointed; he was the first resident pastor; he remained until 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. J. Kluber, who ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation for over twenty-three years. To him the society is largely indebted for its present size and permanence.

In 1863 a school building was erected, and three years later a pastoral residence. The latter was quite pretentious for that time, and cost \$2,500.

By this time the first church struct-

ure had become entirely inadequate for the wants of the congregation, so arrangements were made for the building of a new one. It is rather an imposing structure, of brick, 60 x 120 feet, and cost \$19,498. The corner-stone was laid May 31, 1874, by the reverend pastor, by permission of the ordinary. The new church was finished in 1875, and dedicated in August of that year by Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, who at the time was bishop of the diocese of Columbus, Ohio, and who preached the dedicatory sermon.

The following reverend gentlemen honored the pastor with their presence: Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. S., Revs. Schelhamer, Fladung, Schleicher, Buss and Ryan. In 1884 Rev. Ed. L. Fladung was called to the pastorate, and, seeing the necessity of extensive improvements, began at once the building of a new residence. The brick and stone of the old church were used, and the old parsonage taken as a residence for the teacher. The church was overhauled—new ceiling, altar, etc. The entire cost, including the building of pastoral residence, the new altar, repairs on the church and other improvements, was about \$4,700. The church is the finest structure of the kind in the county. Interest attaches to the names of the original members of this congregation. Some of the more prominent ones were John Schoeppner, Sr., John Adam Schafer, Philip Schneider, Adam Brahler, Melchior Black and others.

The succession of pastors has been Revs. J. Cramer, J. A. Brummer, D.



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J. Kluber, J. G. Luttig and E. L. Fladung. The present membership is 125 families, or about 700 souls. The parochial school has about 125 pupils. Owing to the very able administration of Father Fladung, both church and school are in a very flourishing condition.

JOHN B. HILL.—John D. Hill, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in Mittlebach, Hessen, Germany, in 1810. In 1834 he came to this country in company with John Schoeppner, and together they settled in Wheeling, W. Va. In 1838 Mr. Hill came to Noble County and entered forty acres of land in Enoch Township, returning to Virginia, where he worked one year to obtain money with which to enter another forty. Afterward he sold his purchases and bought eighty acres, upon which he resided for many years. He died in April of 1880, aged seventy years. He married Miss Ottillia, daughter of John Schoeppner, who was his fellow pas-

senger from Germany and one of the first German settlers of Enoch Township. He had a family of seven children: John, Catharina, Anna B., Leonard, Barbara, Eva and John B. The latter was born in 1850 and married, in 1872, Miss Mary F. Raush, and has a family of eight children: Rosa, Aloysius, Joseph, Eva, Catherine, George, Peter and Ottillia. He is one of the leading German farmers of the county, owning the old homestead, to which he has added seventy-five acres, making a fine farm of 237 acres, under good improvement and with good buildings. For some time he has made sheep-growing a specialty. Like his father, he is a Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religion. Both have been generous supporters of church enterprises, and aided in the erection of St. Mary's church.

John B. has for six years been a justice of the peace. He is a prosperous farmer and an esteemed citizen.

CHAPTER XXX.

BEAVER.

PIONEER SETTLERS—LARGELY FROM MARYLAND—THEIR CONDITION AND CHARACTERISTICS—ADVENTURES WITH BEARS AND PANTHERS—HOW "WHISKY RUN" GOT ITS NAME—"FROLICS"—JOHN HOUSE'S MILL—MENTION OF EARLY SETTLERS—ANECDOTES—ORGANIZATION OF BEAVER TOWNSHIP, 1816—TAX-LIST IN 1830—THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWNSHIP AS ESTABLISHED IN 1851—CHANGE OF BOUNDARY—EARLY MERCHANTS—FAMILY SKETCHES—EARLY SCHOOLS—BATESVILLE—ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH—A NEAT AND THRIFTY TOWN—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, LODGES, ETC.

THE first settlement in the township was made by the Reed family, elsewhere mentioned, and by Thomas, John and Joseph Carpenter and John Tyrrell as early as 1810. The Carpenters came from Virginia. They reared families and died in the township. In early years they were noted hunters. Tyrrell afterward moved east. Richard and Matthias Croy were among the first settlers. The family became widely scattered.

Nearly all the pioneers came from the old States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania—by far the greater number from Maryland. Few of them were blessed with a surplus of this world's goods. They had their own way to make, their own fortunes to achieve. Their experience did not differ from those of the generality of Ohio pioneers, and no remarkable events marked the history of their lives. They were honest, worthy people; neighborly, kind-hearted and obliging; generally men of strong religious convictions but of limited education.

The old settlers found the country heavily timbered and wild game

abundant. There were turkeys and deer in plenty; many wolves and a few bears and panthers. Samuel Carpenter, crossing within a mile of Batesville, heard a sound which he at first took to be the cry of a human being in distress. He answered; the cry was repeated several times, and the sound came nearer. Then he understood that it was not a man but a panther that was approaching him, and made all haste to his home. At another time John Joy, on his way to the home of the Carpenters, saw peculiar tracks on Whisky Run. They led into a cave or cleft in the rocks, and he—bold even to rashness—crept in to see what was there. Discovering nothing, he came out and proceeded on his way. The Carpenters and John Tyrrell, on being told of the tracks, went with Joy to examine them. Tyrrell at once pronounced the tracks to be those of a panther. They also discovered that new tracks, leading away from the rocks, had been made since Joy left, and the wide spaces between them showed that the animal had made tremendous leaps in leaving

the spot. The settlers of the neighborhood gathered, and with their guns followed the panther a long distance, but did not succeed in killing him.

Whisky Run is very appropriately named. In early years Jacob Cline-dinst, George Peters and Michael Upmeyer each had distilleries along the stream a short distance apart. Farther down James Eagon had a distillery. John House, on Beaver Fork, also had an early distillery. Whisky came nearer being a legal tender than almost any other article except money, and the latter was very scarce. The price of whisky was from 25 to 37½ cents per gallon, and a gallon of whisky was the equivalent of a bushel of corn. Though whisky was almost universally used as a beverage, yet habitual intoxication was rare. A man who would not offer to treat a neighbor who called at his house was at once set down as mean and stingy.

In early years almost every species of labor was performed by "frolics" — gatherings of the neighbors for raising, grubbing, log-rolling, chopping, splitting rails, harvesting, etc. On these occasions there was great rivalry to see which man would perform the most labor. The women also had their gatherings for preparing flax for spinning, for quilting, carding, etc. These gatherings were always most enjoyable for all the participants.

In 1812 John House and family came from Greene County, Pa., accompanied by House's brother-in-law, Thomas Ball. They came with teams,

cutting their own road from Leatherwood Creek. James Eagon had settled in 1811 on the farm next below where House located. John House served as justice of the peace for eighteen years. Prior to this, Edward Bell, who lived on Leatherwood Creek within the present limits of Guernsey County, had held the same office for the township. John House built a log-mill upon the creek as early as 1816, and afterward erected a saw-mill. The grist-mill was afterward twice rebuilt, and the last one erected is still standing. Mr. House died in 1856. Nathan House, born in Greene County, Pa., in 1810, has lived in Beaver Township since 1812, and has a vivid recollection of the hardships and experiences of pioneer life.

Some years after James Eagon came to the township, his brothers, Jesse and Bernard, came out from Pennsylvania and settled, bringing also their father, Bernard Eagon.

John Delong was among the first settlers, coming prior to 1812. He located at the forks of the creek. His sons, Thomas, William and Nathan, lived here after him.

Nathan Mills, from North Carolina, came about 1812, and lived in the township many years. Some of his children went to the western part of the State; he made them a visit and died while coming home.

The Reed family was among the pioneers—John Reed and his sons, James and Thomas, lived and died in the township.

John Ross, a Revolutionary soldier, came quite early and was miller

at House's mill for seven years. He had seven sons, who scattered to various parts of the country.

Francis Miller and Moses Ball, early settlers, were soldiers in the War of 1812.

John Starr settled in the township in 1811, and remained until his death. He was an upright and honorable man and a leading Methodist. His sons, John and James, also lived here.

Nathan Mills lived on the Wyrcarver farm early. John Croy and James Edgar lived on a farm together. They came soon after 1812.

John Joy and his sons, Absalom and Amos, were among the pioneers of the township. They came from the vicinity of Wheeling, and before coming to Beaver lived a short time in Seneca Township. After a number of years they removed to Federal Creek, in Morgan County, where the village of Joy was named for them.

John Cline, an early settler on the creek below Batesville, was the first blacksmith in the settlement. His son Peter afterward worked at the same trade in Batesville.

In 1824 Isaac Cooper came from Virginia, bringing his family and his household goods in a two-wheeled cart drawn by two horses hitched tandem. His son, W. K. Cooper, is now a carpenter in Batesville.

In 1818 William W. Finley came from Belmont County with his family and bought a farm, on which his son-in-law, James Reed, laid out the village of Batesville, which for many years was known as Williamsburg.

He had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. He died in the township in 1836, his wife in 1874, at the age of eighty-five. The second daughter, Margaret, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1811. She married James Reed, who came to the county about 1827 or 1828. He followed teaching for a livelihood. He was the first storekeeper of Batesville; his stock (\$160) was hauled from Wheeling, Va., in a one-horse wagon. He did business for about five years, when he bought a farm in Buffalo Township, where he lived until 1832, when he removed to Senecaville. In 1852 he purchased the farm now owned by his son, Sylvester, in Center Township. Here he lived until his decease, in May of 1872. He had a family of six children: Lovina (Rich), Ellen A. (Vorhies), Isabella (Williams), Caroline (Arndt), Rebecca A. and Sylvester. Mr. Reed was a good citizen and an exemplary man in all respects. In politics he was a Republican; he belonged to the Methodist church.

Jacob Brown, a native of Virginia, came from Belmont County to this township in 1819. His son, Squire Brown, born in 1807, is among the old residents of Batesville.

William Williams, Robert Smith, George Whetsel, Thomas and Moses Ball, Nathan Beals, John House, Phillip and Daniel Wendall, John Joy, William Finley, John Cline, John Starr, George Morgan, Francis Miller, William Murray, John De-long, Edmund Gallagher, John Jeffries, settled in the township as early as 1820.

Timothy Cleveland, an enterprising, intelligent, honest Yankee, came from Maine, and settled north of Batesville prior to 1820. He raised apple trees from the seeds. Some of the trees he distributed among his neighbors, who set them out. Many of them are still producing fruit. Mr. Cleveland removed to the vicinity of Summerfield.

It is related of John House, the early magistrate of the township, that he kept no docket, but recorded his transactions on slips of paper, which he stuck into the cracks in the walls of his dwelling. He was a very honest and worthy man — and the same may be said of his son, Nathan, who is still living.

John S. Jeffries was born in 1792. In 1815 he emigrated from Chester County, Pa., and settled on the farm on Beaver Creek, where he died in 1872. He was a man greatly esteemed in the community, where he spent the greater part of his long life. He left a large number of descendants.

Beaver Township was established June 3, 1816, from part of Seneca and Oxford Townships, Guernsey County. The township was reorganized on the formation of Noble County in 1851.

On the petition of twenty-two inhabitants of township 8 in range 7, on the 2d of June, 1817, the commissioners of Guernsey County ordered an election to be held at the house of Philip Wendell for the purpose of choosing trustees for the school section. This record probably shows nearly the whole number of male citizens then residents of the township.

July 20, 1818, David Gray applied to the commissioners of Guernsey County for a lease of the school section in township 8 of range 7. Michael King, William Thompson and Samuel Rogers were appointed appraisers.

On the tax duplicate of Guernsey County for the year 1830 (the oldest now on record), are the names of the following owners of real estate in Beaver Township, with the number of acres owned by each and the valuation of the same. The list may therefore be regarded as an authentic record of the early settlers of the township: Thomas Arnold, section 6, 40 acres, value \$55; Isaac Atkinson, section 15, 79 acres, \$100; same, 79 acres, \$100; Jesse Bailey, section 6, 64 acres, \$87; Timothy Bates, section 31, 145 acres, \$198; same, 145 acres, \$198; Moses Ball, section 32, 127 acres, \$203; Thomas Ball, section 20, 158 acres, \$180; William Benton, section 10, 156 acres, \$213; Charles Bucy and N. Dawson, section 15, 79 acres, \$90; Joseph Burson, section 32, 198 acres, \$145; same, section 33, 79 acres, \$144; Loftus Beal, section 29, 79 acres, \$100; Isaac Cooper, section 15, 79 acres, \$100; Michael Creighton, section 15, 79 acres, \$100; Joseph Carpenter, Jr., section 8, 40 acres, \$64; Joseph Carpenter, Sr., section 8, 119 acres, \$187; Matthias Croy, section 10, 159 acres, \$217; same, 23 acres, \$31, and 23 acres, \$31; Richard Croy, section 4, 80 acres, \$120; William Campbell, section 5, 159 acres, \$253; John Carpenter, section 9, 160 acres, \$291; John Cline, section 21, 159 acres,

\$281; Allen Cook, section 24, 104½ acres, \$143; Thomas Carpenter, section 26, 81 acres, \$85; Michael Dunham, section 32, 58 acres, \$67; Peter Danford, section 25, 160 acres, \$182; Isaac Depew, section 24, 33 acres, \$46; same, section 18, 71 acres, \$98; Amos Day, section 34, 130 acres, \$177; William Edgar, section 11, 160 acres, \$218; Jesse Edgar, section 27, 158 acres, \$251; Bernard Edgar, section 27, 160 acres, \$218; same, 160 acres, \$218, and 156 acres, \$284; James Finley, section 14, 79 acres, \$89; Samuel Fordice, section 4, 50 acres, \$80; Libbeus Fordice, section 2, 40 acres, \$46; Ann Flood, section 4, 159 acres, \$238; John Flood, section 4, 80 acres, \$120; Edmund Gallagher, section 10, 142 acres, \$194; same, section 17, 158 acres, \$216; James Gourley, section 4, 110 acres, \$167; John House, section 21, 159 acres, \$289; James House, section 23, 80 acres, \$91; Samuel Hastings, section 15, 79 acres, \$100; John S. Jeffries, section 3, 161 acres, \$257; William Jeffries, section 32, 64 acres, \$80; Absalom Joy, section 34, 70 acres, \$87; John Mounts, section 2, 80 acres, \$91; Nathan Mills, section 32, 86½ acres, \$118; same, 92½ acres, \$106, on section 33; John Martin, section 22, 79 acres, \$100; William Purdy, Jr., section 6, 80 acres, \$85; John Perry, section 28, 79 acres, \$85; Nathaniel Piles, section 11, 160 acres, \$225; Joseph Patton, section 2, 40 acres, \$46; John Reed, section 12, 104 acres, \$142; James Reed, section 5, 159 acres, \$217; same, section 6, 53 acres, \$73; John Reed, section 6, 52 acres, \$60; John Rhine, section

28, 79 acres, \$100; William Smith, section 5, 79½ acres, \$100; Robert Smith, section 14, 79½ acres, \$91; John Stewart, section 33, 45 acres, \$62; same, 69 acres, \$126; John Starr, section 33, 128 acres, \$233; same, section 26, 81 acres, \$111; Gideon Vore, section 24, 52 acres, \$71; Jonathan Warne, section 24, 19 acres, \$25; Daniel Wendall, Sr., section 15, 79½ acres, \$108; Thomas Winteringer, section 9, 160 acres, \$291; Rebecca Williams, section 20, 79½ acres, \$90; Daniel Wendall, Jr., section 26, 81 acres, \$110; Isaac Wood, section 25, 160 acres, \$182; William Waterhouse, section 18, 30 acres, \$40; Isaac Waggoner, section 10, 100 acres, \$137; John Walsh, section 22, 79 acres, \$100; same, 79 acres, \$100, and 79 acres, \$100. Total number of acres, 13,809; value, \$20,396; total tax, \$208.52.

The following persons were taxed as merchants in Beaver Township, Guernsey County, in 1830:

John Hall, capital \$500; William Smith, \$900; Richard Elliott and James Reed, \$300; Abraham Brown, \$200; John Berry, \$50; Blackstone & Price, \$1,000.

The following were the owners of lots in Williamsburg, in 1830, according to the tax duplicate for that year:

Abraham Brown, George Cline, Abraham Cline, Robert Carpenter, John Elliott, Richard Elliott, Libbeus Fordice, William Finley, William Grant, William Gray, Andrew Johnson, Zephaniah Johnson, William Jones, John Merrew, Joseph Morrison, John Piles, George Peters,

Simeon Rhinehart, Samuel Rogers, Jr., Joseph Reed, Isaac Waggoner, Adam Wiemer and Thomas Winteringer.

The boundaries of Beaver Township, as established by the commissioners of Noble County, May 1, 1851, were thus described:

"Beaver Township, altered so as to include and be composed of the following territory, to wit: Commencing for the same at the southeast corner of section 1, in township number 8 of range 7; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of section 6 in said township and range; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner of the east half of section 30 in said township and range; thence south through the center of said sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 25, to the south west corner of the east half of said section 25 in said township; thence east along the township line to the place of beginning: containing 27 sections."

Samuel Gebhart was the first justice of the peace in the township after the organization of Noble County. He entered upon the duties of his office November 11, 1851.

On petition of William H. Eagon and twenty-four others, on the 3d of March, 1852, the county commissioners ordered that the following territory be taken from Wayne Township and attached to Beaver: The west half of sections 25, 26 and 27; and the east half of sections 31, 32 and 33.

John Hall, who is mentioned on the tax list of 1830 as a merchant,

kept store on his farm near the present line of Guernsey County. He came from one of the Southern States and was in comfortable circumstances. After Quaker City was founded, the store was removed thither by his son Isaac, who became wealthy and prominent. Isaac Hall died in 1886.

John and James Reed were probably the first permanent settlers of the township. They were from New Jersey, and settled in 1804.

James B. Reed lives on the farm entered by his grandfather. His father was born on the same farm in 1808 and died in 1869. He was thrice married and was the father of seventeen children.

James B. Reed was born April 6, 1837, and has followed farming and stock-dealing. He was married in 1858 to Harriet C. Fowler of Belmont County. Their children are Mary Arilla and Clara Alice. Mr. Reed and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Democrat and has held several township offices.

Joseph Carpenter, the pioneer, was a native of Virginia, and for two years served in the Revolutionary War. He lived near Moundsville, and he and his family encountered many dangers from hostile Indians. He came to Belmont County, Ohio, about 1806, and a few years later removed to this township, where he died in 1849. His son Robert was born in Virginia in 1796, and came to Ohio with the family. He was a pioneer settler on the farm now owned by his son,

J. Wesley Carpenter. He died in 1881. He was a member of the Methodist church for thirty-five years. He was prominent as a farmer and stock-raiser, and excelled in raising tobacco.

J. W. Carpenter was born in Beaver Township, August 31, 1848, and is among the leading farmers and breeders of fine stock. Since 1883 he has been engaged in breeding fine Merino sheep and graded Poland-China hogs. Mr. Carpenter is a leading member and officer of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary M. Garvey, of this county, in 1873, and has three sons and three daughters.

Daniel Wendall was a Virginian, of German descent. He moved from Shenandoah County, Va., to Ohio in 1819, settling with his family on the farm now occupied by his son Harrison. Philip Wendall, an older brother of Daniel, had settled in the township some years previously. Harrison Wendall was born in Virginia and came to this county with his parents. He aided his father in clearing up the farm on which he now lives. He married Melissa E. Hopkins, of Batesville, in 1841. Children: Lucy, Daniel, William and Mary (deceased), Joseph, John K., Charles, Franklin and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Wendall belong to the Lutheran church.

Samuel Wyscarver, from Greene County, Pa., settled in this township in 1828, and his son Jacob in 1830. The latter is one of the leading farmers of the county. He made his first purchase of land (seventy-three acres)

in 1843. To this he has made additions, so that he now owns about one thousand acres of the best land in the county. He has upon his land five dwelling houses and the best of improvements. In 1839 Mr. Wyscarver married Rhoda, daughter of Daniel Wendall, an early settler. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living.

Samuel Hastings, from Frederick County, Va., was of Irish descent. He came to Belmont County in 1822, and two years later entered the land on which his son Hiram now lives, and removed to it in the fall of 1824 cutting his way through the wilderness. Having built a cabin, the family moved in before there was any floor or chimney; afterward he made a floor of puncheons and built a chimney of sticks and mud. When Mr. Hastings entered his land at Marietta he had only \$1.50 left, and with this he purchased three bushels of wheat. Until a crop could be secured the family lived chiefly on corn bread. In spite of hardships and difficulties he succeeded in securing by his labor a comfortable home. Mr. Hastings died in 1863 in his sixty-sixth year. He was one of the organizers of the Lutheran church at Batesville and was a friend of public improvements. He was the father of two sons and two daughters.

Hiram Hastings, a well-known and prominent citizen, was born on the farm where he now lives, April 23, 1829. He has held several township and church offices, and is an active, energetic and respected citizen.

William Deal came from Calvert

County, Md., about 1835, and settled on the farm now owned by John H. Deal. He was the father of two sons and eight daughters. Nine of his children are still living. Mr. Deal died in 1880 in his eighty-fourth year. He was a leading Methodist and an anti-slavery man. John H. and William are his sons. The former was a captain of militia during the Morgan raid.

James Lowrey was born near Winchester, Va., in 1811, and came in 1845 to the farm on which he now resides. He is a blacksmith by trade and for many years had the only shop in his neighborhood. In 1831 he married Sarah Hall of Belmont County. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living. He is a Republican and has held several township offices.

Lewis Hunt, a prominent farmer, is the son of Henry Hunt, and was born in Belmont County in 1844. He came to the farm he now occupies in 1845. He has followed farming and stock-raising and dealing in stock and wool. In 1865 he married Julia A., daughter of James M. Griffin, of this township. They have had three children. Mr. Hunt is a member and officer of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Douglas was born in Ireland in 1792, and died in Noble County in 1871. He settled in Pennsylvania and there served in the War of 1812. He came to this township in 1833. He held several township offices and was justice of the peace. He was elected to the legislature in 1842. He was an earnest friend of

churches and schools, and a leading Methodist. He was the father of twenty-one children by two wives. Seven are still living. Vachael Douglas, a prominent farmer, was born in Beaver Township in 1833. He married Sarah A., daughter of James P. Reed, in 1856, and has three children living. Mr. Douglas is a Methodist. He has served in several township offices.

William Douglas, son of William, Sr., was born in this township in 1840. In 1863 he married Sidney A. Finch of Belmont County. They have four sons and eight daughters, all living. Mr. Douglas has held several township offices and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Richard Coultas came to this township in 1828, from Pennsylvania. He died in 1872 at the age of eighty-two. His son Robert is one of the successful farmers of the township. He married, in 1847, a daughter of William Dement, one of the pioneers of Monroe County, who carried the mail from Wheeling to Cincinnati in 1810-15.

John Hague, from Fayette County, Pa., settled in Wayne Township about 1812, and died about 1842. His son, Joseph, came to this county when about eight years old, and has since resided here. He is now eighty-one years old. Taylor Hague, of Beaver Township, was born in Wayne Township in 1831. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Marlow, and they have four children living.

Thornton D. Petty is of Virginian parentage. His father and mother came from Jefferson County in that

State, settling in Beaver Township in 1821. T. D. Petty is one of a family of eight children, two of whom are dead. He was born February 14, 1832, and is still living on the farm entered by his father. In 1858 he married Eleanor D. Harris, of this township, who died in 1876. They had one child: Mary Emma, who is living. Mr. Petty is a Republican. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Ludwell Petty, well known in this county as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was his brother. His mother was a cousin of General Robert E. Lee.

Isaac Cooper, a native of Virginia, settled in this township in 1824. He was born in the Shenandoah Valley in 1799. He died in Vinton County, Ohio, in 1882. He was a substantial farmer and a worthy citizen. He was the father of Sarah (Hastings), William K., Isaac N., Azariah C. and Francis R., two of whom, Azariah C. and William K., reside in this county.

Azariah C. Cooper was born in Beaver Township in 1841. He was reared on a farm and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four years. In 1883 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1885. He married Miss Lucy Gebhart, and is the father of eight children.

Hon. Abraham Simmons was for many years a prominent citizen of this township and county. He was born on the eastern shore of Mary-

land in January, 1816. In 1833, when a lad of seventeen, he came to Barnesville on foot, and after remaining there a short time, he became a resident of Batesville and followed the tobacco business. He was afterward quite extensively engaged in the mercantile business.

Mr. Simmons was a thoroughly self-made man. At the age of seventeen he had never attended school; but by his own efforts he became well informed and a good man of business. He was a Republican and took an active part in politics. In 1856-7 he represented Guernsey County in the legislature and was regarded as an able and efficient member. In 1868-9 he was State senator from the Fourteenth District, composed of Washington, Morgan and part of Noble Counties. From 1861 to 1865 he was treasurer of Noble County. Every worthy public interest found in him a zealous friend. He was one of the most prominent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took a deep interest in religious matters. He married Nancy, daughter of William Anderson, of Beaver Township, in 1839, and reared seven children. Two of his sons gave their lives in defense of their country: William C., the elder, died at Bolivar, Tenn., in 1862; Thomas V. was captured near Cumberland Gap, and died at Belle Isle prison in 1864. Soon after the death of Thomas, a daughter, Rachel, was thrown from a horse and killed. The loss of these children was a severe blow, from the effects of which he did not recover.

Mr. Simmons died April 27, 1875. Three of his children are living: Mrs. C. Foster, Clarence C. and Anna (Glidden).

George Robert Atkinson, merchant, is the second of a family of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. George B. Atkinson, who were natives of eastern Virginia. George R. came to Ohio with the family in 1836, settling near Morristown, Belmont County. He taught school in early life, but since arriving at manhood has been engaged in the mercantile business. In 1879 he was elected to the legislature from Belmont County. In 1881 he removed to Batesville, his present location. He is a Democrat, and has recently been appointed postmaster. In 1874 he married Mary Wendall, of Batesville, who died in 1877. In 1882 he married Viola M. Reed, of this township. They have two children: Mary C. and Carrie L.

Frank M. Atkinson was the third son of George B. Atkinson, who came from eastern Virginia. He was born in Boston, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1837. In 1882 he married Josephine Sharkey, of Batesville, who died in the same year. Mr. Atkinson was a man of rare ability as a speaker, and of the most agreeable social qualities.

Hon. F. M. Atkinson, for many years one of the most prominent and enterprising business men of the county, was a native of Belmont County. He came to Batesville in 1869, and built up a flourishing business as a merchant. He was one of the principal organizers of the

Batesville bank, and was its first president. For several years he was greatly interested in railroad matters. He served as president of the Cincinnati, Wheeling & New York Railroad, and secured the extension of that road to Campbell's Station. He was a Democrat in politics, and in 1880-1, served as State senator from the Nineteenth District.

D. C. Goodhart, merchant, is of Virginia parentage. His father and mother were born and married in Loudoun County, Va. His father settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1835. D. C. Goodhart came to Batesville in 1846. He has followed tailoring and the mercantile business, and is at present engaged in the latter. He married, first, Mary A. Van Horn, of Monroe County, who died in 1853. By this union he had two children, both of whom are deceased. For his second wife he married Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan, of Batesville. Children: Willeann, wife of Jerome Shively; Emma L., and Jerome Henry Clay.

R. A. Powelson, merchant, of Batesville, was born at Sarahsville in 1854. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, settled here in 1850, coming from Guernsey County. R. A. Powelson taught school previous to entering the mercantile business. In addition to his business he is also studying law. He married Maria E. Douglas in 1873, and they have three sons and one daughter.

William Wells was born in Pennsylvania, February 24, 1825, and came to Guernsey County, settling near Quaker City. He married Eliz-

abeth Higby, in 1878; three children of this union are living. In 1880 he married Sarah McCune; they have three children. Mr. Wells is a Democrat and a member of the United Presbyterian church.

An early log school-house stood near what is now the south end of the village of Batesville. A man named Reinhart and Cookson Murray were early teachers there. Matilda Wendall was among the early female teachers.

Beaver is the best and richest agricultural township in Noble County. The surface is drained by Beaver Fork and its tributaries. The bottom lands are wide, rich, and productive. Away from the streams the surface is hilly, but everywhere the soil is good and under a high state of cultivation. It bears every appearance of being a thrifty agricultural region; yet a dark cloud has been thrown over the prosperity of the township. Many of the wealthy citizens are financially embarrassed, and some have become bankrupt. In 1869-71 the wealthy farmers living within two miles (on either side) of the Summerfield and Batesville turnpike were taxed heavily for the building of that road. This drain was met, though not always uncomplainingly. But there came before the people a greater project—the building of a railroad; the extension *via* Batesville of the old Eastern Ohio, or “Calico,” road; the heaviest property holders invested largely; the railroad enterprise was a failure, and the affairs of the company are still in confusion. Many rich and promi-

nent farmers were also interested in a grange co-operative store, which failed, causing serious losses. These have been serious blows to the progress and prosperity of the town and township. But with such a soil and such an intelligent, enterprising population as Beaver has, it requires only time to adjust the difficulties and restore a healthy financial condition.

George T. S. Patterson enlisted in the Twenty-second Ohio Battery of Light Artillery, and was mustered into the service June 6, 1863, and remained on duty constantly with the battery until July 15, 1868, when he was mustered out of service. When he enlisted he was fifteen years of age, and was a resident of Batesville. He entered the West Point United States Military Academy July 1, 1868, and graduated June 14, 1872; assigned as second lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States Infantry; regimental quartermaster from April 23, 1879 to June 30, 1886; promoted first lieutenant March 15, 1883. At the present time he is first lieutenant Company A, Fourteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Townsend, W. T.

H. M. Roach enlisted in Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Batesville, in November, 1861. He was in the engagement at Fort Donelson, Tenn., and participated in all the battles in the South, under Grant, Sherman, McPherson and Logan, up to the 4th of September, 1864. He was then made a prisoner of war and sent to Andersonville, Ga., where he remained in prison for eight months, being released at the close of the war. There

are inscribed on the banner of his regiment thirty-six battles and skirmishes, among which the following are the most noted, and in all of them Mr. Roach participated: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Kenesaw Mountain; Atlanta, July 22 and July 28, 1864.

On the 22d of July, in front of Atlanta, the Seventy eighth Ohio was engaged, the Rebels being massed in their front and making repeated charges, determined to cut through and annihilate the Seventeenth Army Corps; but they were repulsed and driven back just as many times as they made assaults. The regiment's loss in this one engagement was 125 men.

BATESVILLE.

Batesville is a thrifty and prosperous village, situated on Beaver Fork of Will's Creek, in the midst of one of the best agricultural regions in southeastern Ohio. The town is neatly built and contains a far greater number of good buildings than are often seen even in much larger places. The main street is the Summerfield and Batesville turnpike, with good sidewalks on each side. The general appearance of the place betokens that the people have good taste and an enterprising disposition.

Batesville was formerly called Williamsburg. It was so named from its founder, William Finley, who settled in the township as early as 1818. The name Batesville was first used to designate an early post-

office, kept at Timothy Bates'* mill, near the present line of Wayne and Seneca Townships. The location of the office was afterward changed to Cornelius Bryan's, where Lewis Groves now lives, and thence to Batesville after the latter had become something of a village.

The town was platted as early as 1827, Lebbeus Fordyce, surveyor, but for some years there were no stores or houses of importance. The first house was built by Nathaniel Piles, who also kept the first tavern. His house stood on the lot now occupied by Elias Wehr's residence.

The first store was established about 1828, by Richard Elliott and James Reed, who came from Pipe Creek, near the Ohio River. Abraham Brown had a small store in 1830. He remained but a short time. After Elliott & Reed, the next mercantile establishment of importance was that of Abner Johnson, who for several years did a prosperous business. Johnson first kept store on the creek about four miles below Batesville, serving as clerk for a man named Blackstone,† who owned the establishment, but lived at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County. At Batesville he carried on business for William Shankland, of Barnesville. Besides conducting the mercantile business, he bought and packed large quantities of tobacco. Prior to 1835 Benjamin Davenport and Frederick

* Timothy Bates was a Whig. After Jackson began turning Whigs out of office and appointing Democrats, he became indignant, and sent in his resignation as postmaster.

† Probably the firm of Blackstone & Price, listed as merchants on the tax duplicate of 1830.

Biedenhorn, in partnership, started another store. They had a good trade and remained many years. They also bought tobacco and carried on the business of pork-packing on quite an extensive scale. Davenport was from Barnesville, Biedenhorn was a German. Among later merchants have been the Hochspringer brothers and the Atkinsons. The latter are still among the prominent business men.

Thomas Winteringer, a bachelor and a hunter, who was not fond of work, but had a penchant for trading and "swapping," was among the early settlers of the village, and lived in a hewed log house which he erected. He had previously lived on a farm below the town.

Peter Cline was the first blacksmith. He sold out to Samuel Gebhart, who followed the business many years.

"Jerry" Brown, a large, fat, good-natured fellow, famous as a squirrel-hunter, was the first shoemaker in the village. He was better at hunting than in his trade.

One of the earliest industries of the village was a tannery, started about 1830, by Adam Wiemer. After a few years he sold out to George and John Dillon, who carried on a prosperous business for many years, finally selling out and removing to Missouri.

Reuben Carpenter, who worked at carpentry and cabinet-making, erected the first brick house in Batesville, about 1837. It is now owned by Frank Clucas. The present residence of Harrison Wendall—at the

lower end of Main street, almost in the village—was erected by his father, Daniel Wendall, in 1830, and was among the first brick structures in the township.

Henry Wehr, a tailor by trade, settled in the place in 1834. For some years he ran a horse-mill, which was liberally patronized. It was no unusual thing to see twenty farmers there at a time, awaiting their turns with their grists. Mr. Wehr erected the second brick house in the town. It is still standing, and is now owned by Daniel C. Goodhart. Elias Wehr, son of Henry, is the oldest resident of the village.

Michael Hendershot, a hatter, came to the town in 1835, and is still a resident. He followed his trade a number of years. He is now an aged man, but still remarkably active.

The town grew very slowly, and made but little progress during the first twenty years.

James M. Robinson was the first cabinet-maker. He died in the town.

Batesville is among the largest of the villages in Noble County. In 1870 it had a population of 213; in 1880, 369. The present population is nearly 500.

The First National Bank of Batesville was organized in December, 1874, with the following board of directors: F. M. Atkinson, W. E. Gibson, Hiram Hastings, H. F. McVickar, J. C. Israel, W. H. Atkinson and B. F. Carter. Capital, \$60,000. The first officers were F. M. Atkinson, president; W. E. Gibson, vice-president; and A. P. Spencer, cash-

ier. W. H. Atkinson succeeded Mr. Gibson as vice-president; and on the death of F. M. Atkinson was chosen president, in which capacity he still serves. J. C. Israel succeeded W. H. Atkinson as vice-president, and holds that position at present. W. W. Elliott, the present cashier, succeeded A. P. Spencer. The present board of directors consists of W. H. Atkinson, G. R. Atkinson, H. Hasting, H. F. McVickar, W. K. Cooper, B. F. Carter and J. C. Israel.

The flouring-mill in Batesville, one of the best in this region, was built in 1874 by a joint stock company, at a cost of over \$12,000. It is first-class in all respects.

In 1877 a telegraph line was built from Batesville to Spencer Station, and has since been operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, a special arrangement with that corporation. It was a private enterprise of the citizens of Batesville. The principal capitalists interested were the Atkinson brothers, Henry Miller and the First National Bank.

About the time the town was laid out, a log school-house was built. Lebbeus Fordice was the first teacher in the village. Next a small frame building, containing but one room, was erected. It was soon found too small for the school, and in 1856 the present school-house, a two-story frame building, was erected at a cost of about \$1,500. This is now too small for the wants of the school, and the lower floor of Temperance Hall is now being used as an additional school-room. The schools of the town are well conducted.

The business interests of Batesville early in the year 1887 were as follows:

General merchants: Carter & Atkinson, D. C. Goodhart, Shively Bros., M. E. Powelson.

Tin and hardware: G. R. Atkinson (postmaster).

Cigar manufacturers: Gallagher Bros., Dickerson Bros.

Grocer: H. M. Roach.

Harness-maker: S. T. Van Meter.

Shoemakers: J. H. Morgan, Thomas Morgan.

Blacksmiths: Alfred Shepard, T. P. Doudan, W. H. Goodhart.

Wagon-maker: T. P. Osler.

Flouring-mill: Beaver Mill Company.

Bank: First National; W. H. Atkinson, president.

Physicians: Dr. T. S. Rosengrant, Dr. Frank James.

SOCIETIES.

Sons of Temperance.—The oldest temperance society in Noble County is the Williamsburg Division, No. 234, of the Sons of Temperance. It was instituted June 10, 1847, and since that time no regular meetings have been missed excepting two or three. Michael Hendershot is the only charter member, holding an undisturbed membership since 1847. In 1858 a two-story hall was built at a cost of \$1,500. The society is still flourishing, with a membership of thirty. The charter members of this division were A. Simmons, W. B. Stotler, M. Hendershot, John Conner, John C. Alton, James Watkins, J. K. Casey, J.

M. Joseph, Carolus Judkins, David Mercer, B. Davenport and Joseph Stillwell. The present officers are Lucy A. Cooper, W. P.; James Roach, W. A.; W. C. Atkinson, P. W. P.; G. W. Roach, F. S.; Flora Atkinson, treas.; Capitola Roach, R. S.; Maggie Cooper, A. R. S.; Mattie Roach, C.; Frank Wendall, A. C.; T. P. Osler, O. S.; Sallie Atkinson, I. S.; W. K. Cooper, chaplain.

Odd Fellows.—Batesville Lodge, No. 382, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted August 23, 1866, with the following charter members and first officers; W. G. Duffy, Noble Grand; Chalk Mercer, Vice-Grand; P. A. Petty, recording secretary; W. K. Cooper, T. D. Petty, V. T. Mercer, J. T. Mercer, G. H. Cline, Isaac Hay, I. H. VanMeter, E. Wehr, Isaac Eagon, George Wyscarver, Isaac Kaylor and W. Miller. The lodge room, over the First National Bank, is valued at \$1,000. The present officers are John M. Dickerson, Noble Grand; Edward Douglas, Vice-Grand; G. W. Roach, recording secretary; W. K. Cooper, permanent secretary; Hiram Hasting, treasurer.

Sons of Veterans.—William C. Simmons camp, No. 136, Sons of Veterans, was organized September 20, 1886, with ten charter members: G. R. Carter, captain; John H. Morgan, first lieutenant; J. E. House, second lieutenant; Thomas Morgan, John House, Frank House, W. A. Cline, A. E. Cline, H. M. Roach and David Watson. In November, 1886, there were thirteen members.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists here, as elsewhere in the pioneer settlements, were among the first religious denominations to organize and hold regular services. For many years there was preaching at private houses. Near where Jacob Wyscarver now lives a log meeting-house, free for all denominations, but oftenest used by the Methodists, was erected prior to 1825.

Soon after 1834, the Methodist church edifice was erected. A class had been formed many years earlier. The Methodist church is still prosperous, with a good membership.

Lutheran.—Mt. Hope Evangelical Lutheran church, of Batesville, was organized by Rev. William G. Keil, in 1828. The original members were John Cline, Samuel Hastings, Isaac Cooper, William Finley, Robert Stewart, Daniel Wendall, George Peters, Abraham Weimer, William Gladfelder, Peter Gladfelder, Samuel Colliflower, George Cline and Daniel Finley. The first church edifice, a log building, 24x30 feet, was erected in 1833. The present church (frame, and 36x46 feet), was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$1,800. The pastors have been Revs. William G. Keil (until 1842), Peter P. Lane, I. Sells, Thomas Corbett, Logan Gilbreath, John K. Booker, William Gilbreath, G. W. Elser, J. W. Hower, E. Minter and J. B. Miller. Present membership, 24; Sabbath school scholars, 30.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

—The first congregation (called St. Dominic's) was organized about 1819

by Rev. Edward Fenwick, a native of Maryland, who was one of the first priests who labored in this section. Among the original members were Edmund Gallagher, Colonel John De Long, John S. Jeffries and others. In 1825 a log church was erected, being 26x36 feet in size. In 1853 a brick building, 45x85 feet, took its place. Its cost was about \$8,000. The pastors have been Revs. James Reid, James Quinlan, William Murphy, Edward Brummer (who built the present church), J. M. Jacquet, Joseph Laffen, T. Howe, C. M. Heery and J. G. Montag (1886, present pastor). The church has four hundred members; Sabbath school, eighty scholars.

In 1810 the Dominican fathers bore the cross into Ohio, near the present town of Somerset, where mass was said by Bishop Flaget in 1812. He found them already projecting a church. The Catholics of Beaver Township were attended in their spiritual wants from Somerset for a long time.

Wesleyan Chapel. — This church is

located in the northeast part of Beaver Township, and was organized in 1822 with the following members: Jacob Arick and wife, James Reid and wife, John Stewart and wife, Daniel Mead and wife, Mary O. Potter, L. Petty, Sidney Petty, Cloe A. Arick, John Arick, Mary Reed, Joseph Stewart and Cynthia Stewart. James Reed was the first class-leader. The first sermon was preached by Ludwell Petty in 1828. The first church was of logs. It was erected in 1828 by volunteer labor. The present edifice was built in 1857, and cost about \$2,000. The succession of pastors has been Revs. Green, Rucker, Waddle, Drummond, Brown, Murray, Graham, Tipton, Callender, Dempsey, McLeany, Mills, Cook, Taylor, Peter Taylor, Athey, Minor, Taylor, Leaper, Hair, Wharton, Devina, Magee, Petty, Cross, Worthington, Hamilton, Jackson, Mapple, Watters, McGinnis, Cowen, Dallas, Cortright, Ellison, Perahing and others.

Present membership, eighty; Sabbath school attendance, forty.

CHAPTER XXXI.

BUFFALO.

ERECTION — EARLY SETTLERS — OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN 1830 — ABRAM RICH — THE MILEYS — JACOB GREGG — JOHN DRAKE — OTHER EARLY SETTLERS — RELIGIOUS.

IT is recorded in the journal of the commissioners of Guernsey County that, on the 5th of June, 1810, "a petition of sundry inhabitants of the county was presented, praying for a new township to be set off, to be called Buffalo Township." The petition was granted and the township erected, an election being ordered at the house of Jacob Jordan (who lived near Hiramburg), on the 23d of June, for the purpose of choosing two justices of the peace and other township officers. Buffalo Township, as then constituted, included a large territory, besides a part of Guernsey County, Buffalo, Brookfield, and Noble, part of Center, and the northern half of both Sharon and Olive Townships were included within its limits. Andrew Wolf was lister for the township in 1811, and James Dillon in 1812. By the formation of Morgan County in 1819 the extent of the township was much reduced, and the erection of new townships in Guernsey County still further "curtailed its fair proportions," so that in 1830 Buffalo embraced only township 8 of range 9 of the original survey. The township remained a full congressional township until Noble County was formed in 1851, which left the first

twelve sections of the township in Guernsey and the remainder in Noble.

As a subdivision of Noble County, Buffalo Township was erected by the county commissioners May 1, 1851, with boundaries as follows:

"Commencing for the same at the southeast corner of section 36 in township number 8 of range 9; thence north along said township line to the northeast corner of section 13 in said township and range; thence west along the section line to the northwest corner of section 18 in said township and range; thence south along said township line to the southwest corner of section 31 in said township and range; thence east along the said township line to the place of beginning: containing twenty-four sections."

June 19, 1851, the common pleas court, then in session at Olive, ordered that an election for two justices of the peace be held in the new township of Buffalo on the 12th of July, 1851. If two justices were elected in accordance with this order, but one qualified, as only one name appears recorded, that of John Stevens, July 26, 1851. He, therefore, was the first justice of the peace in the new township.

This township was surveyed by John Beaver in 1798, and divided into sections by William R. Putnam in 1805.

Among the earliest settlers were Abraham Booher, an 1812 soldier, John Kackley, George R. Johnson, George Rich and John Rich, Thomas Nicholson, Samuel Kackley, Isaac Kackley, John Drake, John Larrick, Jacob Larrick and Joseph Dyson. Most of these came from Virginia. George and John Rich came from Pennsylvania and Thomas Nicholson from Jefferson County. Settlement began about 1812.

The owners of real estate in Buffalo Township are thus given on the tax duplicate of Guernsey County in 1830; and, as no earlier list could be found, it is given here as the earliest authentic record of the property-holders of the township:

Abraham Bugher (Booher?) section 34, 85 acres, valued at \$115; Michael Crow, section 19, 160 acres, \$218; Robert Campbell, section 32, 80 acres, \$80; John Drake, section 34, 160 acres, \$218; Joseph Dyson, section 32, 160 acres, \$218; Samuel Findley, section 32, 160 acres, \$218; William Fry, section 29, 160 acres, \$218; Hosea B. Fink, section 28, 163 acres, \$222; Jacob Jackson, section 17, 80 acres, \$109; Henry Jackson, section 17, 80 acres, \$109; same, section 19, 80 acres, \$80; George Johnston, section 17, 160 acres, \$518; same, section 19, 6½ acres, \$9; same, section 18, 162 acres, \$221; George R. Johnston, section 34, 76 acres, \$102; same, section 27, 80 acres, \$148; John Johnston, section 17,

63½ acres, \$86; Isaac Kackley, section 26, 164 acres, \$224; Samuel Kackley, section 33, 83 acres, \$95; George Kackley, section 33, 83 acres, \$95; Elizabeth Kackley, section 34, 165 acres, \$225; Levi Lyons, section 35, 164 acres, \$225; Caspar Larrick, section 17, 160 acres, \$218; Jacob Larrick, section 22, 159 acres, \$289; same, section 17, 95½ acres, \$162; same, section 27, 159 acres, \$217; same, section 28, 98 acres, \$134; Amos Lazear, section 32, 161 acres, \$219; Hugh McCoy, 163 acres, \$222; George Rich's heirs, section 35, 163 acres, \$223; same, 163 acres, \$222; John Robbins, section 7, 160 acres, \$364; same, section 7, 160 acres, \$218; same, section 20, 159 acres, \$216; same, section 20, 160 acres, \$291; George Spade, section 14, 80 acres, \$91; Jacob Salliday, section 26, 163 acres, \$222; Elias Salliday, section 35, 163 acres, \$222; Jacob Secrest, section 21, 82 acres, \$129; same, section 21, 163 acres, \$297; Jacob Shriver, section 19, 153½ acres, \$209; same, section 19, 160 acres, \$218; Abraham Thompson, section 28, 160 acres, \$218; same, 162 acres, \$221 and 62 acres, \$82; Jacob Thompson, section 27, 160 acres, \$218; Henry Trenner, section 31, 80 acres, \$100; same, 160 acres, \$291; William Williams, section 32, 80 acres, \$100. Total acreage of the entire township (36 sections) in 1830, 11,791; value, \$19,146; total tax, \$192.93.

The following owners of land in township 8, of range 9, appear upon the Richland Township tax duplicate for 1830:

John Rich, section 25, 160 acres, \$218; same, section 36, 160 acres, \$218; Nathaniel Riley, section 25, 80 acres, \$91.

Probably the first white men who resided within the present limits of Buffalo Township were Abraham Rich, Abraham Miley and John Miley. They came in the spring of 1810, built a camp, made a small clearing, raised a few potatoes and lived there through the winter, subsisting chiefly on potatoes. In the following year they were joined by John and George Rich, brothers of Abraham. Abraham and John Miley settled in Seneca Township a few years later, and remained until they died. Abraham Rich, who was only a boy when he came, remained in Buffalo Township until he was nineteen years of age, when he married and settled in Seneca Township.

John Rich, soon after he settled, lost a couple of horses. After searching all around in vain he heard of some horses that had swam the Ohio River in Moundsville, and went in search of them. He went back to his old home in Greene County, Pa., and found them there. They had found their way home through the almost trackless wilderness, alone and unaided.

George Rich, one of the earliest pioneers, was a native of Virginia. He died in 1818. His children were Sally, Ann, Jane, Polly and Jeremiah. Jane and Jeremiah are still living. The latter is among the oldest native residents of the township. He was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1815. He

married Lovina, daughter of James Reed. Three of their children are living. Mr. Rich taught school in early life. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years.

John and Abraham Rich were noted hunters. They kept dogs and hunted through all the surrounding country, killing many bears, wolves, wild cats, panthers and deer.

When these three pioneers were here alone in 1810, they were expecting friends out from Pennsylvania, and of course were anxious to welcome them. For fear that the newcomers might lose their way, they blazed trees toward Washington, Guernsey County, and in the other direction toward Barnesville, that they might have no difficulty in finding the camp.

Jacob Gregg came from Washington County, Pa., about 1806, and settled in this township, entering 160 acres of land. He died about 1853 at a ripe old age, leaving six children, four of whom are still living. His son Uriah was born in this county in 1810, and resided in the county during his lifetime. He served as township clerk and treasurer, and was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He died in 1861, having accumulated a comfortable property, though he began life with but an axe. Of his children, four are living, all in this county. Three of the sons were in the army. Samuel was in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at Camp Chase, Ohio. Jacob L. served in the One Hundred and Sixteenth

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and James M. in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Miley was born in Virginia in 1801. About 1812 he came to Buffalo Township with his mother, brother and sister. His father died in Virginia. His mother married George Rich after coming here. Isaac and George Miley are still living.

George Miley was born in Seneca Township in 1830. He was reared a farmer, and has followed that occupation. In early years he hauled wheat to McConnellsville and Zanesville, and marketed it for fifty cents per bushel. Mr. Miley has served as township trustee and assessor, and is a member of the Lutheran church. He married Rebecca Finley in 1853. Children: William H. (dead), Charles H. (dead), James M., Thomas R., Jessie Belle, Mancil and Mary E.

John Drake came to the township about 1812. He was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1772, and in 1800 married Sarah Kackley of the same State. Their children were Nancy, who married Stephen Hickie and died at the age of seventy; Elisha, Buffalo Township, and Eliza (Williams), Mt. Ephraim. Elisha Drake was born near Winchester, Va., in 1808, and came to Ohio with his parents. In 1836 he married Rebecca Clark, a native of Guernsey County. Their children are John W., Benjamin C., Sarah M., William (deceased), Lydia J., Eliza E. and Mary A. (deceased). Elisha Drake died in 1871. His widow is still living.

Benjamin C. Drake was born in Buffalo Township, in 1839. He taught several terms of school and on the 22d of August, 1862, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted corporal and afterward sergeant. He was in all of the engagements of his regiment until June 5, 1864, when he was wounded and taken prisoner at Piedmont, Va. He was first wounded by a piece of shell in the right thigh. The regiment charged through the rebel works and he was again wounded in the ankle. After the regiment left, he was captured by Mosby's guerrillas. He was taken to Staunton, Va., and thence to Richmond. At Staunton, while getting on the cars, he fell and broke his leg. He remained at Richmond, subsisting on prison fare, until he became a mere skeleton. In September, 1864, he was exchanged and reported at Annapolis. He received a furlough, and May 15, 1865, was discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio. In 1865 he married Eliza J. Halley. Children: Charles A., Joseph B., John W., Eaton A. (deceased), Lillie A., Estella, Mary M., Elisha E. and Sarah. Mr. Drake has served as justice of the peace two terms. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

Among those who came from Virginia about 1812 were Levi Lyons, John Kackley, John Drake, George R. Johnson, Abraham Booher and Samuel and Isaac Kackley, most of whom had families at the time of their settlement here. They had been neighbors in Virginia and came

together, or nearly at the same time, to Ohio, and settled in the same neighborhood.

Levi Lyons was born near Harper's Ferry, Va. He married Rachel Kackley. Their children were James, Margaret, Jacob, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Rachel. He was afterward twice married — first to Elizabeth Spillman, and second to Lydia A. Rhodes. Of the second marriage two children are living: William and Sarah J.

Benjamin Lyons was born near Hartford, Guernsey County, in 1816, and came to this township with his parents about two years later. He married Mary E. McCarty, and they had seven children. Mr. Lyons was in the mercantile business at Rochester, Noble County, from 1849 to 1857, and has since been a farmer.

Thomas Nicholson was an early settler. His sons were Andrew, Simon, John and Thomas, all of whom settled in the vicinity. Andrew lived in Center Township; Simon in Seneca, and the others in Buffalo.

John Gregg, whose father was an early settler, was born in Buffalo Township, in 1822. He married Nancy Morris. Eight children were born of this union, four of whom are living.

In 1816 Jacob Shriver, from Greene County, Pa., came to the township and built a cabin. March 17, 1817, he arrived, with his family, on the place now owned by Noah Shriver. He died in 1843. His children were James P., John, Mary A., Jacob, Elizabeth, Joseph and Noah.

Andrew W. Clark and family,

from Washington County, Pa., came to Ohio about 1816. He was born in 1786 and died in 1864. He married Sarah Lawrence, and was the father of Margaret, William, John, Robert, Barbara, Alexander, James, Sarah J., Samuel L., Martha A. and Andrew W., four of whom are dead. Andrew was in the army, and died during the war. William Clark, who died in 1886, was born in 1812. He married Mary Ann Clark, and was the father of six children. The family are Methodists.

Jacob Larrick came from Virginia to Belmont County about 1817, and about two years later settled in Buffalo Township. He died in 1847. Of his children only James H. lives in Noble County. Jacob Larrick had an early grist-mill, operated by horse-power, also a saw-mill.

Stephen Hickle was a native of Virginia. His son Stephen, who was born in 1801, died in 1878. Isaac N. Hickle enlisted in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in September, 1861, and served until October, 1862, when he was discharged by reason of disability. In May, 1864, he again volunteered in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out. In the fall of the same year he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war.

Joseph Graham, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer settler of Guernsey County, near Senecaville. He married Polly Glover, and was the father of ten children. Samuel Graham was born in Seneca Township in 1829. In 1852 he went to Califor-

nia, where he remained eleven years. In 1864 he married Hannah, daughter of John Miley. Children: J. S., Margaret S., Curtis and Charles A. Mrs. Graham died in 1873, and Mr. Graham afterward married Rebecca Ward. He has served as township trustee, and, in 1886, was the Democratic candidate for Infirmary director. He is a leading farmer and stock-raiser.

Samuel G. Clark, a leading Methodist, and a class-leader for many years, was born in 1817, and died in 1879. His parents were Benjamin and Nancy (Finley) Clark.

Joseph B. Clark was born in Guernsey County in 1830. In 1861 he married Margaret E. Conkle. Mr. Clark was formerly engaged in the mercantile business and is now a farmer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served six years as Infirmary director.

One of the early school-houses of the township was built on the land of George R. Johnson. It was of round logs, with a bark roof, clapboard door and puncheon floor. George Kackley was an early teacher.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A Methodist class was formed as early as 1820 and met in private houses and school-houses until 1844, when a brick meeting-house was erected in the eastern part of the township which is still in use. Abraham Rich was the first class-leader. Jeremiah Rich, still living, held the office later; also Jacob Rich, now of Center Township. A number of the early members joined the Mount Ephraim church when it was organized. A great revival in 1832 added largely to the membership of all the Methodist churches in this section of the State. Among the early members of the Buffalo church were Thomas Nicholson, Sr., John Rich, Abraham Rich, James McConnell, Pollard Stevens, James Stevens, — McCoy and others; one of the results of the revival of 1832 was a large number of local preachers. Among those who served in that capacity in Buffalo and Seneca Townships were John Rich, Abraham Rich, John Booher, William Lowrey, Elijah Millhorn, William Thompson, James Thompson, Robert Thompson, John Thompson and others.

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